

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1963-1964 YEARBOOK

EVERETT D. BARNES

1963-1964
Yearbook
of the
National Collegiate
Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Fifty-eighth Annual
Convention at New York City
January 6-8, 1964*

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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
206 Fairfax Building Baltimore 1-7127
Kansas City, Missouri 64105

1964 N.C.A.A. ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

President

ROBERT F. RAY, State University of Iowa
Dean of the Division of University and Extension Services

Secretary-Treasurer

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University
Director, Division of Physical Education and
Intercollegiate Athletics

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Missouri

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

- District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College
Director of Athletics; Chairman of Department of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics
- District 2—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
Director of Athletics; Dean of College
- District 3—Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
Head of Department of Curriculum and Instruction
- District 4—Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
Professor of Law
- District 5—Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma
Professor of Law; Dean of College
- District 6—Chris H. Groneman, Texas A&M University
Head of Industrial Education Department; Coordinator of Teacher Education
- District 7—Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College
Professor of History, Chairman of Division of the Social Sciences
- District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University
Professor of Civil Engineering; Head of Department
- At-Large—Dean S. Trevor, Knox College
Director of Athletics; Head of Department of Physical Education

Members-at-Large

- Walter D. Bryant, Jr., University of the South
Director of Athletics
- Milton F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University
Professor of Physical Education; Dean of College
- Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute
President
- Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago
Director of Athletics; Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education and Athletics

James K. Sours, University of Wichita
Dean of Fairmount College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College
Associate Professor of Physical Education; Director of Athletics

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh
Director of Athletics
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Vice-President for Student Services
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Business Manager
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry
Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California
Professor; Director of Athletics
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Associate Professor; Director of Athletics
R. Victor Stout, Boston University
Director of Athletics



Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*
A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*
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The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, New York.

RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election except that members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1964 (January 1, 1965, for Football and Basketball Rules Committees), are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large; JC denotes junior college representative; HS denotes secondary school representative, and H denotes honorary member.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Baseball			
1st	Earl E. Lorden.....	University of Massachusetts	2
2nd	Frank J. O'Hora.....	Colgate University	0
	John W. Kaiser.....	St. John's University	4
3rd	G. F. Laird.....	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	2
4th	Robert L. Culp.....	Western Michigan University	1
5th	Ray Wauthier.....	Kansas State University	3
6th	Tom Chandler.....	Texas A&M University	2
7th	George T. Petrol.....	University of New Mexico	0
	Frank Sancet.....	University of Arizona	4
8th	William P. Fehring.....	Stanford University	0
	Don Kirsch.....	University of Oregon	4
AL	J. Kyle Anderson.....	University of Chicago	1
CD	Joseph Justice.....	Rollins College	3
CD	L. C. Butler.....	Colorado State College	1

Chairman—J. Kyle Anderson

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)

Basketball

1st	Floyd S. Wilson.....	Harvard University	5
2nd	Harry Litwack.....	Temple University	0
	Jack Ramsey.....	St. Joseph's College	6
3rd	Adolph F. Rupp.....	University of Kentucky	2
4th	George Ireland.....	Loyola University (Chicago)	3
5th	John E. Benington.....	St. Louis University	1
6th	Polk Robison.....	Texas Technological College	2
7th	E. Hoyt Brawner.....	University of Denver	1
8th	John R. Wooden.....	U.C.L.A.	0
	Steve Belko.....	University of Oregon	6

AL Harold E. Foster.....	University of Wisconsin	1
AL John W. Bunn.....	Colorado State College	3
CD Arad A. McCutchan.....	Evansville College	2
CD Dwane Clodfelter.....	University of South Dakota	1
JC Lowell Fitzsimmons.....	Moberly Junior College (Missouri)	0
Charles Seshier.....	Hutchinson Junior College (Kansas)	6
HS Harlan F. Carter.....	Redding, California	2

Chairman—Harold E. Foster
Secretary-Rules Editor—John W. Bunn
Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

Football

1st Norman J. Daniels.....	Wesleyan University	0
Harry Arlanson.....	Tufts University	6
2nd Charles A. Engle.....	Pennsylvania State University	3
3rd Frank Howard.....	Clemson College	1
4th Stuart K. Holcomb.....	Northwestern University	1
5th Glenn Dobbs.....	University of Tulsa	1
6th Abe Martin.....	Texas Christian University	2
7th Fritz Brennecke.....	Colorado School of Mines	2
8th Thomas J. Hamilton.....	A.A.W.U.	2
AL Abb Curtis.....	Southwest Conference	3
AL David M. Nelson.....	University of Delaware	3
AL Ivan B. Williamson.....	University of Wisconsin	4
CD J. Edward Tryon.....	Hobart College	1
CD Joseph J. Verducci.....	San Francisco State College	1
JC Don Hall.....	Cerritos College	4
HS Lee K. Anderson.....	Oklahoma High School Athletic Assoc.	0
Rhea H. Williams....	Texas University Interscholastic League	6
H H. O. Crisler		
H Amos Alonzo Stagg		

Chairman—Ivan B. Williamson
Secretary-Rules Editor—David M. Nelson, Ellwood A. Geiges
Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

Swimming

1st Joseph Watmough.....	Brown University	0
Charles Silvia.....	Springfield College	4
2nd Gordon Scott Little.....	Cornell University	0
Jack Ryan.....	U. S. Military Academy	4
3rd Willis R. Casey.....	North Carolina State College	2
4th William W. Heusner.....	Michigan State University	1
5th Irwin L. Simone.....	Grinnell College	2
6th James McNally.....	Texas Technological College	3
7th Thomas H. F. Murphy.....	University of Denver	1
8th Douglass F. Gibb.....	Washington State University	0
Peter Daland.....	University of Southern California	4
AL Karl B. Michael.....	Dartmouth College	2
CD Vic Gustafson.....	Gustavus Adolphus College	3
CD James Schultz.....	Long Beach State College	3

HS Allen W. Bush.....Michigan High School Athletic Assoc.
 HS David C. Arnold.....National High School Federation
 Chairman—Gordon Scott Little
Karl B. Michael

Track and Field

1st Elliot NoyesDartmouth College 3
 2nd Frank WetzlerLaSalle College 0
Edgar Mason.....Columbia University 2
 3rd Weems O. Baskin, Jr.....University of South Carolina 3
 4th Don Canham.....University of Michigan 1
 5th Bob KarnesDrake University 2
 6th Oliver Jackson.....Abilene Christian College 3
 7th Harry F. Adams.....Montana State University 0
Hugh Hackett.....University of New Mexico 4
 8th Stan Hiserman.....University of Washington 2
 AL William J. Bowerman.....University of Oregon 2
 CD Gaston F. Lewis.....Central State (Ohio) College 4
 CD Francis G. Welch.....Kansas State Teachers College 3
 JC Nelson Sorem.....Hutchinson, Kansas 3
 HS William W. Russell ..California Interscholastic Federation
 HS J. C. HarperAlabama High School Athletic Association
 Chairman—Weems O. Baskin, Jr.
 Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas

Wrestling

1st Frank Kapral.....U. S. Coast Guard Academy 3
 2nd Gerald G. Leeman.....Lehigh University 2
 3rd Arnold W. Umbach.....Auburn University 3
 4th Casey L. Fredericks.....Ohio State University 0
Wallace Johnson.....University of Minnesota 4
 5th Harold J. Nichols.....Iowa State University 1
 6th Fred Roby.....University of Arizona 0
Bill J. Cross.....Texas Western College 4
 7th Everett D. Lantz.....University of Wyoming 3
 8th M. Briggs Hunt.....U.C.L.A. 1
 AL Claude C. Reeck.....Purdue University 2
 CD George A. Olson.....Wheaton College *
 CD William Koll.....State College of Iowa 2
 JC Robert S. Hartman.....Farmingdale, New York 3
 HS Finn B. EriksenPublic Schools, Waterloo, Iowa
 HS John E. Roberts ..Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc.
 Chairman—Harold J. Nichols
 Guide Editor—Charles W. Parker, Davidson College

Fencing

Elwyn BuggeStanford University 0
 Walter M. Langford.....University of Notre Dame 6
 Miguel A. deCapriles.....New York University 2
 Andre Deladrier.....U. S. Naval Academy 5
 Maxwell R. Garret.....University of Illinois 3

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1965, Convention.

Robert Kaplan	Ohio State University	1
Edward F. Lucia	City University of New York	4
Richard J. Perry	University of Detroit	*
Chairman—Miguel A. deCapriles		

Gymnastics

Harold J. Frey	University of California	1
Norman R. Holzaepfel	University of Iowa	3
Robert D. Kreidler	University of Chicago	2
Tom E. Maloney	U. S. Military Academy	3
Glenn G. Wilson	University of Colorado	4
Frank A. Wolcott	Springfield College	0
Eugene Wettstone	Pennsylvania State University	6
Chairman—Harold J. Frey		
Secretary-Rules Editor—Norman R. Holzaepfel		

Ice Hockey

Gregory J. Batt	Hamilton College	4
Anthony J. Frasca	Colorado College	2
John Mariucci	University of Minnesota	5
Murray Murdoch	Yale University	0
Herbert W. Gallagher	Northeastern University	6
R. Victor Stout	Boston University	3
Robert L. Merriam	Deerfield Academy	1
Chairman—Murray Murdoch		
R. Victor Stout		
Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling School		

Lacrosse

Lynn Doherty	Denison University	3
Chester H. McPhee	Trinity College	4
William Kelso Morrill	Johns Hopkins University	2
W. S. Persons	Duke University	1
Roy Simmons	Syracuse University	5
Albert W. Twitchell	Rutgers University	0
Avery Blake	University of Pennsylvania	6
Chairman—W. Kelso Morrill		
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College		

Skiing

Alan J. Bovard	Michigan Technological University	3
Willy J. Schaeffler	University of Denver	1
Robert R. Sheehan	Middlebury College	4
P. L. Summerhays	University of Utah	5
Donald E. Wells	Washington State University	2
Sven E. Wiik	Western State College of Colorado	0
Charles A. Merrill	Dartmouth College	6
Chairman—Willy J. Schaeffler		

Soccer

Marvin Allen	University of North Carolina	0
James Neely	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	6
Robert DiGrazia	University of California	4

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1965, Convention.

Robert Guelker.....	St. Louis University	5
Hugh G. McCurdy.....	Wesleyan University	1
Stuver Parry	University of Akron	3
Charles R. Scott.....	University of Pennsylvania	2
Chairman—Hugh G. McCurdy		
Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB		

MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1964, are indicated in the right-hand column.

Committeeman	Institution	Term
College Basketball		
Richard P. Koenig.....	Valparaiso University	2
William R. Maybry.....	Southwestern at Memphis	1
Edward S. Steitz.....	Springfield College	3
George Ziegenfuss.....	San Diego State College	0
Don C. Perkins.....	Chapman College	4

Chairman—Richard Koenig

College Cross-Country

Wilford H. Ketz	Union College	0
James A. McLane	Alfred College	6
Aldo A. Sebben.....	Southwest Missouri State College	2

Third member of committee is coach of host institution

Chairman—Wilford H. Ketz

Aldo A. Sebben

Golf

William Docherty	Haverford College	0
A. J. McDonald.....	Southwest Missouri State College	6
Robert H. Kepler.....	Ohio State University	4
Dick McGuire.....	University of New Mexico	5
John S. Merriman, Jr.....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2
Robert M. Whitelaw.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
Stan Wood.....	University of Southern California	3

Honorary—Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University

Chairman—Robert H. Kepler

Tennis

Harry Burrus	Washington University	5
Clarence C. Chaffee	Williams College	3
J. D. Morgan	U.C.L.A.	1
William E. Murphy	University of Michigan	2
Emmett Pare	Tulane University	0
John J. Conroy	Princeton University	6
David Snyder	University of Arizona	4

Chairman—J. D. Morgan

University Basketball

Waldo A. Fisher	Northwestern University	3
H. B. Lee	Kansas State University	2
Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	1
Peter F. Newell	University of California	4
Bernie A. Shively	University of Kentucky	2
Forrest F. Twogood	University of Southern California	0
Ben Carnevale	U. S. Naval Academy	6

Chairman—Bernie A. Shively

University Cross-Country

George T. Eastment	Manhattan College	0
Paul Derr	North Carolina State College	6
Ralph M. Higgins	Oklahoma State University	3
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		

Chairman—George T. Eastment

Ralph M. Higgins

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following January 8, 1964, are indicated in the right-hand column.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
College			
1st	Harry Arlanson	Tufts University	2
2nd	Wilford Ketz	Union College	4
3rd	Walter Bryant, Jr.	University of the South	3
4th	Robert Strimer	Ohio Wesleyan University	4
5th	A. J. McDonald	Southwest Missouri State College	1
6th	Garvin Beauchamp	Abilene Christian College	*
7th	Francis E. Smiley, Jr.	Colorado School of Mines	1
8th	Don Adee	Chico State College	3
AL	Edward L. Jackson	Tuskegee Institute	1

Chairman—Francis E. Smiley, Jr.

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1965, Convention.

Olympic

1st Fred D. Tootell.....	University of Rhode Island	2
2nd Wilford Ketz	Union College	2
3rd W. W. Cobey.....	University of Maryland	2
4th Richard C. Larkins	Ohio State University	2
5th Gordon H. Chalmers.....	Iowa State University	2
6th Clyde Littlefield.....	University of Texas	2
7th Robert L. Davis.....	Colorado State University	2
8th Stan Bates.....	Washington State University	2
AL Clarence L. Munn.....	Michigan State University	2

Chairman—Clarence L. Munn

Constitution and By-Laws

Lysle Butler.....	Oberlin College	6
Harry Cross.....	University of Washington	4
Earl Sneed.....	University of Oklahoma	2

Chairman—Earl Sneed

Extra Events

Forest Evashevski.....	University of Iowa	5
William J. Flynn.....	Boston College	4
James R. Jack.....	University of Utah	1
Kenneth Knox.....	Southeast Missouri State College	3
Claude M. Smith.....	University of Mississippi	2

Chairman—James R. Jack

Publications

Walter T. McLaughlin.....	St. John's University	4
George L. Shiebler.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	2
Harvey D. Woods.....	Fairleigh-Dickinson University	6

Chairman—Walter T. McLaughlin

Sports Injuries and Safety

Ernie Biggs.....	Ohio State University	1
Carl S. Blyth.....	University of North Carolina	5
James Long.....	University of New Hampshire	3
Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	6
John R. Wooden.....	U.C.L.A.	2
Allan J. Ryan.....	American Medical Association	1

Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy

APPOINTMENT BY COUNCIL

The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of the committees are usually appointed for terms of one year, except that members of the (1) Public Relations Committee and Television Committee may be appointed for three-year terms; (2) the Youth Fitness Committee for four-year terms, and (3) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Elected members of the Ethics Committee serve for two-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1964) in the term of appointment for each member of these committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division representative.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term</i>
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Public Relations

1st	Baaron B. Pittenger.....	Harvard University	2
2nd	James Tarman.....	Pennsylvania State University	3
3rd	Robert M. Hartley.....	Mississippi State University	3
4th	Joe McLaughlin.....	University of Dayton	3
5th	Harold Keith.....	University of Oklahoma	3
6th	Robert Cheyne.....	University of Arkansas	2
7th	Frank W. Soltys.....	University of Arizona	1
8th	Ferron C. Losee.....	California State College at Los Angeles	2
AL	Fred Stabley.....	Michigan State University	1
CD	Warren Berg.....	Luther College	2
CD	Ernest Goodman.....	Howard University	1

Chairman—Fred W. Stabley

Television

1st	William J. Flynn.....	Boston College	1
2nd	Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University	2
3rd	James J. Corbett.....	Louisiana State University	1
4th	William R. Reed.....	Intercollegiate Conference	2
5th	Norvall Neve.....	Missouri Valley Conference	1
6th	Howard Grubbs.....	Southwest Conference	2
7th	Paul W. Brechler.....	Western Athletic Conference	1
8th	T. J. Hamilton.....	A.A.W.U.	2
CD (East)	Robert W. Reese.....	West Chester State College	1
CD (West)	H. J. Dorricott....	Western State College of Colorado	2
AL	Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
AL	Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	2

Chairman—Paul W. Brechler

Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell

Youth Fitness

1st	Lloyd H. Lux.....	Bates College	1
2nd	Victor Obeck.....	New York University	4
3rd	Tom McDonough.....	Emory University	3
4th	M. J. Gary.....	Western Michigan University	3
5th	A. C. Bundgaard.....	South Dakota State College	2
6th	Gilbert Hermance.....	Rice University	1
7th	M. R. Clausen.....	University of Arizona	4
8th	Jesse T. Hill.....	University of Southern California	2
AL	Thomas J. Hamilton.....	A.A.W.U.	2

Chairman—Thomas J. Hamilton

Academic Testing and Requirements

Carl E. Erickson.....	Kent State University	1
John A. Fuzak.....	Michigan State University	1
DeLaney Kiphuth.....	Yale University	1
Rixford Snyder.....	Stanford University	1
Dean Trevor.....	Knox College	1
James H. Weaver.....	Atlantic Coast Conference	1
Laurence C. Woodruff.....	University of Kansas	1

Chairman—James H. Weaver

Accelerated Academic Programs

Irving F. Smith	Dartmouth College	1
James K. Sours	University of Wichita	1
Delbert Swartz	University of Arkansas	1
Chairman—James K. Sours		

All-Star High School Games

The Council has designated the following committee "to act in the place of any state (high school) association which declines to assume the jurisdiction" in approving all-star football or basketball contests, as set forth in Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.

Clifford B. Fagan	NFSHAA	1
Arthur C. Lonborg	University of Kansas	1
Robley C. Williams	University of California	1
Arthur R. Winters	Lafayette College	1
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg		

College-Professional Relations

James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	1
Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	1
William R. Reed	Intercollegiate Conference	1
Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—William R. Reed		

Eligibility

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley	University of Santa Clara	2
Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	4
Marcus L. Plant	University of Michigan	5
Chairman—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley		

Long-Range Planning Committee

Carl Erickson	Kent State University	
Jerome H. Holland	Hampton Institute	
A. D. Kirwan	University of Kentucky	
William D'O. Lippincott	Princeton University	
Earl Rudder	Texas A&M University	
Francis E. Smiley, Jr.	Colorado School of Mines	
James K. Sours	University of Wichita	
Fred Telonicher	Far Western Conference	
James H. Weaver	Atlantic Coast Conference	
Mox A. Weber	Hamilton College	
Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	
Chairman—James K. Sours		

Ethics

The Committee on Ethics is composed of the presidents of the NCAA, National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the national coaches association of the particular sport involved, and two persons elected by the Council for a period of two years.

Ralph W. Aigler	University of Michigan	1
Robert F. Ray	NCAA President	1

Nicholas M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	1
Bernie H. Moore.....	NACC President	1
Fifth member of committee president of coaches association of particular sport involved.		

Infractions

J. William Davis.....	Texas Technological College	1
Nicholas M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	1
George H. Young.....	University of Wisconsin	1
Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	†

Chairman—George H. Young

Insurance

T. A. Bickerstaff.....	University of Mississippi	1
Walter L. Hass.....	University of Chicago	1
D. S. McAlister.....	The Citadel	1

Chairman—Walter L. Hass

Legislative

Paul W. Brechler.....	Western Athletic Conference	1
Asa S. Bushnell.....	E.C.A.C.	1
Robert K. Faris.....	George Washington University	1
Howard Grubbs.....	Southwest Conference	1
Bernie H. Moore.....	Southeastern Conference	1
William R. Reed.....	Intercollegiate Conference	1
Willis J. Stetson.....	Middle Atlantic States Conference	1
James H. Weaver.....	Atlantic Coast Conference	1

Chairman—William R. Reed

Professional Baseball

Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University	1
J. O. Christian.....	University of Connecticut	1
Rev. Joseph A. Glavin.....	Boston College	1
Joseph Justice.....	Rollins College	1
Richard Siebert.....	University of Minnesota	1

Chairman—Rev. Joseph A. Glavin

Summer Baseball Committee

Ralph O. Coleman.....	Oregon State University	1
Walter Rabb.....	University of North Carolina	1
George L. Shiebler.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
J. Robert Stewart.....	St. Louis, Missouri	1
J. A. Tomlinson.....	Arkansas State College	1

Chairman—George L. Shiebler

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to other organizations. Years remaining (counting 1964) in terms of appointment are indicated.

Basketball Federation of the United States of America

John W. Bunn.....	Colorado State College	1
William A. Miller.....	North Texas State College	1

†—Ex Officio Member

Charles M. Neinas.....	NCAA Executive Office	1
Norvall Neve.....	Missouri Valley Conference	1
A. N. Smith.....	Ohio Athletic Conference	1
Clifford Wells.....	Basketball Hall of Fame	1
Charles E. Young	U.C.L.A.	1

***Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics
of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA**

Stuart K. Holcomb.....	Northwestern University	1
David Busey.....	Lycoming College	2
Thomas McDonough.....	Emory University	3

***National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame**

1st Warren P. McGuirk.....	University of Massachusetts	1
2nd David Nelson.....	University of Delaware	1
3rd William D. Murray.....	Duke University	1
4th Ray Eliot.....	University of Illinois	1
5th Don Faurot.....	University of Missouri	1
6th Abb Curtis.....	Southwest Conference	1
7th Earl Lory	Montana State University	1
8th Jesse T. Hill.....	University of Southern California	1
AL Robert F. Ray.....	NCAA President	†
AL Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	†

****Olympic Committee Board of Directors**

Frank R. Thoms, Jr.....	Williams College	2
Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University	2
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Clarence L. Munn.....	Michigan State University	2
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H. Jamison Swarts.....	University of Pennsylvania	2
Glenn J. Jacoby.....	University of Wyoming	2
Thomas J. Hamilton	A.A.W.U.	2
Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	2

United States Baseball Federation

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Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University	1
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*—Appointed by Council.

†—Ex Officio Member.

**—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Committee.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

ACTIVE MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, as of May 15, 1964. The abbreviations are: (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Herry A. Butova (F), William Schwartz (AD).
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Calvin H. Plimpton (P), Ellsworth E. Richardson (AD).
- Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Rev. Armand H. Desautels (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Henry A. Kriebel (P), Paul C. Staake (F), Thomas E. Smith (AD).
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. David F. Carroll (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
- Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Horatio M. LaFauci (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Kermit C. Morrissey (F), Irving Olin (AD).
- Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: Henry W. Littlefield (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
- Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.: Adrian Rondileau (P), Philip R. Dooley (F), Edward C. Swenson (AD).
- Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Richard A. Parker (F), Philip R. Theibert (AD).
- Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Conn.: Herbert D. Welte (P), R. Vincent Cash (F), William M. Moore (AD).
- Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry J. Warman (F), R. Z. Granger, Jr. (AD).
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Robert E. L. Strider (P), Archille H. Biron (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
- Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: Homer D. Babbidge (P), J. O. Christian (F) and (AD).
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (F) and (AD).
- Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Rev. Joseph E. FitzGerald (P), Rev. James Ring (F), George R. Bisacca (AD).
- Hartford, University of, Hartford, Conn.: Vincent B. Coffin (P), Eugene S. Sweeney (F), A. Peter LoMaglio (AD).
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Robert B. Watson (F), Adolph W. Samborski (AD).
- Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Raymond J. Swords (P), Rev. John F. Devlin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
- Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), Stuart L. Mandell (F), Waldo W. Yarnall (AD).

- Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), T. S. Curtis (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
- Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: John W. Lederle (P), George R. Richason (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), Kent F. Hansen (F), Ross H. Smith (AD).
- Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. Paul C. Thabault (F), William S. LaRochelle (AD).
- Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: James I. Armstrong (P), Benjamin F. Wissler (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).
- Nasson College, Springvale, Maine: Roger C. Gay (P), Edward J. Durnall (F), James J. McLaughlin (AD).
- New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: John W. McConnell (P), Glenn Stewart (F), James W. Long (AD).
- Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
- Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Ernest N. Harmon (P), Joseph F. Garrity (F), Robert Priestley (AD).
- Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Vincent C. Dore (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (F) and (AD).
- Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Maurice Zarchen (AD).
- St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Bernard G. Holmes (P), Rev. Walter B. Mullally (F), James M. Reynolds (Acting AD).
- St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (F) and (AD).
- Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn.: Hilton C. Buley (P), Francis J. Degnan (F), Jess L. Dow (AD).
- Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn A. Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).
- Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass.: Rev. Richard H. Sullivan (P), Rev. Paul J. Duff (AD).
- Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Dennis C. Haley (P), Charles Law (AD).
- Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Curtiss M. Langhorne (F), Ray Oosting (AD).
- Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Lewis F. Manly (F), Harry Arlanson (AD).
- United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Willard J. Smith (Superintendent), Captain Chester I. Steele (F), Commander Otto E. Graham (AD).
- Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: John T. Fey (P), Milton Potash (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
- Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman J. Daniels (F), Hugh G. McCurdy (AD).
- Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: John E. Sawyer (P), James R. Curry (F), Frank R. Thoms (AD).
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Harry P. Storke (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: Kingman Brewster (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

- Adelphi University, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Wesley D. Camp (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
- Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
- Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), E. Gordon Ogden (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Lewis W. Pyle (F), H. P. Way (AD).
- Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).
- Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: L. B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (F), Joseph Jones (AD).
- Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph M. Smith (F) and (AD).
- Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst E. Weber (P), Edward C. Russell (F) and (AD).
- Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), Donald G. Ohl (F), Benton A. Kribbs (AD).
- Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).
- Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico: Very Rev. John F. Muller (P), Josi Cortez (AD), Ramon E. Colon (F).
- Cheney State College, Cheney, Pa.: James H. Duckrey (P), William O'Shields (F) and (AD).
- City University of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Hyman Krakower (F), Arthur H. DesGray (AD).
- Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William L. Whitson (P), George R. MacLean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
- Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Vincent M. Barnett (P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).
- College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Ralph L. Taylor (F), Albert J. Carino (AD).
- Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph J. Furey (AD).
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: James A. Perkins (P), Robert Allen (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
- Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), David M. Nelson (F) and (AD).
- Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Luna I. Mishoe (P), John R. Price (F), James H. Williams (AD).
- Delaware Valley College, Doyleston, Pa.: James Work (P), Stephen Ferdo (F), Ned A. Linta (AD).
- Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Howard L. Rubendall (P), David B. Eavenson (AD).
- Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: William W. Hagerly (P), John Semanik (AD).
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Henry J. McAnulty (P), Kenneth J. Duffy (F), Louis E. Skender (AD).
- East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.: LeRoy J. Koehler (P), Frank D. Sills (F), John R. Eiler (AD).

Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: Roy E. McAuley (P), James M. Berkebile (F), Ted Roscher (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, Madison, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Robert T. Shields (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Vincent T. O'Keefe (P), Rev. J. Vincent Watson (F), John W. Bach (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Keith Spalding (P), S. W. Sponaugle (AD).
 Gannon College, Erie, Pa.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wilfrid J. Nash (P), Rev. Louis Pucas (F), James F. Harding (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn, (P), Rev. Robert L. Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Carl A. Hanson (P), Joseph K. Wolfinger (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).
 Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey: Thomas E. Robinson (P), John Roche (F), Michael Briglia (AD).
 Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), R. Jack Behringer (F) and (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Jerome H. Holland (P), Samuel C. McGhee (F), Herman N. Neilson (AD).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick Binder (P), David L. Haase (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshon (P), William G. Hosking (F), William C. Stiles (AD).
 Hofstra University, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).
 Howard University, Washington, D. C.: James M. Nabrit (P), Carroll L. Miller (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).
 Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: John J. Meng (P), S. Charles Irace (F) and (AD).
 Indiana State College, Indiana, Pa.: Willis E. Pratt (P), David C. Winslow (F), Samuel G. Smith (AD).
 Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico: Ronald C. Bauer (P), John Baker (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).
 Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother Richard B. Power (P), Brother Edward A. Walsh (F), James McDermott (AD).
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard I. Dillingham (P), William Terwilliger (F), Carlton L. Wood (AD).
 Jersey City State College, Jersey City, N. J.; Michael B. Gilligan (P), Tom Gerrity (F) and (AD).
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Charles A. Cable (F), Ralph W. Harden (AD).
 King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. George P. Benaglia (P), Rev. James F. Boyle (F) and (AD).
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethon (P), Lawrence J. Conover (F), Arthur R. Winters (AD).

LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert J. Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), William D. McHenry (AD).
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Harvey A. Neville (P), William B. Leckonby (F) and (AD).
 LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Rev. Nicholas J. Sullivan (P), Rev. John J. O'Brien (F), Thomas J. Niland (AD).
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Marvin Wachman (P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Robert N. Gardner (AD).
 Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen G. Jacobs (AD).
 Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: John H. G. Pell (P), Robert D. Spector (F), William T. Lai (AD).
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David G. Busey (F) and (AD).
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Brother Gregory (P), Kenneth A. Norton (F) and (AD).
 Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), Richard H. Thomas (F), Vernon E. McCain (AD).
 Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa.: Daniel L. Biemesderfer (P), William F. Diller (F), Raymond J. Runkle (AD).
 Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J.: E. deAlton Partridge (P), Richard Tews (F), Henry Schmidt (AD).
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Daniel Gilbert (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).
 Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel K. Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Erling N. Jensen (P), Raymond J. Whispell (AD).
 New York University, New York, N. Y.: James M. Hester (P), Victor F. Obeck (F) and (AD).
 New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Admiral H. C. Moore (P), Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).
 Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. Swords (P); John J. Gallagher (AD).
 Pace College, New York, N. Y.: Edward J. Mortola (P), George F. Knerr (F), Peter X. Finnerty (AD).
 Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), John S. deCani (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (AD).
 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Ralph H. Wherry (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).
 Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William B. Hughes (F), Harry Pure (AD).
 Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Paul H. Masoner (F), Frank Carver (AD).
 Post, C. W., College, Greenvale, N. Y.: R. Gordon Hoxie (P), Charles Zwicker (F), Roy Ilowit (AD).
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'O. Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: Jaime Benitez (P), Demetrio Fernandez (F), Rafael P. Flores (AD).

Puerto Rico A&M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico: Luis Stefani (P) Fred V. Soltera (F), Rafael A. Mangual (AD).

Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.: Harold W. Stoke (P), Robert J. Tierney (F) and (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Henry W. Kumpf (AD).

Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Leon J. Agourides (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: W. Allen Wallis (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), H. Keith Mosley (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Mark E. Singley (F), Albert W. Twitchell (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis William Kearney (P), Rev. Canisius Connors (AD).

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brother Urban (P), Brother Roger (F), Daniel J. Lynch (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Gabriel J. Loncosky (P), James P. Burke (F), Irwin V. Davis (AD).

St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y.: Very Rev. Edward J. Burke (P), Rev. Walter F. Graham (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. William F. Maloney (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), John T. Ramsey (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), Robert E. Consler (F), Thomas A. Cartmill (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. Edward F. Clark (P), John W. Kennedy (AD).

Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Rev. E. J. Sponga (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Most Rev. John J. Dougherty (P), Msgr. Edward J. Fleming (F), Rev. John J. Horgan (AD).

Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Paul Cauffman (F), Thomas V. Crist (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Sixtus R. O'Connor (F), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (AD).

¹Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Norman N. Weisenfluh (P), Herbert G. McGibbney (F), William A. Storer (AD).

State University College, Albany, N. Y.: Evan R. Collins (P), J. Ralph Tibbets (F), Merlin W. Hathaway (AD).

State University College, Brockport, N. Y.: Donald M. Tower (P), Martin H. Rogers (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).

State University College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul G. Bulger (P), Howard B. MacAdam (AD).

State University College, Cortland, N. Y.: Ben A. Suelzt (P), Ellis A. Johnson (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

1. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective April 19, 1964; ineligible for post-season competition in football during that period.

State University College, Fredonia, N. Y.: Oscar Lanford (P), Richard Paige (F), Joseph M. Keyser (AD).

State University College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Royal F. Netzer (P), Bernard Hughes (F), G. Hal Chase (AD).

State University College, Oswego, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Donald Snugg (F), John V. Glinski (AD).

State University College, New Paltz, N. Y.: William J. Haggerty (P), Loren D. Campbell (AD).

State University College, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).

State University College, Potsdam, N. Y.: Frederick W. Crumb (P), Kenneth Gant (F), Sam J. Molnar (AD).

State University of New York, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Anthony S. Gugino (F), James E. Peelle (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Frank J. Misar (F) and (AD).

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), Russell W. Gilbert (F), James W. Garrett (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), James Decker (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), Ernest C. Casale (F) and (AD).

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Chauncey G. Bly (P), Spencer V. Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).

Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J.: Warren Hill (P), Roy E. Van Ness (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon G. McLintock (Superintendent), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General J. B. Lampert (Superintendent), Colonel E. R. Heiberg (F), Colonel Raymond P. Murphy (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral Charles C. Kirkpatrick (Superintendent), Captain Paul F. Borden (F), Captain William S. Busik (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. John A. Klekotka (P), Rev. John J. Curran (F), Arthur L. Mahan (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Arthur O. Davidson (P), John E. Marley (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).

Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (F) and (AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Bennett M. Rich (P), Al Sidar (F), Michael J. Scarry (AD).

West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.: Earl F. Sykes (P), Robert W. Reese (F) and (AD).

West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.: Paul N. Elbin (P), Joseph A. Bartell (F), Albert M. Blatnik (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Samuel H. Sloan (F), Harold E. Burry (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Harold W. Thatcher (F), John G. Reese (AD).
 Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), C. T. Sharpton (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).
 Alabama A & M College, Normal, Ala.: Richard D. Morrison (P), George O. McCalep (F), George H. Hobson (AD).
 Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: Levi Watkins (P), C. Johnson Dunn (F), Robert Kirk (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Howard E. Wright (P), T. V. Swinton (F), T. B. Nelson (AD).
 American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), John Wakefield (F), David L. Carrasco (AD).
 Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
 Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Joe Morgan (P), Leon Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).
 Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Wilmer A. DeHuff (P), Arthur R. Bosley (AD).
 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan (P), Frank J. O'Rourke (F), Rev. Henry B. Schuhmann (AD).
 Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Very Rev. John A. Oetgen (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).
 Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: John A. Bacoats (P), Walter E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), David L. Leaver (F), Jack McClairn (AD).
 Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Warren D. Bowman (P), Harry G. M. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. McDonald (P), Rev. Theodore McCarrick (F) Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: Joe J. Mickle (P), John B. Entrikin (F), Orvis U. Sigler (AD).
 Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Charles T. Hazelrigg (F), T. Briscoe Inman (AD).
 Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: Leroy A. Martin (P), William O. Swan (F), Andrew C. Moore (AD).
 Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Mark W. Clark (P), David S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), Joseph T. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).
 Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank J. Howard (AD).

2. Placed on probation for one year, effective January 5, 1964.

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Davis Y. Paschall (P), Howard K. Holland (F), H. Lester Hooker, Jr. (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David G. Martin (P), William G. McGavock (F), Tom Scott (AD).

Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss.: James M. Ewing (P), Irby C. Ellis (F), Dave M. Ferriss (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N. C.: Douglas Knight (P), Robert S. Rankin (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.: Leo W. Jenkins (P), Robert L. Holt (F), Clarence Stasavich (AD).

East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Sidney W. Rice (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: Robert R. Martin (P), Smith Park (F), Chas. T. Hughes (AD).

Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), A. M. Bagley (F), Robert L. Vaughan (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Sanford S. Atwood (P), Lee W. Blitch (F), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).

Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), Harold L. Scott (AD).

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Stephen J. Wright (P), James R. Lawson (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).

Florence State College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), Roy S. Stevens (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. Phil Constans (F), Ray Graves (AD).

Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), Charles U. Smith (F), Alonzo S. Gaither (AD).

Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift, Jr. (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Gordon W. Blackwell (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn H. Mancha (AD).

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. V. Troup (P), C. L. Ellison (F), James E. Hawkins (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Leon Aurbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Thomas H. Carroll (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).

Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: Omer C. Aderhold (P), B. F. Grant (F), Joel Eaves (AD).

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).

Georgia State College, Atlanta, Ga.: Noah Langdale, Jr. (P), Eli Zubay (F), Francis J. Bridges (AD).

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: Ralph W. E. Jones (P), Fred V. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).

Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden Sydney, Va.: W. Taylor Reveley (P), Don R. Ortner (F), Richard A. Burrell (AD).

Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Rufus P. Perry (P), Edwin Thompkins (F), Jack S. Brayboy (AD).

³Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: John W. Oswald (P), W. L. Matthews, Jr. (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Carl M. Hill (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Gus E. Paris (F), Robert R. Wilson (AD).

Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: Chester A. Kirkendoll (P), S. H. Bronaugh (F), James A. Cooke (AD).

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), John A. Buehlah (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).

Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.: Samuel E. Duncan (P), Miss Julia B. Duncan (F), Charles R. Cox (AD).

Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), Ken Fox (F), Billy Allgood (AD).

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: F. Jay Taylor (P), Harold J. Smolinski (F), Joe R. Aillet (AD).

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: John A. Hunter (P), Luther Wade (F), James J. Corbett (AD).

Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Carl E. Abner (F), Bernard L. Hickman (AD).

Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), Rev. Aloysius C. Galvin (F), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).

Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Karl Maring (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).

Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: Orville W. Wake (P), William H. Shellenberger (F), James C. Fox (AD).

Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), John E. Faber (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).

Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: Cecil C. Humphreys (P), R. M. Robison (F), Eugene W. Lambert (AD).

Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: Rufus C. Harris (P), James L. Clegg (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).

Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Henry King Stanford (P), C. Doren Tharp (F), Andrew F. Gustafson (AD).

Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Elbert K. Patty (F), Charles M. Murphy (AD).

Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. A. McLemore (P), Gray Miley (F), Hartwell McPhail (AD).

Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Dean W. Colvard (P), Chester M. Wells (F), Wade H. Walker (AD).

Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Roscoe Playforth (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Frank L. Forbes (AD).

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: Frank Cunningham (P), Adolphus J. Lockhart (F), M. J. Powell, Jr. (AD).

3. Placed on probation for one year, effective April 19, 1964; ineligible for post-season competition in football during that period.

Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. Robert R. Kline (P), Rev. Carl Fives (F), John Dillon, Jr. (AD).
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), Roy L. Stewart (F) and (AD).
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: William C. Friday (P), Edward McG. Hedgpeth (F), Charles P. Erickson (AD).
 North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Samuel D. Proctor (P), Artis P. Graves (F), William M. Bell (AD).
 North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Samuel P. Massie (P), James W. Younge (AD).
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John Tyler Caldwell (P), Ralph E. Fadum (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).
 Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.: Donald C. Agnew (P), Garland F. Pinholster (F) and (AD).
 Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Va.: Lewis W. Webb (P), Miss Jean E. Pugh (F), Arthur B. Metheny (AD).
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. Burnell Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).
 Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).
 Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: Perry F. Kendig (P), Homer C. Bast (F), Joseph S. Hackman (AD).
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Dudley E. DeGroot (F), Joseph Justice (AD).
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), W. W. Johnson (F), Jesse Clements (AD).
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), William H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), Elmer J. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).
 Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: Nelson H. Harris (P), Thomas E. Kee (F), James E. Lytle (AD).
 South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), Walter D. Bryant, Jr. (AD).
 South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Thomas F. Jones (P), Marvin C. Bass (AD).
 South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: Benner C. Turner, (P), William C. Brown (F) and (AD).
 Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), Ulysses S. Jones (F), Robert H. Lee (AD).
 Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), Lloyd Milam (F), B. Reed Green (AD).
 Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Payton N. Rhodes (P), Charles I. Diehl (F), William R. Maybry (AD).
 Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Rev. A. W. Crandell (P), Rev. John A. Schwing (F), Rev. Joseph C. Mulhern (AD).
 State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), N. R. Dieffenderfer (F), Don I. Minnegan (AD).
 Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Robert S. Chauvin (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).
 Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Samuel B. Hay (P), E. C. Beck (F), J. T. Whisenton (AD).
 Tennessee University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: Andrew D. Holt (P), Earl M. Ramer (F), G. R. Woodruff (AD).

Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tenn.: Paul Meek (P), Lloyd A. King (F), James C. Henson (AD).

Tennessee A & I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Alger V. Boswell (F), Howard C. Gentry (AD).

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: W. Everett Derryberry (P), Flavius Smith (F), R. Hooper Eblen (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Herbert E. Longenecker (P), Hugh F. Rankin (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Luther H. Foster (P), Arthur J. Scavella (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).

Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: F. E. Wright (P), Charles D. Taylor (F), Jack L. Russell (AD).

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: G. Alexander Heard (P), Rob R. Purdy (F), To be appointed (AD).

Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.: Rev. John F. Murphy (P), William Volker (F), James G. Weyer (AD).

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. (P), Starling Reid (F), Steve Sebo (AD).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: George R. E. Shell (P), S. M. Hefflin (F), Clyde L. Ellington (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg, Va.: T. Marshall Hahn, Jr. (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).

Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Sanford M. Perkins (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), George G. Singleton (F), James A. Moore (AD).

Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Thomas H. Henderson (P), John A. Watson (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), John W. Sawyer (F), Gene Hooks (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F), and (AD).

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred C. Cole (P), William M. Hinton (F), Edwin P. Twombly (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Paul A. Miller (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).

Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), J. Lloyd Straughn (F), Robert J. Waldorf (AD).

Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Kenneth R. Williams (P), Charlie B. Hauser (F), Clarence E. Gaines (AD).

Fourth District

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.: John H. Dawson (P), Douglas A. MacNaughton (F), Robert J. Gillis (AD).

Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), Chester T. McNerney (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).

Albion College, Albion, Mich.: Louis W. Norris (P), Paul L. Cook (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).

Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert Swanson (P), Charles Skinner (F), William Carr (AD).

Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. F. Bukowski (P), Richard D. McCormick (F), Edmund D. Farhat (AD).

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George Marble (F), Robert Brownson (AD).

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Clarence W. Sorensen (P), Harry S. Johnson (F), LeRoy C. Brissman (AD).

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: Alfred B. Bonds, Jr. (P), James A. Ross (F), Lee J. Tressel (AD).

Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Richard H. Caldemeyer (F), Robert W. Primmer (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Alf W. Harrer (AD).

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: William T. Jerome (P), Kenneth H. McFall (F), Harold Anderson (AD).

Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: Alexander E. Jones (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).

Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William Spoelhof (P), John Tuls (F), Barney Steen (AD).

Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore B. Myers (F), William F. Bernlohr (AD).

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: John W. Nason (P), Charles S. Rayment (F), Melvin H. Taube (AD).

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Vincent Di Francesca (AD).

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), Philip K. Heim (F) and (AD).

Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Judson W. Foust (F), Lester Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).

Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).

Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: George Welles Beadle (P), Werner F. Wick (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).

Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.: Raymond M. Cook (P), George W. Boyle (F) and (AD).

College of Steubenville, Steubenville, O.: Rev. Columba J. Devlin (P), Donald J. Marn (F), Robert J. Kloska (AD).

College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Martin L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).

⁴Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).

Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Francis C. Bayley (F), Le Roy G. Seils (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. T. J. Wangler (F), Ray Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: William E. Kerstetter (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).

Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Laurence V. Britt (P), Rev. William H. Berdan (F), John R. Mulroy (AD).

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy Doudna (P), William Zeigel (F), John W. Masley (AD).

4. Placed on probation for period of two years, effective October 31, 1962; ineligible for post-season basketball competition during that period.

Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliot (P), George W. Linn (F), William E. Crouch (AD).
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert C. Stanger (P), Robert DeRoo (F), Walter J. Schousen (AD).
 Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Arad A. McCutchan (AD).
 Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), Meriam C. Herrick (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd E. Hollingsworth (AD).
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), Joe W. Hutton (AD).
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry W. Wickham (P), Percy L. Lilly (F), Ted R. Turney (AD).
 Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul F. Sharp (P), Dwight H. Berg (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).
 Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Calvin A. VanderWerf (P), Alvin W. Vanderbush (F), Gordon M. Brewer (AD).
 Illinois, University of, Champaign, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Martin Elliott (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theodore B. Almy (F), Burton L. O'Connor (AD).
 Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Ind.: Ralph W. Holmstedt (P), S. Woodrow Suttle (F), John L. Longfellow (AD).
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Elvis J. Stahr, Jr. (P), Edwin H. Cady (F), James W. Orwig (AD).
 John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. George A. Kmieck (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Elton W. Ham (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: Robert I. White (P), Walton C. Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: F. Edward Lund (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), Jess W. Falkenstine (AD).
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A. Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: William G. Cole (P), Edwin N. Reichert (F), Nick J. Wasyluk (AD).
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Curtis E. Tarr (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Bernard E. Heselton (AD).
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), John J. Connelly (F), George M. Ireland (AD).
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey M. Rice, (P), Paul Gustafson (F), Ralph J. Lundeen (AD).
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.: Gordon E. Michalson (P) Bruce Campbell, Jr. (F), William L. Wall (AD).
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: Frank E. Duddy, Jr. (P), Paul J. Seyler (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Very Rev. William F. Kelley (P), Thomas R. Abbott (F), Stanley Lowe (AD).

Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), Neal B. Wilson (AD).

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), W. Fred Cottrell (F), Richard Shrider (AD).

Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John A. Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).

Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Mich.: John R. Van Pelt (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).

Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: Raymond W. Darland (P), Julius F. Wolff (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).

Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Max O. Schultze (F), M. W. Ryman (AD).

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), John J. Ketterer (F), Robert G. Woll (AD).

Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn.: John J. Neumaier (P), Glaydon D. Robbins (F), Larry R. MacLeod (AD).

Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).

Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Glenn L. McConagha (P), Charles Moorehead (F), Edgar A. Sherman (AD).

North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: Arlo Schilling (P), Darrall Latham (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).

North Park College, Chicago, Ill.: Karl A. Olsson (P), Carroll J. Peterson (F), Royner C. Greene (AD).

Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. Leroy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).

Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: Robert K. Carr (P), Luke E. Steiner (F), Lysle K. Butler (AD).

Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), David Markle (F), Clyde A. Lamb (AD).

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Novice G. Fawcett (P), James R. McCoy (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).

Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: Vernon R. Alden (P), Fred Picard (F), William D. Rohr (AD).

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Elden T. Smith (P), David H. Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).

Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.: Gordon Riethmiller (D), Morrice Boucher (F), Stuart Parsell (AD).

Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: Lynn Turner (P), James K. Ray (F), Robert Agler (AD).

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).

Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Frederick O. Pinkham (P), Robert S. Wilson (F), Ralph L. Wickstrom (AD).

- Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: John A. Howard (P), Reid Patterson (F), Charles M. DeWild (AD).
- St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Ind.: Rev. Raphael Gross (P), Michael Davis (F), Richard C. Scharf (AD).
- St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Very Rev. Dennis M. Burke (P), Henry R. Jacobs (F), Mel J. Nicks (AD).
- St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Sidney A. Rand (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).
- St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.: Rev. Daniel W. Kucera (P), Rev. Roman S. Galiardi (F), Paul V. Amodio (AD).
- Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Donald N. Boydston (AD).
- ⁵State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Forest Evashevski (AD).
- Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F), Frank X. Lauterbur (AD).
- Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: Otto P. Kretzmann (P), Dana B. Schwanholt (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).
- Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Byron K. Trippet (P), Theodore Bedrick (F), Leslie W. Remley (AD).
- Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Joseph E. Hill (F), Richard C. Havel (AD).
- Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: Arthur L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Ray Hanson (AD).
- Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: James W. Miller (P), Albert B. Becker (F), Mitchell J. Gary (AD).
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), John Hall (F), Eddie L. Finnigan (AD).
- Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. R. Edman (P), Fred Gerstung (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
- Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: James M. Read (P), Harry Johnston (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
- Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: Fred H. Harrington (P), Frank J. Remington (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).
- Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wis.: J. Martin Klotsche (P), Robert Jaggard (F), Herman Kluge (AD).
- Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Joe E. Mengel (F), Mertz A. Mortorelli (AD).
- Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio: John N. Stauffer (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), William M. Edwards (AD).
- Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. E. J. O'Connor (F), James J. McCafferty (AD).
- Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), William H. Carson (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

- Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: L. M. Stavig (P), Jorgen Thompson (F), James M. Malmquist (AD).
- Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: Talman W. Van Arsdale, Jr. (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).

5. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective April 19, 1964.

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa: Wendell Q. Halverson (P), Donald V. Cox (F), Jay R. Beekmann (AD).
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lovinger (P), Joseph Dolecki (F), Carmen O. Ness (AD).
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), George D. Smith (AD).
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Karl E. Goellner (F), Glenn J. Drahn (AD).
 Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Joseph E. Smiley (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa: Arland F. Christ-Janer (P), Harold Ennis (F), Paul M. Maaske (AD).
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Rev. Henry W. Linn (P), Eugene R. Duffy (F), John J. McManus (AD).
 Doane College, Crete, Neb.: Donald M. Typer (P), Glenn Buck (F), Elvin Papik (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: Henry G. Harmon (P), Leland P. Johnson (F), Jack D. McClelland (AD).
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), Robert F. Voertman (F), John A. Pfitsch (AD).
 Houston, University of, Houston, Texas: Philip G. Hoffman (P), Frank L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).
 Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), Maurice W. Soultz (F), Gordon H. Chalmers (AD).
 Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.: W. Clarke Wescoe (P), Laurence C. Woodruff (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), S. Winston Cram (F), Joseph M. Pease (AD).
 Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), Merrill A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Earl E. Dawson (P), Cletus Stamper (F), Dwight T. Reed (AD).
 Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dorance V. Foley (P), Clarence T. O'Dowd (F), Robert E. Zahren (AD).
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: Elwin Farwell (P), O. M. Hovde (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).
 Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur W. Nebel (F), Don B. Faurot (AD).
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.: Merl Baker (P), John A. Steinmeyer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira J. Gwinn (F), A. W. Buckingham (AD).
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Charles S. Miller (F), W. H. H. Dye (AD).
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb.: Vance R. Rogers (P), Warren H. Parker (F), Woodrow B. Greeno (AD).
 North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Leonard R. Marti (AD).
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. Dak.: Herbert Albrecht (P), Arthur G. Hill (F), Darrell E. Mudra (AD).
 North Texas State University, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), Witt Blair (F), Jess E. Cearley (AD).

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.: Walter H. Ryle (P), John D. Black (F), James J. Dougherty (AD).
 Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.: J. W. Jones (P), Herbert R. Dieterich (F), Ryland H. Milner (AD).
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⁶. Placed on probation for period of two years, effective April 11, 1963; ineligible for post-season competition in football during that time; ineligible to appear or make arrangements for appearance on NCAA controlled football television during probationary period.

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 Newark News: Ed Friel, Hy Goldberg
 Newhouse Publications: Jack Kerns
 New York Herald-Tribune: Tommy Holmes, Irving Marsh, Harold
 Rosenthal
 New York Post: Leonard Schnecter
 New York World Telegram: Paul L. Zimmerman
 New York Times: Gordon S. White, Jr.
 Richmond News Leader: Laurence Leonard
 Richmond Times-Dispatch: Chauncey Durden
 Track and Field News: James O. Dunaway
 Trenton Times: Jimmie McDowell
 Tucson Daily Citizen: George C. McLeod
 United Press International: Martin Lader, Milton Richman, Steve
 Snider

Radio and Television

Columbia Broadcasting System: Len Dillon
 Free-Lance: Lindsey Nelson

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

FRANK R. THOMS, JR., WILLIAMS COLLEGE

DISTRICT ONE'S athletic health showed continued improvement during 1963. Plant expansion in this lightly populated region has been steady, featured by the completion of the University of Vermont's gymnasium—hockey rink—cage complex and by the strikingly beautiful Leverone Field House at Dartmouth. With major capital fund drives in progress at many District One institutions, almost all campaigns include improvements to existing athletic plants or the addition of new facilities to support broader athletic and physical education programs.

District One joined the nation in sorrow over the death of President Kennedy, made somewhat more personal by the fact that he was a graduate of one of our most outstanding member institutions. The influence of his great interest in participation in sports rather than just spectating will be sorely missed. It may be hoped that his loss will spur efforts to resolve finally the deep differences between warring factions in athletics in this country. His keen interest in this problem and actual participation by his office in attempts to settle the matter should be remembered and, hopefully, rewarded.

We applaud the Association's efforts to support Congressional action on a sports anti-bribery bill and urge all member institutions to cooperate on this important subject. Worthy of praise here, too, is the ECAC which through its Committee for 1963 is pressing for continued vigilance in this area. It is difficult to recall a discussion on this topic more meaningful or more dramatic than the one held in New York by this committee on October 31, 1963, with the Assistant District Attorney of New York County, Mr. Peter D. Andreoli.

Attention is directed to the fine early work of the NCAA Committee on Long Range Planning. It is my belief that great hope for the future of sane, sound intercollegiate programs can be held if the committee's suggestions are implemented.

SECOND DISTRICT

ERNEST B. McCOY, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

THE SECOND DISTRICT, comprising seven states or parts thereof, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico and numbering 131 colleges and universities holding membership in the NCAA have recently increased this number by four new members. Fairleigh Dickinson of Madison, New Jersey; Indiana State College of Indiana, Pennsylvania; State University College, Fredonia, New York; and State University College, Oneonta, New York, have been voted upon unanimously for NCAA membership by District Two.

It is most gratifying to note that the long planned increase in intercollegiate athletic, recreational and intramural facilities at many of our institutions in District Two are now bearing fruition by the opening of many new doors this past year. Further, many other additions are now under construction. These new facilities greatly enhance the ability of District Two to meet the challenge of tremendously increased enrollment and the attendant need of physical facilities for all physical fitness programs.

Although "recruiting" is profoundly acute in District Two, compliance with NCAA and the various conference regulations seems to be well in order. Four of the larger independents namely, Penn State, Syracuse, Pittsburgh and West Virginia have adopted the inter-conference "letter of intent" and enthusiastically endorse this type of agreement for future NCAA action on a national basis. Further, these four institutions have adopted a "red shirt" rule that is comparable to that of the Big Ten and the Ivy League.

Physical Fitness programs per se have been added to many curriculums of required Physical Education in institutions in District Two. A great deal of the impetus for these programs, the writer believes, comes from the long standing appeal to the membership by the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness.

The fact that 87 of the 131 member colleges and universities in this District also hold membership in the Eastern College Athletic Conference, makes it important to note the position of the ECAC in relation to the Track and Field Federation movement and its attendant squabble with the AAU. The ECAC through note of its membership has continuously supported the Federation movement even though college and university relations with the AAU, especially

in track, have for many years been quite harmonious in District Two. However, the Executive Council of the ECAC has fully supported and endorsed the sanctioning policies and procedures of the USTFF and urged such support by the ECAC membership. Unfortunately, the ECAC was publicly whipped by General MacArthur and the press in the East for such suggested punitive action. This bad press especially affected the image of the ECAC with an uninformed public at large. To cut a long story short, however, it presently seems that the most recent interpretive ruling by General MacArthur has converted continuing guerrilla warfare into the present uneasy peace in the East, at least until after the '64 Olympics.

The ECAC as the major administrative group in District Two is in the process of reviewing its "Principles and Policies," especially with respect to the granting of unearned financial aid. The main problem seems to stem around the item of "need" as a factor in this type of grant. This definition of "need" and its interpretation for all 134 members can become a very difficult problem.

The ECAC also has again, through its "Committee of 40," met in session with Mr. Andreoli of the District Attorney's Office of the County of New York. A discussion of bribery in basketball was covered very thoroughly on October 30, 1963, and a report will go to the ECAC membership and all other NCAA members in District Two again alerting them to this continuing problem.

In summary—extensive facility expansions, strong encouragement of fitness programs, regulation and supervision of recruiting procedures, and discouragement of extension beyond normal years of competition, all indicate progress. Financial aid practices are under study. The difficulties between AAU and the other athletic federations are not yet solved but are smoothed over enough to help the Olympic picture. Efforts are being made to protect the college and university athletic picture from influences of unethical practices of outside groups. The administrators are making progress in making athletics an even more worthy part of the total of higher education.

THIRD DISTRICT

ALFRED W. SCOTT, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

THE PREVIOUS REPORT from this District was based on replies from letters sent the faculty chairmen of the 117 member institutions. Since only about a third of those written replied, it was thought that this year a better over-all picture might be obtained by a request for information from the commissioners of the several conferences within the district. The responses were not as complete as I had hoped.

Membership in the NCAA in the Third District increased to 120 by the addition of three institutions: Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky; Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia; and Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Quite a number of both two- and four-year colleges are being established in our area, especially in Florida and Georgia. Facilities of existing institutions are being taxed to the utmost by ever increasing enrollments notwithstanding the fact that erection of new buildings and creation of new areas for recreation have become a constant sight on many campuses.

For instance, The University of Virginia has asked for bids on a \$3,200,000 field house; the University of North Carolina (a) has just completed an addition to their stadium bringing permanent seating capacity to 42,012, (b) will soon start construction on a coliseum-auditorium addition to their Woollen Gymnasium which will provide permanent seats for between 10,000 and 12,000 spectators at indoor activities. This addition will free their present gym floor for more intramural play, (c) is planning a new baseball field and additional outdoor areas for general use. At the University of Georgia a coliseum will be completed this winter which will seat about 14,000 at basketball games. Well along in the planning stage is a large area on the south campus on which will be developed an 18-hole golf course and a layout for physical education and intramural sports. The University of North Carolina has added lacrosse to its list of intercollegiate sports, and along with Duke University has fencing on an informal basis.

All institutions in the Atlantic Coast Conference are putting more emphasis on physical fitness and intramural sports. The four schools in North Carolina have a so-called "Play Day" on which they participate against each other in such sports as basketball, baseball, track, volleyball, etc.

The University of Virginia has polo as an intercollegiate sport and expects to add tumbling, riflery and possibly rugby.

Although the NCAA failed to adopt the "National Letter of Intent" plan last January, most of the larger institutions in the Third District have joined the voluntary plan proposed by Mr. Davis of the Sixth District. All of the comments I have heard indicate the plan to have been well conceived, workable and should be adopted by the NCAA.

Every state in the Third District has passed adequate laws concerning gambling.

The following is a quotation from the letter of one of our commissioners with which, I am sure, all would concur: "The NCAA office has done and is doing an outstanding job and the image portrayed by intercollegiate athletics at present is much better than it was some years ago."

FOURTH DISTRICT

MARCUS L. PLANT, THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE FOURTH DISTRICT reflects the steady growth of the NCAA and also its own growth by announcing that it added four new member institutions during the past year. These are: Indiana State College, Olivet College, St. Joseph's College, and The College of Steubenville. This brings the total institutional membership of the Fourth District to 105.

Nearly 50 per cent of the member institutions in the Fourth District responded to a letter soliciting views on conditions of athletics in the District and recommendations or suggestions as to NCAA policies, legislation, or activities.

Among the items included in the responses were reports on new legislation in some of the conferences. The Indiana Collegiate Conference has established the Indiana Collegiate Officials Association, which is expected to strengthen college officiating. All of the schools in that Conference are now members of the NCAA and it is planning to apply for allied membership.

The Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference has joined the voluntary letter of intent program. The plan has operated successfully. Frictions due to late switches in intentions on the part of a prospective athlete are being minimized. There have been no administrative problems. Some 476 athletes entering Big Ten universities signed these letters (about 70 per cent of those who signed tenders). Across the country more than 2,100 individuals signed them.

William R. Reed, Commissioner of the Intercollegiate Conference reports on the results of the new academic qualifications for financial aid to athletes established last year: "The median rank in class of entering freshmen under grant-in-aid was the 73rd percentile; the median SAT score was 990; the median ACT score was 22. Whereas the attrition in freshman classes generally is reported to run as high as 40 per cent, we lost only about 10 per cent of our freshmen athletes last year for academic reasons."

Marquette University is considering alliance with the "Inter-Conference Letter of Intent Plan." Marquette has been assured that it may use the services of the Commissioner of the Big Ten in this connection.

Nearly 70 per cent of the schools that responded to the letter of inquiry announced the addition of new athletic facilities or improvement in existing facilities.

Adrian College has completed work on a new football field, baseball field and all weather track. The first athletic contest will be held on these new facilities next spring.

Albion College is adding a baseball field, intramural facilities, a golf driving range and putting green, six tennis courts, and ultimately a new football field and field house. The baseball diamond and intramural facility will be available for use in 1963-64.

Ball State Teachers College has completed a new physical education and athletic plant. It was dedicated October 30, 1963.

Bowling Green State University has two new baseball fields, is building and seeding the varsity football field in preparation for future stadium unit, and is developing a nine-hole golf course.

Calvin College has completed six new tennis courts and hopes to start construction of a new physical education building next spring. This will place all of its facilities, indoor and outdoor, at one location, and will supply it with adequate indoor facilities for the first time in many years.

Carleton College is building a new, \$1,100,000 gymnasium and pool facility which is scheduled for opening in January, 1964.

Eastern Michigan University expects that its new Physical Education building adjoining the present fieldhouse will be completed in the fall of 1964.

Hamline University opened an olympic-size swimming pool this past summer. Everything connected with it conforms to NCAA regulations, and "it is undoubtedly the best in the entire area."

Illinois State Normal University has a new three and one half million dollar physical education and athletic plant which has an NCAA regulation swimming pool seating approximately 800, a basketball court seating 6,000, and a football field with a seating capacity for 12,000. It has an auxiliary gymnasium to be used for wrestling and gymnastic meets which will seat in the neighborhood of 1,500. It also has an indoor track (eight laps to the mile) as well as an outdoor track and a new baseball field. A new 18-hole golf course is to be opened in the spring of 1964.

Kenyon College has constructed a new basketball floor to replace the one destroyed by a flood on March 4, 1963. A glass front press box has been constructed overlooking the new McBride Football Field, being used for the second year this season.

Mankato State College has completed its new physical education facilities which include: a gymnasium-arena seating 6,000; a swimming pool, 75 by 42 feet, with spectator space for 500; a field house with a one-tenth mile track and permanent seating for 500; and a football stadium seating 6,000.

Michigan College of Mining and Technology is currently building two new softball fields and is starting construction on a new chalet at the college ski area.

Northern Illinois University is in the process of planning and constructing a new stadium for football, a new track, a new baseball field, new intramural fields, tennis courts, and handball courts. It is expected that these facilities will be in use in September, 1964. The stadium will seat 15,000 people on one side of the field and is designed so that another 15,000 seats can be constructed on the other side.

Northwestern University dedicated two new additions to its plant last winter. One was a combination tennis court and ice rink. The other is an addition that now houses all its team dressing rooms for sports (other than football), handball courts, wrestling room, administrative offices, etc.

Oberlin College has constructed an artificial, covered, ice skating rink and although no intercollegiate hockey is planned for the current year, a program will be added in the near future.

Ohio State University has installed an all-weather track in the Ohio Stadium. It is in the process of constructing a new starter's shelter and hard surface walks on the University Golf Course.

Ripon College reports the completion of the Howard Sadoff Field with a baseball diamond having permanent seating for 500.

Southern Illinois University is in the process of completing a new field house with a seating capacity of 10,900.

Wayne State University will have a new Physical Education and Recreation Building started in the spring of 1964. It will include three gymnasiums, special activity rooms and a swimming and diving pool.

Western Illinois University's new multi-purpose building was completed. It includes a swimming pool, recreation rooms, training rooms and classrooms. Two new physical education recreation areas for soccer, football, tennis, baseball, and other sports will be completed for early spring use.

The University of Wisconsin has completed its new, \$1,200,000 natatorium, a multiple purpose facility providing for intercollegiate swimming, intramurals, recreation and professional and service classes. Funds for this fine facility come from intercollegiate athletic receipts.

When asked their views on the condition of athletics in our District, almost all of the institutions responding indicated a favorable reaction. Some of the comments were enthusiastic, with such terms used as: "Excellent," "very satisfactory," "very good," "very healthy," "consistently mov-

ing forward," "at a very high level," "generally sound." There were a few that were less commendatory. Some of these included such expressions as: "they could be better," "about the same as usual," "reasonably healthy," "improving but a long way to go." The latter comments were in the minority, however, and in general it can be reported that the general attitude of the district is that intercollegiate athletics are in a sound condition.

With respect to NCAA policies, legislation, and activities a substantial number of suggestions were received. As might be expected, the principal concerns were those related to recruiting, financial aid to athletes, costs of athletic programs, and the problems created by the diversity in size of member institutions. The following are representative of expressions of opinion and suggestions that were received.

"The NCAA should definitely have two divisions—the College division and the University division. Their problems are entirely different."

"The NCAA is so huge that it is unwieldy. There should be a greater working relationship between the conferences and the NCAA."

"Investigate the possibility of a private college and a state college division within the present College Division."

"I am concerned about the schism between College Division and University Division institutions, and yet I do not feel their problems are sufficiently alike to allow for joint treatment under NCAA legislation. Indeed, I feel that there should be inhibitions in general upon further NCAA legislation in favor of Conference machinery or voluntary and cooperative inter-Conference and inter-institutional agreements."

"A consideration of establishing classes of schools, that is, large and small, because I think the number of small schools with problems different from the large schools are controlling legislation. That is detrimental to the larger schools."

"With all our many problems, I think steps should be taken to seek a division within the NCAA of the larger university and the smaller."

"Intercollegiate athletic programs are costing us far more than we receive in return—and I do not refer merely to finances . . . To an ever more distressing degree it is becoming an advertising and entertainment spectacle for the public rather than an integral and valuable part of university life."

"It behooves those in charge of athletic programs that involve financial aids to take a long look in the direction of devising a means for limiting such scholastic financial aid."

"With reference to athletes who fail to make a reasonable effort to participate in the program, our NCAA regulations should not protect them. These are shirkers, and we have very definite convictions about this matter. We urge that it be discussed, and that consideration be given to devise a proposed new interpretation or a new regulation."

"The main problem is how to justify and control financial aid to athletes."

"I personally view with regret the increasing surrender and acceptance to professionalism in intercollegiate athletics in higher education. The awarding of athletic scholarships, grants-in-aid to athletes, highly competitive recruiting, and special jobs for athletes seem to be widely accepted as 'the thing to do'. In consequence of above I would like the NCAA to abide by the spirit of Article III, Section 1, and eliminate the exception that provides scholarships and grants-in-aid to athletes. This section in effect defines what kind of a professional athlete you may be in college.

"Realizing, however, that this is too idealistic for the 'big business' advocates among us, I do believe that NCAA should levy much more severe penalties than it does at present. Instead of fines of \$1,000, make them \$10,000 to \$50,000 and life suspension for athletic directors and coaches involved in the violation."

"Recruiting practices in general are such that we must move to some standard procedure that will eliminate the present idea that the star athlete may break contracts and roam around as he sees fit even after signing at a school."

"It is respectfully suggested that major legislation through the NCAA affecting basketball generally, could well be tempered with greater deliberation, review and the opportunity for consideration by those who are actively associated with basketball in NCAA member schools."

"I would like to see the present NCAA regulation against summer basketball taken off the books at the next NCAA Convention. I believe this rule to be wrong in principle."

"College football rules should not 'ape' the pros. The colleges should preserve any unique college features in college football or they are definitely going to run second best. I don't think the platoon system will help college football."

"I hope that the NCAA will continue to expand the program in the College Division. I think it is an excellent program and is worthy of expansion."

"I am delighted with the progress being made in regard to the college division championships. I am sure that whatever emphasis is placed in this area will tend to encourage more small colleges in joining the NCAA. We enjoyed participating in the College Division Basketball Championships last year. It has had a tremendously good effect on our morale in basketball."

"I would suggest the NCAA in some way, enforce all members to abide by the rules as subscribed by the Football Rules Committee."

"The tryout rule legislation certainly is not adequate. It does not permit the use of our recreational facilities for visiting prospects. I sincerely think legislation should be enacted to make this permissible."

"We suggest a codification of NCAA rules and regulations. We suggest the creation of district 'Infractions Committees' with the present 'Infractions Committee' a Supreme Court for final appeal and decision. This suggestion is made to speed up action and reduce the backlog of cases pending."

"The TV plan is still atrocious. The NCAA uses the choicest hours

of the week in presenting their games, namely Saturday afternoons. This, of course, is the choice time for all college games if the stadiums are not lighted. With this in mind what differences does it make to the small colleges if TV games do flood an area? All the games possible should not hurt any more than the present one which uses the prime viewing time. So where is the protection?"

"I have yet to learn what the dangers of a 'share the wealth' program are. Comments on this would be deeply appreciated. It would seem that if the NCAA is really concerned about athletics in all member colleges that efforts would be made to equate the wealth and thereby aid in establishing good athletic programs around the country."

FIFTH DISTRICT

JAMES K. SOURS, UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA

IN PREPARATION for this report a questionnaire was sent to member institutions and conferences in the District. Responses to this questionnaire represent more than one-half of this District's membership.

In the annual report for 1962 it was pointed out that special committees had been appointed in the States of Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota for the purpose of urging upon the respective legislatures of those states the need to adopt adequate state legislation prohibiting and punishing gambling and bribery in connection with intercollegiate sports. It is now gratifying to report that substantial progress has been made, as indicated below.

In Iowa, under the leadership of Professor Leland Johnson of Drake University and the NCAA President Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa, a determination was made by the state's attorney general that Iowa laws as presently constituted are adequate to fulfill the aims of the NCAA and other concerned groups. In Kansas, under the leadership of State Senator William Farmer of Wichita, the state legislature (in addition to taking the University of Wichita into the state system of higher education) passed an act making it a crime to offer or accept bribes. In North Dakota, under the leadership of Dean Thomas J. Clifford of the University of North Dakota, the state legislature adopted an act quite similar to the model act suggested by the NCAA. In South Dakota, under the leadership of Professor Clark Y. Gunderson of the University of South Dakota, prospects appear good that the state legislature will adopt appropriate legislation when it next meets in January, 1964. Your vice-president wishes to acknowledge the splendid efforts

of these people, their colleagues, and the state officials involved.

Indicative of the continued good health of recreational and competitive sports, and of physical education, in District Five are the following items reported concerning expanded programs:

1. The University of South Dakota has added wrestling to its intercollegiate program and plans to add swimming.

2. The South Dakota State College hopes to add gymnastics in the near future.

3. Augustana College has further encouraged the development of track and cross-country by adding a part-time coach for cross-country and freshman track programs.

4. The State College of Iowa (Cedar Falls) has added a master's degree program in physical education for both sexes.

5. Oklahoma City University expanded its physical education offerings through the addition of a new course, "The Philosophy of Exercise."

6. Nebraska Wesleyan University has added theory courses in tennis, golf and wrestling.

7. The University of Kansas has added wrestling and gymnastics on a limited basis to the intercollegiate program.

8. At Southwest Missouri State College baseball and wrestling have been added to the sports program. A revised physical education curriculum emphasizes new minors in dance, recreation and health.

9. The University of Wichita has re-established baseball as an intercollegiate sport.

10. The North Central Intercollegiate Conference has adopted wrestling as a conference sport and plans to hold its first tournament next March in Brookings.

11. The Missouri Valley Conference expects to sponsor a conference postal bowling tournament.

Additional evidence of continued growth and development is reflected in the following reports of new or improved physical facilities in sports and physical education.

1. Kansas State University: Three football practice fields; new press box in the field house.

2. University of Tulsa: Broke ground on October 8, 1963, for a new gymnasium to be completed by February, 1965.

3. Iowa State University: Expects to complete 22 new tennis courts by the spring of 1964.

4. South Dakota State College: In process of construction are \$55,000 of new dressing rooms for the stadium; also, a new field clock and scoreboard.

5. University of Oklahoma: Six new tennis courts.

6. University of Missouri: Sixteen new bowling lanes; a new "swimming complex" is being constructed to provide both indoor and outdoor facilities.

7. State College of Iowa: Additional stands seating 1220 have been completed; also a new dressing room.

8. Oklahoma City University: Four new tennis courts; new soccer field and goals; treadmill and testing apparatus.

9. University of Kansas: New addition to Memorial Stadium, dedicated last September; new press box, elevator and scoreboard.

10. Southwest Missouri State College: Has completed fiberglassing its Olympic 50 meter pool.

At the conference level certain significant legislative or policy changes reflect new emphases. For example, the Big-Eight Conference has been reorganized with enlarged staff able to conduct the conference's own investigations. Wayne Duke, formerly of the NCAA staff, is the new executive director. In addition, the Big Eight has joined with the Southwest Conference in a second inter-conference letter-of-intent program and has also adopted a new intraconference letter-of-intent. Both the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the North Central Intercollegiate Conference have studied or revised their constitutions and rules with a view toward closer alignment with those of the NCAA. The North Central, and several other conferences within the district, have revised, or are studying the possibilities for revising, rules governing grants-in-aid to student-athletes, especially curbing grants to transfer students. Finally, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Doane College, Hastings College and Colorado College are laying plans for a new inter-collegiate conference for athletics.

In response to a question about any future role NCAA might play with reference to establishing nationally minimal academic criteria for the awarding of grants to student-athletes, the results were quite mixed. A total of ten respondents emphatically felt NCAA should concern itself more with such matters, while fifteen felt that NCAA should demonstrate very little or no concern. Among the latter the following views were expressed, some frequently:

"Standards between various conferences and universities vary too widely to make this reasonable."

"... should be done at the conference and institutional level. Too hard to do on national basis."

"The NCAA is too much of a heterogeneous organization to establish academic criteria to cover all its members."

On the other hand, there appeared such comments as these:

"Unless (the NCAA) maintains high academic criteria for its member institutions, the entire association will suffer."

"There seems to be a wide gap between criteria for an athlete and the criteria for granting aid to other students."

"NCAA action along these lines should include specific requirements for student-athletes transferring between institutions."

In answer to the query, "Do you regard the present organizational pattern of NCAA as adequate?", responses were overwhelmingly affirmative (22 to 1 among those answering). Especial emphasis was placed by some respondents on the recently expanded role of the college program within NCAA. One member wrote that, "We should do everything we can to emphasize the importance of intercollegiate athletics among institutions which prefer not to, or cannot, participate in 'big-time' athletics." One response indicated that "Too much power (is vested) in the hands of a small number of institutions whose individual well-being becomes the major criterion for policy decision making."

A question asked in the survey about the adequacy of NCAA efforts to carry out the purposes of the Association as set forth in Article II of the NCAA Constitution received response from an overwhelming majority (20 to 2) that the NCAA has been largely successful. The comments, often by those voting affirmatively, are worthy of note:

"Yes, though there is too much emphasis on compliance."

"The TV plan militates against the stimulation of intramural and intercollegiate athletics for most schools."

"I feel the role of the NCAA needs to be explained even more fully to the public than (is) presently done."

"I think in some instances we are doing too good a job in that we have legislated into details. Some of this is necessary. Some is superfluous."

"We must be careful to uphold the principle of institutional control. We sometimes have the feeling that we are getting too centralized."

When asked to comment freely on what respondents considered to be the three leading problems concerning athletics and/or the NCAA, the following items were ones most frequently mentioned:

1. Recruiting excesses and the high cost of recruiting. (10 times)
2. High cost of sports programs, together with some expressions that NCAA has an obligation to assist in finding solutions. (8 times)
3. The need for NCAA to have a broader, more "equitable," TV plan. (7 times)
4. Confusion surrounding the NCAA-AAU battle. (7 times)
5. The need to raise academic standards for grants-in-aid. (5 times)
6. The problem of the four-year grant versus the one-year grant. (4 times, with several others advocating a national policy for one-year grants.)
7. Gambling and bribery. (3 times)
8. "Inconsistency in the pattern of assessing penalties . . . " which in some cases "seems to reflect a bias in favor of institutions with greater athletic prestige." (2 times)
9. The need to limit the number of grants-in-aid. (2 times)
10. "Unfair accusations" between colleges. (2 times)

11. Excessive emphasis on intercollegiate sports "to the detriment of intramural sports." (2 times)

In all, the condition of affairs within this District appears to be vigorously good, and its responding representatives thoughtful and genuinely concerned for the NCAA, intercollegiate sports, and the future welfare of both. The vice president for the District, whose term is soon to expire, wishes to express his gratitude to all who have given so much cooperation and assistance. It has been a genuine privilege and honor to serve as your vice president.

SIXTH DISTRICT

CHRIS H. GRONEMAN, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE athletic affairs of this district have been very sound and give evidence of continued strength in the years ahead. One of the major accomplishments achieved recently has been the progress toward a national letter-of-intent. Dr. J. W. Davis of Texas Tech has devoted much time and effort in making this project a reality with several major conferences during the current school year. Of particular note is the fact that there has been complete harmony in respecting this agreement between the member schools of the Big Eight and the Southwest Conferences.

It is felt that the major sports are being properly administered and supported by all institutions. Competition in these areas indicates that there is considerable strength and national recognition given to members of District Six.

Several institutions have reported interesting, profitable and practical facilities in numerous sports. Some of the new and outstanding ones are:

1. Bishop College has completed facilities for a new football field, stands and lights for night games.

2. Prairie View A&M College has a gymnasium and physical education building under construction which will seat 5,500 persons. It will contain complete facilities for physical education and athletics, including a swimming pool.

3. Texas Western College has moved into a \$1.75 million Sun Bowl Stadium which seats 30,000 persons and is considered to be the most beautiful and functional stadium in the nation. Baseball and wrestling were added to the program to complement football, basketball, track and field, tennis and golf.

4. A new conference known as the Southland Conference was formed and is composed of Abilene Christian College, Arkansas State College, Arlington State College, Lamar State College of Technology, and Trinity University. Conference competition in basketball will begin this year, and Conference competition in football will

begin with the 1964-65 season. The Conference will hold a spring sports festival of minor sports and track in May of 1964.

This District, consisting of several strong conferences, is cognizant of some of the national problems relative to improper practices which might interfere with sound athletic programs. These organizations are maintaining adequate personnel to protect the institutions from such outside interference.

The attendance at athletic events appears to be on an increase as a concentrated effort is being put forth toward the improvement and upgrading of the several sports and the providing of better facilities.

In all probability, one of the major problems which will exist in this and other Districts will be the maintenance of adequate budgets to support the ever increasing costs for services, equipment, and facilities. It seems that more college and university athletic councils are concerning themselves with budgetary problems and are making an honest effort to maintain an intercollegiate athletic program which can be self-supporting from the receipts of athletic contests.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

A. R. REYNOLDS, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS have experienced continued growth in popular acceptance and interest during the year 1963 in District Seven. District Seven teams now hold membership in three separate conferences and one association. Because of the comparatively sparse population in the Rocky Mountain West, the number of schools in each of the three conferences is small. However, each conference operates a multi-sport intercollegiate athletic program and conference members compete against one another as well as against outside competition in a wide variety of games, meets, and matches. The great distances of this area force teams to travel many hundreds of miles to compete even against opponents within their own conference. In times of continually rising transportation costs, such travel becomes a major financial burden on District Seven institutions.

Several of the larger schools in the District compete in the Western Athletic Conference which is now in its second year of operation. This Conference includes Arizona, Arizona State, Brigham Young, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Last spring the President's Council of the WAC voted that

the Conference should give no further consideration to the admission of new members for at least two years.

Competition in the new Western Athletic Conference proved to be intense during its first year and the unique results of conference competition vividly demonstrated that the membership was well-balanced. Five different schools were crowned Conference Champions in the first five championships which were decided: New Mexico in football, Arizona State in basketball, Arizona in cross-country, Brigham Young in wrestling, and Utah in swimming. Moreover, the football competition was so close that if Utah had made a field goal attempted on the last play of the game against New Mexico, five teams would have tied for first place with .500 records each. Arizona State was ineligible for the football championship because it played too few conference games.

The small but spirited Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference continues the traditions of one of the oldest conferences in the country. This proud conference has been in existence since 1909. Several larger schools withdrew from this conference a quarter of a century ago. However, the smaller schools still field representative teams in college-level competition and determine conference championships in eight sports. In addition individual conference schools participate in a respectable manner in national competition in certain sports. The membership of the Rocky Mountain Conference includes Adams State College, Colorado College, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State College, and Western State College.

Last spring several schools in District Seven joined with two schools from District Eight to charter a new conference which goes by the name Big Sky. Montana State University, Montana State College, Idaho State University from District Seven united with the University of Idaho and Gonzaga University from District Eight to form the conference. A sixth member of the new organization is Weber State College of Ogden, Utah, which is in the process of acquiring NCAA membership as a District Seven school. The new loop presents a full program of competition in football, basketball, cross-country, wrestling, swimming, skiing, baseball, tennis, golf, and track and field.

In addition to these schools which have conference affiliations, District Seven has several good independents which promote an intercollegiate program which merits

the commendation of all who are interested in sports. These schools include United States Air Force Academy, Colorado State University, Utah State University, Denver University, and Regis College. Last spring one of these independents, Denver University, won its third straight NCAA skiing title. This school has won the national skiing title seven out of the past ten years. Denver University also was the runner-up in the NCAA Hockey Championship during this past year.

In addition to the three conferences, District Seven has a very active Mountain Intercollegiate Wrestling Association which is now in its second year. The Association which is composed of United States Air Force Academy, Adams State College, Colorado Mines, Colorado State College, Colorado State University, Denver University, Montana State College, Utah State University, Western State College, and Wyoming University held its first championship meet at Colorado State College, March 8-9, 1963. The team championship was won by Western State College. The following week Western State won the team championship at the first NCAA College Division wrestling meet. Western State will host the second annual MIWA Tournament at Gunnison on March 13-14, 1964.

Several District Seven schools have new athletic and physical education facilities which have recently been put into operation or are in the process of construction. Each school is justly proud of its improved physical plant.

The jointly-developed Wyoming University-City of Laramie physical education, recreation, intramural and athletic area went into use in the spring of 1963. A full program of little league and pony league games was played on these fields during the summer season and will be continued in the future. This type of cooperative town and institution venture should fit in very well with the developmental activities of the baseball federation.

Montana State University (Missoula) has recently developed a Graduate Physical Education Research Laboratory.

Utah State University has new tennis courts and golf facilities which will be used both for physical education classes and intercollegiate competition.

The University of New Mexico has acquired 270 acres of land in the vicinity of its football stadium and is rapidly developing the area for athletic and recreation use. Present plans call for a new baseball diamond, six new practice football fields, six multi-purpose recreation and physical education fields, two olympic-size swimming pools plus a separate diving pool, and 12 new tennis courts.

Brigham Young University has started construction of a new stadium which is scheduled to be ready for the 1964 football season. The stadium will seat as many as 32,000 spectators on 27,000 permanent seats and 5,000 temporary seats. In addition a 4½ million dollar physical education building is in the final planning stages and

it is hoped that construction will be started before this report appears. This new indoor facility should be ready by 1965.

A circular letter was sent to the athletic directors of all District Seven schools asking them among other things to suggest "The things which the NCAA is not currently doing but which you believe would strengthen intercollegiate athletics on your campus, in District Seven, and for America in general." This inquiry brought interesting replies which in several cases were of enough general interest to be brought to the attention of the total membership.

One athletic director protested against the pirating of athletes. To prevent this questionable recruiting practice, this director suggested that a NCAA rule be enacted "that no unearned financial aid be allowed a transfer student while he is satisfying the NCAA transfer rule, and furthermore, that he can receive unearned financial aid only for four years out of the five years that he has eligibility."

Another director suggested that the NCAA consider the "sell out exceptions" provision in our TV plan. This director advocated that we permit only the televising of the regular package games on the national hookup. He pointed out that local television interests put pressure on him to televise his most popular games which were, or were likely to be, sell outs. He expressed a fear that in the future football fans would anticipate the likelihood of televised games and would fail to buy season books. It would seem appropriate for the Television Committee to consider this significant suggestion at one of its early meetings.

Still another director suggested that the NCAA should work zealously to create a better image of itself in the minds of the general public, students, and faculties. That the image should not be that the NCAA is merely an organization to ferret out unfair recruitment and subsidization practices and to punish those guilty of such actions. Rather the NCAA image should be of an organization with a positive objective of developing the educational, as opposed to the commercial and publicity values, of athletics. This director also suggested that the organization amend its procedures so that an institution accused of misdeeds may know who its accuser is and be enabled to deal with the accuser face to face in refuting the charges. He prefers that enforcement of recruitment and subsidization restrictions be handled at the institutional and conference level.

Other directors also emphasized the need for the NCAA to develop a better image and to keep the public better informed on what it is doing. Poor communication in part was blamed for this unpleasant image of the organization and hope was expressed that the addition of a man in the newly-created post of public relations director would alleviate this problem.

Although most of the schools in District Seven are interested in University Division NCAA competition, some of the directors expressed a growing interest in College Division participation and a desire to see further expansion of competition in this Division. Some expressed interest at

their schools in College Division participation in specified individual sports while their institutions continued competing in the University Division in team sports.

Several schools in the District have or are going to serve as the host school for important NCAA competition during the current period.

In June of 1963 the University of New Mexico served as host school for a very successful NCAA Track and Field Meet. The fine facilities at Albuquerque were appreciated by coaches and participants alike.

On March 19-20-21, 1964, the University of Denver will serve as host in its highly regarded DU Arena to the 1964 NCAA Ice Hockey Championships.

The 1964 Golf Championships will be held at the world famous Broadmoor course at Colorado Springs with Colorado College as the host school.

Arizona State University held its first annual Sun Devil Basketball Classic in December. Visiting teams included Michigan State, University of California, and University of Oklahoma.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

GLENN W. HOLCOMB, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

LAST YEAR I reported that athletics in District Eight were in a healthy condition. This year I can report another very successful year, in fact more outstanding than any preceding year.

The West Coast Athletic Conference increased its membership by the addition of the University of California at Santa Barbara, the eighth member of the 12-year old Conference. San Francisco won the 1963 basketball championship. The Dons were the fifth different team to win the championship in the last five years, which points to a good general balance in the Conference. Attendance has increased at Conference games which reflects interest in the Conference throughout California.

The University of Santa Clara became a co-educational institution two years ago. It is now developing an organized program of intramural athletics for women. Instruction and competition in tennis, golf, volley ball, synchro-swimming and bowling will be in the program, under the Director of Women's Sports, Miss Marygrace Colby.

The only new development in the Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is the admission to membership of California State College at Hayward and Sonoma State College at Cotati.

The Athletic Association of Western Universities had one

of its best years. The University of Southern California accomplished the unprecedented feat of winning national championships in four sports—baseball, track and field, swimming and tennis, probably possessed the best collegiate water polo team, and its football team was ranked first in both wire service polls and defeated Wisconsin in the Rose Bowl. San Jose won the NCAA cross-country championship. Other finishers in NCAA championships were:

Basketball—Oregon State, fourth
Track & Field—Stanford, second, Oregon, third,
Oregon State, sixth
Swimming—Stanford, sixth
Gymnastics—USC, California, UCLA, Washington,
sixth through ninth
Tennis—UCLA, second, Los Angeles State College
won College division championship
Golf—USC, third

These records at the national level speak for the quality of intercollegiate athletics in District Eight.

There appears to be an increase in rowing interest in the Southern California area, which points to better competition in this sport. USC, UCLA, Long Beach State, and San Diego State were active this year. Of interest to Olympic development, the University of California at Santa Barbara, hosted the first intercollegiate bicycle racing event of the West Coast.

Our fiftieth state, Hawaii, fields a strong women's team in track and field. They are to be commended for activity in this field. It seems necessary that other institutions of this District begin an aggressive program for women with some intercollegiate competition.

Physical fitness and intercollegiate sports made progress in the way of physical plant additions this past year according to reports received.

1. San Fernando Valley State College completed a Physical Education building which includes a varsity basketball court with a seating capacity of 6,000, an olympic-size swimming pool and twenty-four tennis courts.

2. UCLA broke ground for a Memorial Activities Center which will be completed in two years. It will include a basketball facility with a seating capacity of 13,000.

3. University of Santa Clara has completed six new tennis courts.

4. The University of San Diego has completed a new gymnasium, an olympic-size swimming pool, four tennis courts and four handball courts.

5. Oregon College of Education has added a new press box to the football stadium.

6. University of Hawaii has an olympic-size swimming pool under construction.

7. University of Portland installed an all-weather rubber-asphalt outdoor track—the first of its kind in the West.

8. The University of Washington, department of athletics, has a new administration building which provides staff office space, ticket offices, training facilities for team members, team class and projection rooms. It is named the D. V. "Tubby" Graves Building, a former coach at Washington.

Pacific Coast universities are still plagued with the Junior College transfer rule. There continues to be widespread feeling that the NCAA legislation regarding junior college transfers was done too hastily with the result that considerable restriction has been unnecessarily imposed on many who have followed the normal course of progress to attain an education as set up by the respective state legislatures for higher education in this area.

Support for the federation's program and growth of activities has been encouraging, with continual progress toward better administration of amateurs. Attention does appear to need to be focused more aggressively toward development of gymnastics in many of the institutions with a plan to carry it down to the secondary school and elementary grades. Interest in the activity should be generated with the aim to better accomplishment at the olympic level.

Wilbur Johns, long time director of athletics at UCLA, retired this year. He was a member of the NCAA Executive Committee and the Extra Events Committee of NCAA at the time of retirement. He was a leader in the federation movement. He was succeeded by J. D. Morgan, Chairman of the NCAA Tennis Committee.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

JAMES C. LOVELESS, DePAUW UNIVERSITY

WHAT DOES NCAA MEMBERSHIP mean to your institution? No doubt we would receive many varied answers and perhaps it would be well for us at this time to examine the basic reasons for holding membership in the Association.

The NCAA is a voluntary service organization. Through this organization the colleges and universities have an opportunity to speak of and act on athletic matters at the national level.

Actually, in my opinion, the NCAA membership means

national accreditation in the field of intercollegiate athletics. Naturally we are all interested in the various services and competition the Association provides but basically NCAA membership indicates that our institution is recognized by our sister institutions as conducting an athletic program within the educational concept. DePauw University is proud of its membership because the academic and athletic leaders of the country belong to the NCAA.

Our national College Division has grown immensely in the past ten years; in fact, so has the Association. During its first 40 years of operation the NCAA was loosely organized and primarily concerned with writing playing rules and conducting championships. Since 1950, however, the Association has grown immeasurably.

In the past we heard complaints that the NCAA was primarily for larger institutions. A little self-analysis shows that few of the NCAA's smaller members were active in Association affairs. This changed about 1950. As more smaller institutions joined the Association and took an active interest a Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Rev. W. H. Crowley, S. J., to investigate the situation. The Crowley Report resulted in the establishment of the College Division and the College Division program. In addition, College Division institutions were guaranteed an active voice in Association affairs through amendments to the NCAA Constitution.

Probably the greatest measure of the College Division's success is the fact that NCAA membership has increased from 317 members in 1950 to its present membership of 612. Over 80% of this growth can be attributed to the College Division.

Reserve Fund

One evidence of the NCAA's support of the College Division program is the College Division Reserve Fund. This fund has grown to more than \$31,000. In the opinion of your Vice-President-at-Large, and others vitally interested in the College Division, this fund is sufficient and any excess receipts should be used to promote the College Division program in physical education and athletics.

Items of Specific Interest

1. The 1963 National College Division Basketball Championship net income was \$10,768.87 and \$5,384.44 was distributed to the 32 competing institutions. The receipts of

the finals tournament increased considerably over those of the previous year and the continued interest in the regional tournaments is encouraging.

2. Traveling parties will be increased from 12 to 14 per institution for expense purposes in connection with the National College Division Basketball Tournament, effective with the 1965 tournament.

3. All net receipts from College Division regional championship events will be deposited in the College Division Reserve Fund.

4. Net receipts from College Division national championships will be dispensed in accordance with the policy previously approved for the comparable National Collegiate Championship event.

5. The subsidy for College Division regional events was increased from \$50 to \$100 for individual sports and from \$100 to \$200 for team sports.

6. The Executive Committee and Council endorsed NCAA regional College Division football competition.

7. The services of the basketball rules interpreter, John W. Bunn, are now available to any officiating group using NCAA rules.

8. It is proposed that the first National College Division Swimming Championships will be held at Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania, on March 19-21, 1964.

9. College Division members on the important new Long-Range Planning Committee are: Dr. Jerome Holland, President, Hampton Institute; Francis E. Smiley, Chairman, NCAA College Committee, Colorado School of Mines; Fred Telonicher, Secretary, Far Western Conference, Humboldt State College; and Mox A. Weber, Athletic Director, Hamilton College.

10. Robert W. Reese, West Chester State College, was appointed to replace Dr. Rix N. Yard on the Television Committee.

11. New NCAA College Division members include:

Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan
Arkansas AM&N, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Austin College, Sherman, Texas
Central Connecticut State College, New Britain,
Connecticut
College of Steubenville, Steubenville, Ohio
Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, Madison,
New Jersey

Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey
Indiana State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania
Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Indiana
Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan
St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana
State University College, Fredonia, New York
State University College, Oneonta, New York
Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Observations

In an effort to ascertain the present climate of College Division athletics, I contacted College Division personnel presently serving on various NCAA committees for their comments and suggestions. Three themes were prevalent in nearly all replies.

There is a continual expansion of facilities by College Division institutions. The new facilities take into consideration the over-all program rather than just one or two activities. A healthy sign is an increased interest in the so-called "underdeveloped" sports.

Intercollegiate athletics at the College Division level enjoys a healthy condition. Athletic programs are operated on a high plane and the competition has been keen but wholesome.

Finally, there continues a growing interest in the NCAA competitive program for College Division members. The increased stature of the Association's College Division events not only stimulates interest but provides the membership with the competition it desires. The replies indicated that the NCAA should continue to promote and expand this program and several expressed enthusiasm for the proposed regional football playoffs.

Conclusion

Over 1800 athletes participated in College Division Regional and National Meets and Tournaments in 1963. Many people deserve credit for the success of this part of the program. The NCAA is indebted to the athletic directors and coaches of the host schools, the meet and tournament committees, and to the members of the College Committee for their leadership.

I hope the above report will be informative and will give each person connected with an athletic program in a College Division school some direction for action in the future. Important strides have been made toward gaining proper

recognition for College Division institutions in the NCAA. We can look forward to a good year in 1964.

My term of office as Vice-President-at-Large ends with the 58th Convention. I appreciate very much the cooperation given me by member institutions, and the many courtesies extended me by the Officers, Council, Executive Committee and NCAA executive staff.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

TWO MEETINGS were held in 1963, the first being at the NCAA Convention in Los Angeles and the second being in conjunction with the College World Series in Omaha. Perfect attendance at both meetings resulted in well coordinated plans and actions for the year. The theme of the meetings was to continue efforts to shorten time consumed in playing of games without loss of interest or changing the face of the game.

Excellent cooperation on the rules by the eight competing finalists at Omaha resulted in each of the 15 games being played in an average just slightly over two hours. This fact, plus excellent play by the teams, helped break the all-time single game and series attendance records. A total of 52,757 fans paid to see the 1963 tournament, breaking the previous mark of 39,302 set in 1962 by well over 13,000. The single game record of 9,703 was established on Friday night of the tournament. The six night sessions at the tournament drew crowds of 6,552, 7,049, 8,589, 7,667, 9,703 and 8,682.

The University of Southern California lost its first round opener to Texas, 8-3, but bounced back to defeat Arizona 6-4 and 5-2 in the finals of the double-elimination tournament. USC defeated Holy Cross, Florida State and Missouri in gaining the finals. Arizona had won over Penn State, Florida State, Missouri and Texas in going into the finals undefeated.

The city of Omaha has invited the tournament to return again in 1964 and 1965, and the invitation has been accepted by the Baseball Rules Committee and the Executive Committee.

Baseball coaches were saddened by the sudden death of Ed Pettis, who served as general chairman of the College World Series, on behalf of the Omaha group sponsoring the tournament. His outstanding leadership will be missed. Jack Diesing of Omaha has been named to replace Mr. Pet-

tis as general chairman.

The Rules Committee will endeavor to promote close adherence to the rules by more institutions in 1964. The number of schools and conferences following the rules in 1963 was very heartening. The assistance given to the Director of Research, Dr. L. C. Butler of Colorado State College, gives every evidence that a set of official speed up rules may be published in the near future.

Prospects for an amateur baseball team to stage exhibition games at the 1964 Olympics are progressing rapidly. The committee has worked diligently with the United States Baseball Federation, the United States Olympic Baseball Committee, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches and comparable groups in Japan on this project.

In conclusion, the continued success of the College World Series at Omaha indicates that it may be possible to make the financial disbursements more attractive to the competing teams in the future. Two ways of doing this possibly are to increase the size of the official party or to increase the per diem allowance.

J. KYLE ANDERSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL

THE NCAA BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE met March 23, 1963, at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, following the close of the annual convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. All members were present except George Ireland and Lowell Fitzsimmons who were still busy with their tournament teams.

The Chairman reported old business to the committee as follows:

a. Progress of the Basketball Federation movement since March, 1962, which resulted in the actual forming of the Federation as of July, 1962.

b. The result of the Chairman's efforts following instructions by the Committee to request through the Tournament Committee hope of better officials and Rules Committee supervision in the NCAA Basketball Tournament. Chairman Bernie Shively responded well to our suggestions and it was thought a start was made in this direction.

c. Direction was again given to the Committee on carrying out their efforts regarding the annual rules questionnaires. It was stressed that each district committeeman should cover all schools and college officials groups.

Harlan Carter reporting as the high school representative said that over-all the high school problems in basketball were the same that confronted the colleges. It was his hope that the high school and college games stay the same and stressed that continued effort through clinics directed by the National Interpreter would be helpful. The College Division representatives reported general satisfaction with the basketball rules, as did the Junior College representative by mail. A problem reported by Arad McCutchan that the small schools have is with payment of officials. The amount of money allowed for officials does not give them top men in many games and it was felt that an effort should be made to encourage better pay for better rated men.

A follow-up on a letter from the NCAA office as to any area departing from the National Rule Book except for authorized experimentation found all committeemen reporting that the rules were lived up to in their respective areas.

Rule recommendations from the coaches convention were gone over along with the results of their voting. Support was given to all items when they were voted on during the national rules body meeting with good results.

The Chairman was again charged by the Committee to pursue our action of last year of getting all conferences to send their best rated men as officials into the NCAA tournaments. These games are a showcase for the game of basketball and only the best in the nation should be assigned. An effort has been made to do this in a renewed appeal to the Tournament Committee.

A member of the NCAA Rules Committee sat with other members in charge of officials at the NCAA finals. We believe that it is important and helpful to have our official interpreter assigned to this duty. Our committee has also made the recommendation that this same plan be extended to the NCAA regionals in 1964. With a committeeman in each NCAA District it would be a workable duty that we would welcome.

At the close of the Rules Committee meeting the NCAA members met again to recommend that the NCAA use the basketball knowledge and talents of John Bunn in an effort to speed up the basketball rules interpretations throughout our membership. Mr. Bunn will retire from coaching and teaching at the end of the 1962-63 school year and would now have ample time to devote to such a program. His

complete grasp of the game of basketball and his ability to interpret the rules to coaches and officials alike should be used for the good of all. The committee suggests that his duties be increased and he be put on a suitable salary in an all-out effort to bring about uniformity in the basketball thinking throughout the country. The NCAA Basketball Rules Committee members who also serve on the National Basketball Committee met with that body on March 25 and 26 also at Louisville, Kentucky. Again, the general feeling toward the basketball rules was good. A record return of the committee's annual questionnaire showed 8,785 against 1,243 asking for no major changes. The research and game administration committees findings over the years were used as a basis of some minor changes but as a whole it was found that the trends proved that the rules have been effective in bringing about what the majority desires.

Aside from the usual minor word changes for clarity and understanding, the following changes were adopted.

1. Stopping the clock on all violations. This does not change the substitution rule.

2. Requiring the official to hand the ball to the thrower on all throw-ins except after a score.

3. Eliminating an official's time-out for the repair or adjustment of all players wearing apparel. This does not include eye glasses or contact lenses.

4. Widening the scope of the player control foul.

5. Eliminating the force out provision of the Note following Rule 9, Section 2.

6. Putting the ball in play from out-of-bounds at the side in all cases when the score is cancelled or disallowed.

With respect to trends, the committee reports revealed:

1. A lack of the use of uniform signals and mechanics. Much emphasis will be placed on the administration of the game during the coming season.

2. The failure of players to raise their hand in accordance with the rule, after they have been charged with a personal foul. Officials will be asked to pay more attention to this rule.

3. That free throws made up a smaller percentage of the total score than ever before—23.3% in 1963—30.5% ten years ago.

4. The fewest number of fouls committed in the last 16 years.

Screen play, post play, and charging interpretations were reviewed and given particular attention. The committee felt the guides for administering the rules covering these aspects of the game were clear and definite, but that enforcement was most inconsistent and lacking in uniformity. There was considerable evidence to indicate that there were those who did not accept the interpretations of the committee and who, after nine years, continue to give an advantage to the offense, which is not allowed by the rules. Because of the repeated requests for the proper method of handling situations beyond the control of those responsible for the administration of games which

cause their interruption, the committee has prepared the following statement which will appear in the Comments to the Rules:

"Whenever a game is interrupted because of events beyond the control of the administrative authorities, it shall be continued from the point of interruption unless the teams agree otherwise, or there are conference, league, state or association rules to cover the situation."

The National Basketball Rules Committee again thanks the many schools and individuals who have given us help through research. Future help is needed to keep basketball moving ahead. The committee would welcome suggestions from all NCAA members who feel that some problem needs attention.

H. E. FOSTER, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Basketball Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

MOST OBSERVERS feel the 1963 National College Division Basketball Championship was the finest tournament in the event's seven-year history from a competitive standpoint.

The outstanding thirty-two team field which began tournament play boasted 17 conference champions and a cumulative won-lost percentage of .750.

South Dakota State College, Brookings, defeated Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, 44-42, for the championship on a last second basket to provide a fitting climax to a great tournament. Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia captured third-place honors with a 68-64 victory over Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

The finals were played at Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, Indiana, with over 19,000 paid admissions registered for the three-day tournament. Evansville will again be the site for the 1964 finals tournament, March 11-13.

The eight regional winners qualifying for the 1963 finals were:

East—Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science

Northeast—Northeastern University

Mideast—Wittenberg University

South Central—Oglethorpe University

Great Lakes—Evansville College

Midwest—South Dakota State College

Southwest—Southern Illinois University

Pacific Coast—Fresno State College

It is your Committee's opinion that continued progress

at the regional level emphasizes the growth and acceptance of the National College Division tournament.

All regionals, with one exception, showed a net profit and for the seventh consecutive year all game and team expenses were paid. In addition, participating teams shared in the net receipts of the tournament for the fifth time in seven years.

Seven institutions competed in the tournament for the first time in 1963, bringing the total number of institutions that have participated in the College Division Basketball Tournament to 115.

The new area system of selection, adopted for the 1963 tournament, proved highly successful and will be retained. Each Committee member is responsible for a selection area and two regional tournaments. At the Committee's summer meeting it was determined that 1964 regional competition will be held March 6-7.

Your Committee, with the approval of the Association's Executive Committee, has adopted new criteria for conference automatic qualification. A conference seeking automatic qualification in the College Division tournament now must consist of at least six member institutions, in addition to meeting other requirements.

The Committee has been gratified at the cooperation of the membership. It is most encouraging to have so many institutions interested in serving as host to a regional tournament.

Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, replaces retiring chairman, J. Shober Barr, on the Tournament Committee. Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University, now assumes the duties of chairman for the College Basketball Committee.

J. SHOBER BARR, Franklin and Marshall College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME in several years, an at-large team won the NCAA Basketball Championship in a thrilling overtime game that was played in Louisville, Kentucky, before a sell-out crowd of over 18,000 fans. The winner was Loyola (Chicago) University, who defeated the University of Cincinnati by the score of 60 to 58. The other finalist teams were Duke and Oregon State.

Loyola received \$20,720.04 which set a new record for a team's share of the proceeds. All of the 1963 tournaments grossed \$455,349.63, which is a new all-time high. Due to increased interest in basketball, the total receipts have increased 285% in the last ten years.

For the first time, the tournaments were televised on a nation-wide network, which proved to be very popular and very lucrative for the competing schools.

First-round tournaments were held at the University of Pennsylvania, Northwestern University, Texas Tech and the University of Oregon. The regionals were held at the University of Maryland, Michigan State University, University of Kansas, and Brigham Young University. The managers of these tournaments did an excellent job and the entire membership is grateful for their efforts.

Following are the dates and sites for the 1964 regionals and finals. The first-round tournaments will be held on March 7 or 9 or 10, the sites to be determined at a later date.

Regionals, March 13-14

East—North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mideast—University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Midwest—University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas

West—Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

Finals, March 20-21

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri

The Tournament Committee has selected Portland, Oregon, as the site of the 1965 finals, with Oregon State being the host school.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY, University of Kentucky
Chairman, Tournament Committee

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

JOHN CAMIEN of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, established a new record in winning the 1963 National College Division Cross-Country Championships, hosted by Wheaton College. Camien's time, 19:16.9, bettered the old record set by Leslie Hegedus of Central State in the 1962 meet.

Emporia State also walked off with team honors, with 44 points. The University of Akron was runner-up with 174 points.

A field of 160 runners from 38 colleges entered the 1963

meet, both new high marks for the six-year-old event. Twenty states were represented at the 1963 meet—Michigan, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, New York, Indiana and West Virginia. The only NCAA District not represented was the Sixth District.

Weather for the 1963 meet was exceptionally good, thus making the meet the best ever.

A teammate of John Camien, Ireland Sloan of Kansas State, finished second, with Bill Patterson of Montana State third, Arthur Scott of Idaho State fourth, James Keefe of Central Connecticut State fifth and Bill Moore of Central State of Ohio sixth.

Following Emporia State and Akron in the team scoring were: South Dakota State, third, 179; Valparaiso, fourth, 182; North Dakota, fifth, 197; Calvin, sixth, 217.

Wheaton College again conducted the meet in a most efficient manner. The race was run over the four-mile cloverleaf course of the Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, Illinois.

WILFORD H. KETZ, Union College
Chairman, Meet Committee

UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

VICTOR ZWOLAK OF VILLANOVA won the individual title and San Jose State captured the team championship in the 25th annual National Collegiate Cross-Country championships at Michigan State University, November 26, 1963.

Zwolak's winning time over the four-mile course was 19:35.0. John Camien of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, winner of the National College Division individual title the week previous, finished second to Zwolak, with a time of 19:38.

San Jose's places were 2-4-6-13-28 for a winning team score of 53. Oregon was second with 68 points, with Notre Dame a distant third at 128. Kansas, Michigan State and Houston rounded out the top six team finishers.

The 167 contestants who started the event had weather conditions of a 47 degree temperature but clear skies. The wind velocity was 13 miles-an-hour, thus making an attempt at the course record difficult.

Members of the San Jose State College championship team were Jeffrey Fishback, Danny Murphy, Ben Tucker,

Herman Gurule and Richard Fernandez. The E. C. "Billy" Hayes Memorial Trophy was presented to San Jose State and its coach, Dean Miller. It was the second straight team championship for San Jose State.

The 1963 All-America Cross-Country team is composed of:

Victor Zwolak, Villanova University
John Camien, Kansas State Teachers
Jeffrey M. Fishback, San Jose State College
Geoff Walker, University of Houston
Danny L. Murphy, San Jose State College
G. Douglas Brown, Montana State University
Richard A. Schramm, Miami University
Ben F. Tucker, San Jose State College
Arthur Scott, Idaho State College
Richard Sharkey, Michigan State University
Clayton Steinke, University of Oregon
Walter Hewlett, Harvard University
Bill Clark, University of Notre Dame
Ken Moore, University of Oregon
David Wighton, University of Colorado

GEORGE T. EASTMENT, Manhattan College
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE 1963 National Collegiate Fencing Championships were held at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado, on March 29 and 30, 1963. Although the number of participating colleges and individual contestants was somewhat lower than in 1962, the quality of the competition remained at the high level that has prevailed for the last few years. The tournament was most efficiently organized by the Air Force Academy's committee that included Colonel Maurice L. Martin, Director of Athletics; Captain Servardo J. Velarde, Jr., Officer Representative; and Nicholas G. Toth, Head Fencing Coach. The Bout Committee was chaired by Robert Kaplan, a member of the Fencing Rules Committee. A notable feature of the organization was the large number of nationally and internationally recognized amateur officials that were available, at the invitation of the Academy to cooperate with the coaches in the judging of bouts.

The Air Force Academy provided the Western-most championship site in the history of NCAA fencing. While travel distance apparently resulted in the absence of a number of

fencing colleges from the East and Midwest, the tournament witnessed the participation, for the first time, of two member schools from the Pacific Coast. There is evidence of a resurgence of collegiate fencing on the Coast, and steps are planned during the spring of 1964 to encourage wider interest from that section of the country in the national tournament. Although the major strength in collegiate fencing, both in numbers and quality, will probably continue for some years to be centered in the Northeast quarter of the United States, the emergence of the Air Force Academy as a top contender, augurs well for the further development of the sport in other areas.

The unqualified success of the electrical touch-registration equipment in foil and epee has prompted the Fencing Rules Committee to establish the use of metallic strips as a firm requirement for future tournaments. The copper strips have been used, under the optional rule, for the past three years without casting an undue financial burden upon the host colleges.

There is continued and growing interest in international competition at the college or university level. A number of younger college fencers have participated in the International Fencing Federation's "Junior" Championship, limited to fencers under 20 years of age, and plans have been drawn to explore the possibilities of a cooperative effort between the NCAA and other interested groups to send a full U.S. fencing delegation to the 1965 World University Games.

The 1964 National Collegiate Fencing Championships have been scheduled for March 20 and 21, 1964, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MIGUEL A. DE CAPRILES, New York University
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held at Coronado, Calif., January 10-12, 1963.

Ivan B. Williamson assumed the Chair beginning his term as the Chairman of the Committee succeeding the late Robert R. Neyland. All members were present and consideration was given to all aspects of the game affected by the rules.

Representatives of the Junior Colleges and Secondary Schools Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the Football Equipment Manufacturers

reported to the Committee. The American Football Coaches Association Rules Committee made the following recommendations:

1. Change the present substitution rule (3-5-1) to allow free and unlimited substitution when the game clock is stopped.

2. Allow a coach to communicate with a player at the sideline during a charged time-out.

3. Strike the statement concerning coaching from sideline as an unethical act from the Football Code and delete Rule 9-3-1-d which prohibits direct communication with players on the field.

4. Add the words, "his helmet" to the second sentence of Rule 9-2-1-a to have it read: "No player shall meet an opponent with the knee or strike an opponent's head, neck, or face with **his helmet**, heel, back or side of the open hand during the game or between periods."

The following rule changes were made during the 1963 Football Rules Meeting:

- (a) Rule 3-3-4: The number of time-outs was reduced from five to four.

- (b) Rule 3-5-1: The substitution rule was amended as follows:

"Any number of players may be replaced by either team during an intermission between periods. When the game clock is stopped during a period any number of substitutes may enter the game before the ball is next put in play except:

- a. During the interval prior to fourth down and during the interval prior to the down when Team B has been designated as Team A, no more than two substitutes of each team may enter the game before the ball is put in play, whether the clock is running or stopped.

- b. During an excess time-out granted while the clock is running.

- c. When the clock is stopped for a referee's discretionary time-out, no substitutes may enter the game except as permitted in a, above.

Such substitutes do not interrupt the 25-second count, nor affect the clock.

A player withdrawn may not re-enter the game until after one down has intervened.

Rule 3-5-2-c will be rewritten to correspond with the change in rule 3-5-1.

(a) Rule 7-3-2: Add item (e). If thrown by Team A from behind the neutral zone after legal recovery of a scrimmage kick during that down.

(b) Rule 7-3-3-b: Rewritten to make player in position to receive hand-to-hand snap eligible to receive a forward pass.

(c) Rule 8-5-3: **"Juggles or handles the ball and"** was deleted from the last sentence.

(d) Rule 9-2-1-d: Sentence added. "An offensive player outside of the legal clipping area and in motion toward the ball when it is stopped is not permitted to clip."

The Editor was instructed by the Committee to add the following interpretation by the Equipment and Injuries Committee to rules 1-4-4-b and 1-4-4-f in the "Official Interpretations."

"The Rules Committee approves and permits the wearing of uncovered non-abrasive pads of non-absorbent, closed cell, slow-recovery foam on the hands and arms."

He was also instructed to insert the following in the "Official Interpretations" under Rule 9-2-1-a. "A deliberate malicious act in which the head and helmet are used to strike an opponent's head, neck or face is a personal foul."

The Commissioners in 1962 were requested by the Committee to assist in the solution of several administrative problems. The Committee requested the Commissioners to continue to strive for improvement in these areas through renewed emphasis this year.

The Rules Committee requested its Chairman and the President of the American Football Coaches Association to write a joint letter to all football coaches asking for their cooperation in eliminating the teaching and use by their players of the head and helmet in malicious acts.

The Rules Committee went on record as being enthusiastic in their continuing desire to accomplish one set of football rules for high schools and colleges and are anxious to cooperate with all those involved in achieving this objective.

The following memorial resolution was passed by the Committee with instructions that the Secretary forward a copy to Mrs. Neyland:

"Whereas, General Robert R. Neyland devoted his energies, talents and integrity to the game of inter-

collegiate football; and

"Whereas, he made a lasting contribution to the game and the young men who had the good fortune to play under his tutelage; and

"Whereas, the 'General' contributed tactical ideas that are accepted as the basis for fundamental principles of the game; and

"Whereas, Robert Neyland's outstanding ability as a teacher is evident by the large number of successful coaches employed at universities throughout the country; and

"Whereas, This great coach has made far-reaching contributions to the game of football through his efforts as a member and chairman of the Football Rules Committee; therefore,

"Resolved, That the NCAA Football Rules Committee expresses its sincere regrets at the passing of this great leader of football in our schools and colleges."

Chairman Ivan Williamson appointed the following committees for the term of 1963:

Secondary Schools

Rhea Williams, Chairman

Joseph McKenny

W. J. McConnell

Charles Moser

Editorial Committee

Ellwood Geiges, Chairman

L. K. Anderson

David M. Nelson

Junior Colleges

Donald Hall, Chairman

Ray Newman

Rules Changes

Thomas Hamilton,

Chairman

Abb Curtis

Stuart Holcomb

Edward Tryon

Equipment and Injuries Committee

Fritz Brennecke, Chairman

Frank Howard

Joseph Verducci

Glenn Dobbs

The Chairman and Committee members acknowledge the support and cooperation of the administration of the NCAA in matters concerning the football rules.

DAVID M. NELSON, University of Delaware
Secretary, Rules Committee

UNIVERSITY GOLF

R. H. SIKES of the University of Arkansas won both the medalist honors and individual championship at the 1963 National Collegiate Golf Championships to become the fifth participant in the past 25 years to win both honors. Others to do so were Jack Nicklaus of Ohio State, 1961; Phil Rodgers of Houston, 1958; Kermit Zarley of Houston, 1962, and Earl Stewart of LSU, 1941.

Oklahoma State University captured the team championship edging out Houston by one stroke, 581 to 582. North Texas State was third, followed by Southern California, Georgia, Texas, Wake Forest, Navy, Stanford and Washington in the top ten.

Members of the OSU championship team were George Hixon, Don Lackey, Dave Eichelberger, Jim Jamieson and Duke Evans.

Sikes defeated John Lotz of San Jose State, 1-up, on the 37th hole at the Wichita Golf and Country Club. The University of Wichita served as host for the 1963 tournament.

The 1963 National Collegiate Golf Championships attracted 188 individual entries, and the Committee feels that a study should be made regarding the increasing number of entries. It is becoming difficult to conduct the tournament with such a large field. The Committee also wishes that the tournament site could be selected two years in advance. This would enable coaches to better plan their budgets and schedules.

LABRON HARRIS, Oklahoma State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION GOLF

THE INITIAL National College Division Golf Championships attracted 65 athletes from 27 institutions. The Committee was particularly pleased that all eight NCAA Districts were represented, making the event truly national in scope.

Individual and team championships were decided through 72 holes of medal play over the Grandview Municipal Golf Course and Hickory Hills Country Club, Springfield, Missouri, June 12-14, 1963.

Southwest Missouri State College, the host institution, won the team title with a total of 1188. Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan, finished second with 1199 and Chico State College, Chico, California, was third with 1202.

Individual honors went to Gary Head, Middle Tennessee State College, who shot a 278. Larry Fryer, Hardin Simmons University, was runner-up with a total of 281 and Barrie Bruce, Tufts College, finished third with 285.

From all reports, both coaches and athletes were pleased with the tournament and the Association has voted to return to Springfield for the 1964 national championships.

ALDO SEBBEN, Southwest Missouri State College
Chairman, Games Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE 21st annual NCAA Gymnastics Championships were held at the University of Pittsburgh. The meet was efficiently administered with contestants from 32 schools and a record number of entries. The outstanding performer of the meet was Gil Larose of Michigan. He won first places in the all-around event, long horse, and horizontal bar. His victories enabled Michigan to register its first team victory in the NCAA.

Outstanding performances were registered by Gary Erwin of Michigan on the trampoline, Harold Holmes of Illinois in tumbling, and Russell Mills of Yale, who easily outdistanced all performers to win the side horse.

The competition is becoming more intense. More schools are entering gymnasts in the nationals and in several events the performers had to register a score of 9.0 or better in order to qualify for the finals.

An enthusiastic audience of 4,100 spectators witnessed the final performance and the meet was efficiently administered by the athletic department at Pittsburgh.

The 1964 Gymnastics Championships have been awarded to Los Angeles State College, March 27-28.

The over-all trend of continued growth in high schools and colleges is noted in all areas of the United States. The quality of performance is better in both areas and the champions are outstanding.

The United States Gymnastics Federation is in its first year of operation and has conducted its first national championship meet. The Federation has done much to unite the gymnastics coaches in the United States.

The Gymnastics Rules Committee members report on gymnastics in the United States is submitted below. The areas are handled by different committee members.

Rocky Mountain Area

Many new colleges and high schools added gymnastics to their program in 1962-63. Some of the colleges are: University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Fort Lewis A&M, Eastern Montana, Utah University and Wyoming University.

New Changes—The Big Eight Conference decided its team championship on basis of dual meet results.

Conference Champions were: Big Eight—University of Nebraska; WAC—University of Arizona; Central Gymnastics Championships—University of Nebraska.

Outstanding Performers—Dennis Albers of Nebraska, Gene Hart of Nebraska, Bob Beckett of Denver, Weaver of Air Force.

Outstanding Independent Team—University of Denver, undefeated in dual competition.

East Area

The Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League normally composed of six teams, Army, Navy, Temple, Syracuse, Pittsburgh and Penn State, now has increased to eight teams with the addition of Springfield and Massachusetts. Other teams in the East area with active teams and interest in joining the Eastern League are: Yale, Southern Connecticut, U.S. Coast Guard Academy and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Competitive gymnastics in the New York area is on the upgrade. Besides these other colleges that have added gymnastics to their program are: Queens College, Cortland State Teachers, Ithaca, Long Island University, Southern Connecticut, and the Merchant Marine Academy.

Six new high schools have started gymnastics programs in Pennsylvania, four high schools in New Jersey, three schools in Massachusetts, and ten in the State of New York.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics champion was Tom Seward of Penn State who won the all-around dual competition. The outstanding gymnast in the East was Tom Seward of Penn State who won the all-around title.

The Gymnastics competition in the East reached its highest level of all time. All of the league teams had strong teams and any one team could upset another team on any given day. The work in each of the international events has reached almost Olympic level and the coaches in the East are to be complimented for their excellent coaching.

South Area

After experiencing a major set back in the Southeastern area last year with Florida State and Southern Mississippi dropping out of dual meet competition, the future looks brighter now with Florida State competing once again. We are hopeful that Florida State will emerge from a club status to a varsity team now that Hartley Price has returned. The Citadel, Winston-Salem College, University of Virginia, University of Florida, Louisiana State University, University of Maryland and Florida State all have gymnastics clubs that participate in collegiate dual meet competition, along with the varsity teams of Georgia Tech, University of Georgia and Georgia Southern. With the possibility of these clubs becoming teams and joining ranks with the teams now in existence, the Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League could have a bright and strong future.

Southwest Area

College gymnastics in this area are almost non-existent. The University of Nebraska is the outstanding college team in this area. Kansas and Texas have no college gymnastics teams. There are some schools with exhibition teams or small clubs. Progress has been hindered by the great distances between schools, inter-conference difficulties in scheduling and the lack of gymnastics at the interscholastic level.

The future of gymnastics in this area is dependent upon the athletic directors at the various educational institutions. They must encourage and support gymnastics programs so that it will grow on the local and sectional level.

Midwest Area

Big Ten Conference—Michigan won the Big Ten Championship. It had an outstanding team with many excellent performers. Iowa was second with its best showing in many years. Wisconsin had a strong team and is improving.

Independent colleges—Southern Illinois University was outstanding with a second place finish in the NCAA meet.

Outstanding performers—Arnie Lascari and Gil Larose of Michigan, Glen Gailis of Iowa, Russ Mitchell of Southern Illinois.

High School Competition—Evanston High School won the strong Illinois High School Championship. The outstanding performer was Gary VanderVoort of Mt. Prospect H.S.

Growth in Midwest—Iowa had a state championship meet with Marshalltown the winner. Illinois, Indiana and Michigan high schools continue to add gymnastics to their program.

West Area

Interscholastic Competition:

Washington—Ten schools competing—1963 Champion, Highline High School.

Oregon—Eleven schools competing. 1963 champion, South Eugene High School.

California—

Extreme Northern California—Five schools—1963 Champion, Del Norte High School.

Northern California—20 schools—1963 Champion, Berkeley High School.

Central California—Seven schools—No champion. C.I.F.—46 schools—1963 Champion, Baldwin Park High School.

Los Angeles City Schools—40 schools—1963 Champion, Los Angeles High School.

San Diego Schools—Nine schools—1963 Champion—unknown.

Junior College Competition:

Southern California Area—20 schools competing. 1963 Champion—Pasadena City College. Outstanding gymnast—Russell Rock of Valley Junior College.

Collegiate Competition:

Western Intercollegiate Champion—University of Washington

California State College Champion—San Fernando Valley State College.

Big Six Champion—University of Washington

Undefeated Teams—Washington, California, San Fernando Valley State College.

Gymnastics Camps and Clinics:

Washington—Highline School District Gymnastics Camp in July—200 campers and staff participated.

California—Northern California Gymnastics Camp Clinic—August—200 campers and staff.

Arizona—Winter Gymnastics Clinic—December—Approximately 600 participants.

YMCA Competition—Seven YMCA's competing—1963 Champion—Berkeley YMCA.

Age Group Gymnastics—There are approximately 600 to 800 children actively participating in age group gymnastics in California. This includes boys and girls.

Summary

The high schools and colleges have continued to add gymnastics to their programs. With the increased emphasis on gymnastics at the interscholastic level the calibre of the collegiate gymnast has improved considerably. An excellent example of the quality of high school gymnastics is the 1963 NAAU All-Around Champion, Makoto Sakomoto, a sophomore at Los Angeles High. The United States Gymnastics Federation is doing an excellent job in organizing coaches nationally and in the near future our country could well become a gymnastics power.

HAROLD J. FREY, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE 1963 meeting of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held Sunday, March 17, at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Massachusetts. The meeting was held the day after the completion of the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship and the American Hockey Coaches Association annual meetings which were held in conjunction with the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship on March 14, 15 and 16, 1963.

The results of the Championship were as follows:

Championship: University of North Dakota 6, Denver University 5

Consolation: Clarkson College of Technology 5, Boston College 3

First-Round: University of North Dakota 8, Boston College 2; Denver University 6, Clarkson College 2.

The committee secretary was instructed to write to the following officials of Boston College thanking them for acting as host to the 1963 NCAA Ice Hockey Championship:

The Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S.J.—President
The Reverend David F. Carroll, S.J.—Faculty Moderator of Athletics

William J. Flynn—Director of Athletics

Edward Miller—Director of Publicity

Edward Carroll—Business Manager of Athletics

The secretary was also instructed to write to the members Walter Knight of the Boston Chamber of Commerce thanking him and the various officials in charge of the dinner for the NCAA competing teams.

The secretary was further instructed to write to members of the Eastern and Western Selection Committees thanking them for their work in selecting teams to compete in the National Championship. These selection committees were as follows:

Eastern

Edward Jeremiah, Chairman—Dartmouth College
Ned Harkness—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Jack Kelley—Boston University

Western

Amo Bessone, Chairman—Michigan State University
Gerald Carle—Colorado College
John Mariucci—University of Minnesota

Numerous minor rule changes, interpretations and clarifications were adopted at the annual meeting of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee but none of the above affected the basic rules of the year before.

The Rules Committee voted to endorse the recommendation of the American Hockey Association that the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship for 1964 be held on March 19, 20 and 21, at Denver, Colorado, with the University of Denver as host.

The Rules Committee also forwarded to the NCAA Executive Committee the request of Brown University to act as host for the 1965 NCAA Ice Hockey Championship but voted to qualify its recommendation until Brown University submitted a budget for the Championship to the Executive Committee indicating that there would be no expense to the competing teams.

The Rules Committee voted to endorse a change in the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship date formula recommended by the American Ice Hockey Coaches Association. The new date formula to be as follows:

"The dates of the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship to be the Thursday, Friday and Saturday after the second Saturday in March."

The Chairman of the Rules Committee on being informed of the resignation of David Tirrell, the long time and excellent editor of the NCAA Ice Hockey Guide, recommended to Mr. Homer Cooke, Director of National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, that Mr. John Rossi, Harding High School, St. Paul, Minnesota, be appointed to this position.

MURRAY MURDOCH, Yale University
Chairman, Rules Committee

LACROSSE

LACROSSE HAD ANOTHER BANNER YEAR with many interesting and very close games in all divisions. The season was climaxed by the final college game of the year between Army and Navy. While Army was able to break Navy's undefeated string, Navy was the undisputed champion for the second straight year. The other string teams in the country were Maryland, Virginia, Princeton and the University of Massachusetts.

The North-South game was held in Lake Placid, New York. The Chamber of Commerce of Lake Placid did a great job in the promotion of the game. The South won the game 14-11, however, it was a well played game and was very exciting from the spectator's standpoint.

The Rules Committee met last December at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association in New York City at which time some rules were clarified and interpreted. Another meeting of the committee was held at the time of the North-South game. The Rule Book seems to be in excellent condition, and very few changes are contemplated for the next year.

WILLIAM C. STILES, Hobart College
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE 1963 National Collegiate Skiing Championships were very successfully held March 21, 22 and 23, in Solitude, Utah, under the sponsorship of the University of Utah.

Sixteen teams took part in the three-day event, represented either by a full team or skiers participating on an individual basis. The University of Denver won the overall team title with 384.6 points, the University of Colorado was second with 381.6 points. This was the closest point margin between the first two teams in the history of the NCAA skiing championship meets. Dartmouth College was third with 348.9 points.

It should be a matter of pride and interest to NCAA members that five students who competed in the National Collegiate Championships also have been selected on the 1964 U. S. Olympic Alpine team, which proves that the intercollegiate skiing standards in our country are extremely high. In NCAA competition, the slalom was won by James Huega of the University of Colorado, the downhill ended in a three-

way tie (also the first time in NCAA ski competition) between Dave Gorsuch of Western State College, Bill Marolt and Bud Werner of the University of Colorado. The Alpine Combined was won by Bud Werner. The ten-mile cross country run was won by Eddie Demers of Western State College, the jumping by Tom Nord of the University of Washington, and the Nordic Combined by Aarne Valkama of the University of Denver. The Skimeister was won by Jim Page of Dartmouth with 336 points.

The NCAA Skiing Rules Committee met in San Francisco in conjunction with the United States Skiing Association convention on June 12 and 13. The Rules Committee awarded the 1964 National Collegiate Skiing Championships to Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, to be held on March 5, 6 and 7, 1964. Many important rule changes and recommendations were made during the two-day meeting. All of the necessary recommendations and changes have been forwarded to the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

The NCAA Rules Committee would like to make a very strong recommendation to all athletic directors and University presidents who live in skiing country in the United States to encourage the formation of skiing teams. There is a very stimulating and well-rounded program for grade and high school competition in our country but not enough colleges have introduced it as a varsity sport in their athletic programs. For instance, the Midwest has over 24 four-year colleges in skiing country with active athletic programs but only one college has intercollegiate skiing. It would certainly help our competitive skiing programs, both nationally and internationally, if more colleges would add this sport to their programs.

WILLY J. SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

THE 1963 ANNUAL meeting of the Rules Committee was held January 10-12 in New York City.

One real change in the rules was voted. This was to stop the clock when a goal is scored and to restart it upon the ensuing kickoff.

The number of substitutions allowed and when these substitutes may enter the game was discussed at great length. No action was taken.

The Committee again met with a group of officials who in turn were to act as rule interpreters in the various areas. The uniformity of officiating is a concern of the Rules Committee and steps are being taken to insure this uniformity.

The National Tournament continues to take a great deal of time of the Committee. After much discussion it was voted to ask the NCAA Executive Committee to allow the tournament to be increased to 16 teams. This action was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

The problem of gate receipts is a concern for the Committee. So far the colleges taking part in the tournament have had to finance a good portion of their expenses. However, attendance is on the rise and the hope is that in time the tournament will have sufficient income.

From all reports the 1963 tournament seems to have been an outstanding one. Many of the games were closely contested.

St. Louis University won the 1963 championship by defeating the United States Naval Academy, 3-0, in the finals. It was the fourth team title for St. Louis University in the five years of championship competition. Approximately 6,500 spectators attended the semi-final and final rounds played at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The national tragedy of November 22 caused postponement of several games and probably curtailed attendance at the rescheduled games.

Results of the 1963 Championships:

First-round Games

Brown 1, Springfield 0
Army 4, Adelphi 2
Navy 5, Howard 1
West Chester 2, Fairleigh Dickinson 0
San Francisco 2, San Jose State 0
St. Louis 2, Michigan State 0
Bridgeport 3, Long Island University 1
Maryland 5, Drexel 2

Second-round Games

Army 3, Brown 1
Navy 3, West Chester 0
St. Louis 3, San Francisco 0
Maryland 5, Bridgeport 3

Semifinal Games

Navy 4, Army 0
St. Louis 7, Maryland 3

Finals

St. Louis 3, Navy 0

The sites of the first- and second-round matches were on one or the other of the college fields. It was understood that Midwest vs. Far West quarter-final game would be played at a Far West site.

Last year the Committee asked for a high school representative on the Rules Committee. This could bring about more uniform playing rules for high schools and colleges. This is still very desirable.

HUGH G. MCCURDY, Wesleyan University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE 40th annual NCAA Swimming and Diving Championships were contested in the new, 82-foot-wide pool of North Carolina State College at Raleigh, March 28-30.

In the early years of this meet individual champions only were crowned. Since 1937, however, a team champion has been declared. Over the years only four institutions have won team titles: Ohio State, Michigan, Yale and Southern California. This year pre-meet prognosticators had installed Yale and Southern California as favorites to take the team title.

During the second day of the competition Yale placed four men in the finals of the 200-yard freestyle and the Elis seemed to have the situation well in hand. While it is hardly fair to single out one individual as determining a team championship, the unpredicted victory in the 100-yard freestyle of Southern Cal's swirling Swede, Per Ola Lindberg, turned the tide. A first by Bob Bennett in the 100 back, a first and a fourth by Jon Konrads and Brian Foss in the 1650, a tie for second by Mike Mealiff in the 100 fly and a fourth in the freestyle relay gave Southern Cal a four-point lead over Yale, and the team title with a total of 81 points.

New NCAA records were set by Jon Konrads in the 500 and 1650 yard freestyle events. Bob Bennett stroked his way to a new 100 backstroke mark and Yale's great freestyle relay (Charles Mussman, Dave Lyons, Ed Townsend and Mike Austin) lowered the standard for their event.

For the first time in the history of the meet eight lanes were used for qualifying in individual events over the long-

er distances. This served to speed up what could have been a very crowded and over-long competition. Looking toward the future and competition in six-lane pools, the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee has set qualifying standards for next year's meet. These standards may be found in the Official Collegiate Swimming Guide.

There were 322 individuals representing 70 collegiate institutions in the meet.

The 1964 Championships will be held in Yale's Payne Whitney Pool on March 26, 27 and 28.

GORDON SCOTT LITTLE, Cornell University
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION TENNIS

THE 1963 National College Division Tennis Championships were conducted on the Washington University courts. St. Louis, Missouri, June 6-8. Washington University also served as host.

Los Angeles State College, led by Gil Rodriguez, scored a clean sweep by winning the team title and the singles and doubles championships.

Rodriguez defeated Roy Sprengelmeyer, Southern Illinois University, to win the singles title and then teamed with John Lee to win the doubles crown by defeating Lee Reid and Don Gaynor of the University of California (Santa Barbara) in the finals.

Southern Illinois University was runner-up for team honors and Wheaton College and University of California (Santa Barbara) tied for third.

A total of 31 athletes from 12 institutions competed in the event.

The caliber of play was considered outstanding and prospects for the 1964 tournament, to be held at DePauw University, June 10-13, appear even better.

HARRY BURRUS, Washington University
Chairman, Games Committee

UNIVERSITY TENNIS

THE 1963 National Collegiate Tennis Championships were hosted by Princeton University, June 17-22. Play was conducted on Princeton's Teniko Courts with excellent weather prevailing throughout tournament week. As a matter of record the semi-finals and finals were played in a cool, over-

cast sky which is unusual for this time of year at Princeton.

The University of Southern California, led by American and Mexican Davis Cup stars Dennis Ralston and Rafael Osuna, defended their team title and again scored a sweep by winning the singles and doubles crowns. Ralston defeated Martin Reissen, a junior from Northwestern University and also runner-up in 1962, to win the singles championship and then teamed with Osuna to defeat Reissen and Clark Graebner of Northwestern University to win the doubles title. UCLA, as in 1962, was runner-up to Southern California with Northwestern a very close third in team standings, followed by Miami University in fourth position. The Paul Bennett Bowl was again won by Southern California for the 1963 year.

There were thirty-two schools represented in the tournament for a total of 83 entries in singles and 36 doubles teams in the draw. The caliber of players representing collegiate play, in this, the national tournament, compared favorably with any major tournament in the world. There were Davis Cup players from three nations, the United States, Mexico and South Africa participating in the tournament. The competition for individual and team titles was fierce, with the quality of play being on a very high level.

Princeton was an outstanding host for the tournament. The playing facilities were excellent and it was an especially well-run tournament which was very pleasing to the participants and the coaches. The attendance was good and the crowds were enthusiastic and appreciative of the fine play.

The 1963 meet director, John J. Conroy, Chairman of the Physical Education Department and tennis coach of Princeton University, is deserving of the highest praise for an extremely successful 79th Annual National Collegiate Tennis Tournament. He was ably assisted by Mr. Clarence C. Chaffee, Chairman of the Physical Education Department and tennis coach at Williams College, who served in the capacity of official referee for the tournament. These two gentlemen are to be commended for their enthusiasm, efficiency and complete dedication in presenting our tournament in the finest possible manner. Five members of the NCAA Tennis Committee were in attendance: Clarence Chaffee, Williams College; Edward Faulkner, Swarthmore College; J. D. Morgan, UCLA; William Murphy, University of Michigan, and David Snyder, University of Arizona. Only Emmett Pare of

Tulane University was unable to attend the tournament.

Michigan State University has been recommended and approved as the site of the 1964 Championships, June 15-20.

J. D. MORGAN, UCLA

Chairman, Tournament Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION TRACK AND FIELD

STAGG FIELD, Chicago, Illinois, site of the inaugural NCAA championships in 1921, was the scene of the first annual National College Division Track and Field Championships, June 7-8. The University of Chicago served as host and Amos Alonzo Stagg, manager of the 1921 event, was named honorary referee.

The Committee felt the College Division Championships were an outstanding success with 50 colleges and universities, from Massachusetts to Hawaii, entering one or more athletes.

Powerful Maryland State College, Princess Anne, captured the team title with 98 points. Fresno State College finished second with 64 points. In all, 40 institutions scored points.

Several of the events produced outstanding performances with new College Division records established in the 440-yard dash, mile, three-mile, hop, step, jump and pole vault.

The 1964 championships will be held June 12-13 at Fresno State College.

WALTER HASS, University of Chicago

Chairman, Games Committee

UNIVERSITY TRACK AND FIELD

THE 1963 Meeting of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 11-16, at the time of the 42nd running of the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

The major change in the running of the Championships was the making of a three-day meet which is more in line with National Championships throughout the rest of the world for track and field. The conduct of this Championship at Albuquerque was exceptionally fine. It was also felt that the running of preliminaries on two separate days, with the finals on Saturday, as usual, contributed much to the outstanding performances of the competitors. The additions

of the six-mile, a world event, was viewed with some apprehension by some of the coaches, but even in an altitude of 5,000 feet, the competition was excellent and with the addition of this event and the full Olympic Track and Field schedule, great strides have been made to bring the United States through the National Collegiate Athletic Association up to world standards in all events.

Major rules changes for the coming year included the addition of the 440-yard relay and the mile relay.

Two indoor regional championships will be held during the 1963-64 year with regional championships being held at Louisville, Kentucky, and Portland, Oregon.

The Chairman of the Committee was particularly appreciative of the efforts of the Rules Committee members, who not only gave a great deal of their time, but extremely careful consideration to those things that would keep track and field moving to the best service of itself and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

W. J. BOWERMAN, University of Oregon
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION WRESTLING

THE FIRST ANNUAL National College Division Wrestling Championships were conducted at the State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, March 15-16, with 72 contestants from 23 institutions participating.

Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, won the team championship by scoring 62 points. Runner-up honors went to Southern Illinois University with 57 points.

The tournament was considered exceptional from a competitive standpoint, indicating that the College Division boasts many fine wrestlers.

Tom Jarman, 157-pound champion from Wheaton College was voted the tournament's outstanding performer.

Bill Dotson, 137-pound champion from State College of Iowa, also won the National Collegiate championship in his weight division.

State College of Iowa was recommended and approved as the site for the 1964 Championships, March 13-14.

JAMES H. WITHAM, State College of Iowa
Chairman, Games Committee

UNIVERSITY WRESTLING

THE 33rd annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, on March 21, 22 and 23. This is the second time that this tournament has been held in the State of Ohio.

Oklahoma University won the team Championship with 48 points, with Iowa State University a close second with 45 points. Michigan was third with 36 points and Syracuse fourth. This tournament marked the first time in many years where each weight champion was a representative from a different college or university.

This tournament also marked the first time that the tournament was televised nationally by ABC-TV. Forty-six colleges or universities scored in the tournament, and for the first time in the history of the tournament, six places were awarded in each weight.

The outstanding wrestler of the tournament was Mike Martin of Oklahoma University, who wrestled at 130 pounds.

Wrestling throughout the tournament was excellent, and appeared to be a continuation of the fine wrestling displayed during the 1962 tournament. Many pin falls were scored in the tournament including two in the finals.

Kent University officials under the fine direction of Carl Erickson, athletic director, and Chet Williams, tournament manager, are to be commended for the excellent handling of the tournament and for the hospitality afforded the participants.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held March 24. The rules committee discussed the results of two nation-wide questionnaires on wrestling rules, and also the suggestions presented by the AWCOA committee on rules. Several changes, and re-wording of rules for accuracy were made. The most important change was the one-second fall in the college rules.

Cornell University will host the 1964 tournament on March 26-28.

JOHN W. HANCOCK, Colorado State College
Chairman, Rules Committee

Reports of Other Committees

EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

ALL STAR FOOTBALL and basketball games to be played during the 1963-64 season were certified for the first time by the Extra Events Committee. Some recommendations regarding control of these games were forwarded to the NCAA Council and subsequently approved by that body. It was recommended by the committee that the following be added to Article VII, Section 2, (d) :

"It shall be permissible for managements of all-star contests to pay the actual and itemized necessary expenses of each participant, and if the athlete is married, and if the contest occurs during vacation time, the management may also provide transportation and cost of board and room of his wife."

In order to be consistent with NCAA championship regulations, the Extra Events Committee recommended to the NCAA Council—and they subsequently approved—that bowl and all-star contests not be permitted on Sunday.

The Liberty Bowl management was granted permission to attach a \$1.00 voluntary stub to the 1963 Liberty Bowl tickets. The price of the ticket will remain the same and all proceeds realized from the sale of game tickets will be handled in accordance with NCAA policy. The dollars collected as a result of the voluntary stub attachment will be donated to the Delaware Valley Hospitals. Permission was granted for a one-year period, and it is understood that tickets may be sold with or without the dollar stub.

Fourteen post-season football games were certified as meeting NCAA regulations governing such competition. These were:

<i>Game</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
Aviation Bowl	Dayton, Ohio	December 7
Blue Bonnet Bowl	Houston, Texas	December 21
Cement Bowl	Lansdale, Pennsylvania	December 7
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	January 1
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	December 28
Mineral Water Bowl	Excelsior Springs, Missouri	November 30
Liberty Bowl	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	December 21
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	January 1

Prairie View Bowl	Prairie View, Texas	December 7
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	January 1
Space Bowl	Houston, Texas	December 14
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	January 1
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	December 31
Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida	December 28

Approved for the first time was the Space Bowl to be held in Houston, Texas, December 14. Participants of this bowl will be the champions of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Southwestern Athletic Conference.

The following five all-star football games were certified by the Extra Events Committee for the 1963-64 season:

<i>Game</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
All American	Tucson, Arizona	December 28
Blue & Gray	Montgomery, Alabama	December 28
Hula Bowl	Honolulu, Hawaii	January 4
North-South	Miami, Florida	December 21
Shrine East-West	San Francisco, California	December 28

Three all-star basketball games were certified by the Extra Events Committee for the 1963-64 season:

<i>Game</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
National Association of Basketball Coaches	Lexington, Kentucky	March 28
New England Senior College Hall of Fame	Waltham, Massachusetts	March 31
Shrine East-West	Kansas City, Missouri	April 4

JAMES R. JACK, University of Utah
Chairman, Extra Events Committee

INSURANCE COMMITTEE

THE ASSOCIATION'S INSURANCE Committee convened in April, 1963, to consider proposals for the continuation of the NCAA catastrophic medical plan. Available to the Committee in reviewing the insurance program was exacting and meaningful information provided by Security Life and Accident Company, the underwriter for the two previous years.

The Committee examined proposals submitted by five companies and concluded that the two-year plan proposed by the Security Life and Accident Company represented the best available plan at the most reasonable rate. Consequently, the Committee entered into a new contract with Security Life and Accident Company for a period extending from September 1, 1963 until September 1, 1965.

The administration of the medical plan has been difficult.

The underwriter reports a loss ratio of 110 per cent, that is, for every dollar collected as premium, \$1.10 is paid out in claims. Factors pertinent to this result appear to be primarily the following:

- (a) The excessive charges made by some medical people when they learn that an insurance company is on the risk.
- (b) The interpretation by some institutions that the program is a medical payments plan devised to take care of any claim involving a student-athlete regardless of the cause, previous or current.

Rates for the 1963-65 plan represent an increase of approximately 26 per cent over the plan previously in effect. Your Committee was reluctant to agree to this increase and made careful study of every other proposal submitted before coming to its decision. It is obvious that unless spiraling costs can be stopped, the time may be reached when the medical plan will no longer be a service which the majority of NCAA membership can afford.

In an attempt to level-off the continuous rise in costs, the Committee has again requested the underwriter to carefully examine any claims for which charges appear to be out-of-line or which give evidence of not being connected with intercollegiate athletics. If the medical plan is to work effectively and not price itself out of business, the Committee believes that such procedures are necessary.

Participation in the medical plan continues at a high rate, with 249 institutions being enrolled on the date this report was written. This confirms the thinking of the Committee that a catastrophe plan is a fine service to the Association's membership and every effort should be extended to make it workable and available to all. Accordingly, the Committee again urges the membership to seek cooperation of local medical people to keep their charges in line with those established by the medical profession itself in setting up schedules for Blue Cross and Blue Shield programs.

In reference to the travel accident plan, Aetna Life Insurance Company is in its second year as underwriter and the service is proving to be popular and useful to NCAA institutions. As noted last year, the plan is administered by Thomas McGee and Sons, Kansas City.

Your Committee is convinced that the travel accident plan offered by the Association includes the most extensive coverage available for the rate which is charged. The Commit-

tee is pleased that the program is attractive to and has been accepted by the membership.

Information relating to the 1964-65 insurance programs will be forwarded to the Association's membership in early spring. Suggestions for the improvement of either plan or administration of them, will be appreciated.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR.
Southern Methodist University
Chairman, Insurance Committee

COLLEGE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS of the College Committee to the NCAA Council and Executive Committee during 1963 were:

The College Committee reaffirmed its position regarding the procedures which College Division student-athletes must follow in order to compete in National Collegiate Championship events. The Committee urged that no exceptions be permitted and endorsed a statement to the membership explaining the Committee's position.

College Division regional football championships were approved in principle. The College Committee will study the matter thoroughly at its January meeting and intends to offer a minimum of three regional football championships in 1964.

The College Committee voted to recommend to the Executive Committee that any profits from College Division regional events be forwarded to the College Division Reserve Fund.

The College Committee recommended an increase in College Division regional subsidies to \$100 for individual sports and \$200 for team sports.

The College Committee voted that College Division regional events be scored in the same manner as the appropriate College Division national event in determining team champions.

There was considerable discussion on the American Association of College Baseball Coaches' request that the NCAA sponsor a National College Division Baseball Championship but no action was taken.

College Division regional indoor track and field championships were approved commencing with the 1964 season, with regional games chairmen being instructed accordingly.

The College Committee recommended establishment of a National College Division Swimming Championship, commencing in 1964. It is suggested that the top six finishers, individuals and relay teams, qualify for the National Collegiate Swimming Championships, provided that they meet the standards established by the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee.

The following sites and dates for 1964 National College Division Championship events are submitted for Executive Committee approval:

Golf—Southwest Missouri State College, June 8-12.

Swimming—Grove City College, March 19-21.

Tennis—DePauw University, June 10-13.

Track and Field—Fresno State College, June 12-13.

Wrestling—State College of Iowa, March 13-14.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, JR., Colorado School of Mines
Chairman, College Committee

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

THE MOST significant activity of the Public Relations Committee during 1963 probably was in the area of internal institutional relations, especially relations of intercollegiate athletic programs and institutional facilities.

In an endeavor to focus attention on serious problems in this area and to suggest remedies, the committee arranged a series of panel discussions before major athletic groups—the football, basketball and baseball coaches' associations, the College Sports Information Directors of America and finally the 1964 NCAA Convention.

The panels were graced by distinguished athletic and faculty people who brought real messages to their audiences. It was felt that the programs had a salutary effect, but could have been much more fruitful had they been given better placement on the Convention schedules.

Activity in this area will continue. For example, a committee-developed check list of specific techniques for improving these athletic-faculty relations is continuing to grow and will be given additional circulation, perhaps in a new NCAA house organ being developed with the assistance of the Committee.

Also, a national survey of faculty opinion to assess more precisely attitudes toward intercollegiate athletics is in the works.

The new NCAA publication, tentatively called NCAA

NEWS, was discussed at length in committee sessions and will incorporate ideas developed there. Committee members will function as contributors of area news and general subject matter to the periodical.

A basketball score service, a move generated by the public relations committee, was inaugurated by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, statistical and publications arm of the NCAA, with the 1963-64 season. The service broke even financially the first year and should do even better in the future.

The football program feature series begun by the Committee several years ago with a view toward improving the editorial content of the nation's football programs, again was a success. A record total of 127 colleges and universities purchased the series of six articles by name authors.

Series of special feature stories again were carried across the country during the fall by such agencies as the Associated Press, United Press International, Central Press and AP Newsfeatures. These series were collected from college sports information directors and placed with the services by committee members. The idea has been to acquire more publicity for positive aspects of intercollegiate athletics.

The committee continued cooperation with the sports federations in an advisory capacity and again lent a hand in special programming of televised football games.

A survey of college football program editors and managers for information in the areas of advertising and circulation was conducted. Returns are being tabulated for study and possible action by the committee.

FRED W. STABLEY, Michigan State University
Chairman, Public Relations Committee

SPECIAL REPORT ON TRACK AND FIELD

DURING THE COURSE of the past year, the United States Track and Field Federation requested each of its constituents to report the contribution it makes to amateur track and field in the United States. This was to be measured in terms of administration, competitors, coaching, facilities, competition and financing. The NCAA proceeded to collect this data which now has been forwarded to the USTFF for compilation along with similar information submitted by other Federation members. The USTFF over-all report will be forthcoming shortly.

Meanwhile, this is a report to NCAA members on the extensive and meaningful contribution they make to this sport. Highlights of the study (based on the 1962-63 season) include these facts:

1. 471 NCAA members sponsor outdoor track and field, or 87.8% of the membership, 324 have indoor track (60.4%) and 371 cross-country (69.2%).

2. 18,180 student-athletes actually compete in intercollegiate track and field and 6,047 in cross-country.

3. 55,142 student-athletes compete in track and field and 9,943 in cross-country on an intramural or recreational club basis.

4. Thus, 89,312 student-athletes compete in cross-country and track and field at NCAA institutions.

5. NCAA members maintain extensive facilities: 84.4% have outdoor tracks, 30.8% indoor tracks and 69.4% cross-country courses.

6. 397 institutions own outdoor track facilities valued at almost 19 million dollars or \$47,784 per track; 100 institutions have indoor tracks valued at \$7,371,800 or \$73,718 per facility.

7. Each institution employs slightly more than three men to supervise its track program.

8. The total cost of the membership's track and field and cross-country programs each year amounts to \$6,506,292 with 93 per cent of the institutions incurring a deficit averaging \$9,870 per year or a total annual deficit of \$4,323,060.

9. At home and away, the colleges are responsible for 8,368 meets each year, not to mention an additional 1,618 meets annually in which they enter less than a full team.

Speaking for the NCAA Executive Committee and the NCAA's representatives to the governing board of the U.S. Track and Field Federation, we feel that this Association and its membership should feel justifiably proud of this record of our contribution to American track and field. It is abundantly clear that if the colleges' extensive program was not available to cap the excellent cross-country and track programs of the nation's high schools, there would be no meaningful competitive program in this sport in the United States.

Administrators of the NCAA are responsible for an investment of \$26,300,000 in facilities and an annual operating cost of \$6,506,200. Each year, institutional budgets provide deficit financing in the amount of \$4,323,060.

It is this program—and the people responsible for its maintenance and conduct—which has been maligned and condemned by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, ostensibly the governing body for the sport in this country. This, by itself, is incongruous and we also find it somewhat incongruous for a non-educational organization such as the AAU to state flatly that the nation's educational institutions do not have the right or privilege of sanctioning outside competition (put on by private promoters) in which their student-athletes may compete. The right of sanction has been a foundation stone of intercollegiate athletic regulations for years and is accepted throughout the sports world—for example, in baseball, football and in basketball—but in track and field, the AAU summarily states that the nation's colleges have no rights. History, tradition and the record of our contribution clearly show that we do!

One of the crying needs for the advancement of American track and field is not in the 12-year-old through 21-year-old age group where excellent programs are being maintained by the school-college system. Rather, the alarming loss of talent following college graduation is the tragic soft spot in our system and immediately needs correction. This is the "open competition" area and, in our judgment, before the AAU seeks to defend its claim that it should control all track and field, we pointedly wish to ask the AAU to set forth its contribution toward furthering the competitive career of the graduated collegiate athlete.

What is the AAU's record in this area in terms of administration? Number of competitors, coaches? Number of AAU meets for this athlete? Number of teams on which the graduated athlete may compete?

We are proud of the NCAA record and its contribution to America's track and field strength. We hope the AAU is equally proud of the manner in which it has moved to meet the post-college needs described by Dr. Ernst Jokl in the AAU AMATEUR ATHLETE magazine of September, 1962.

Following are the more complete results of the NCAA study followed by a chart prepared by Dr. Jokl as to the average age of Olympic track and field performers in the 1960 games.

REV. W. H. CROWLEY, S.J.
Vice-President, U.S. Track and Field Federation
Member, NCAA Executive Committee

TRACK AND FIELD AT NCAA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(Based on 1962-63 Season)

1. Number of institutions sponsoring intercollegiate track and field programs.
Indoor track—324 institutions or 60.4% of the membership.
Outdoor track—471 institutions or 87.8% of the membership.
Cross-Country—371 institutions or 69.2% of the membership.
2. Number of student-athletes participating.
Indoor track—11,469 or an average of 35.4 men per squad.
Outdoor track—18,180 or 38.6 men per squad.
Cross-Country—6,047 or 16.3 per squad.
3. Institutions conducting track on an intramural basis or as part of the physical education program.
Intramural and recreation club—381 institutions with 55,142 students participating.
Required physical education—193 institutions with 33,215 students participating.
4. Percentage of institutions owning track facilities.
Indoor tracks—30.8%.
Outdoor tracks—84.4%.
Cross-Country courses—69.4%.
5. Approximate dollar value of institutions owning track facilities.
100 institutions own indoor track facilities valued at \$7,371,800 or \$73,718 per facility.
397 institutions own outdoor track facilities valued at \$18,970,248 or \$47,784 per facility.
6. Seating capacity of institutionally-owned facilities.
Seating capacity of the 100 indoor facilities amounts to 355,100 or an average of 3,551 per facility.
Seating capacity of the 397 outdoor facilities amounts to 6,886,362 or an average of 17,346 per facility.
7. Competitive levels of track programs conducted by NCAA members.

	<i>Indoor Track</i>	<i>Outdoor Track</i>	<i>Cross-Country</i>
Varsity	64.3%	92.9%	84.4%
Jr. Varsity	3.8%	4.5%	4.5%
Freshman	38.3%	47.4%	44.1%

8. Institutional personnel hired to supervise track programs.

	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Head Track Coach	471	471	1.0
Assistant Track Coach	471	509	1.08
Athletic Trainers	471	560	1.19

9. Extent of institutional cross-country competition during the 1962-63 season.

	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Total number of meets (home and away)	363	2868	7.9
Additional meets where less than a team was entered	113	158	1.4

10. Extent of institutional indoor track and field competition during the 1962-63 season.

	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Total number of meets (home and away)	324	1685	5.2
Additional meets where less than a team was entered	207	580	2.8

11. Extent of institutional outdoor track and field competition during the 1962-63 season.

	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
Total number of meets (home and away)	471	3815	8.1
Additional meets where less than a team was entered	339	780	2.3

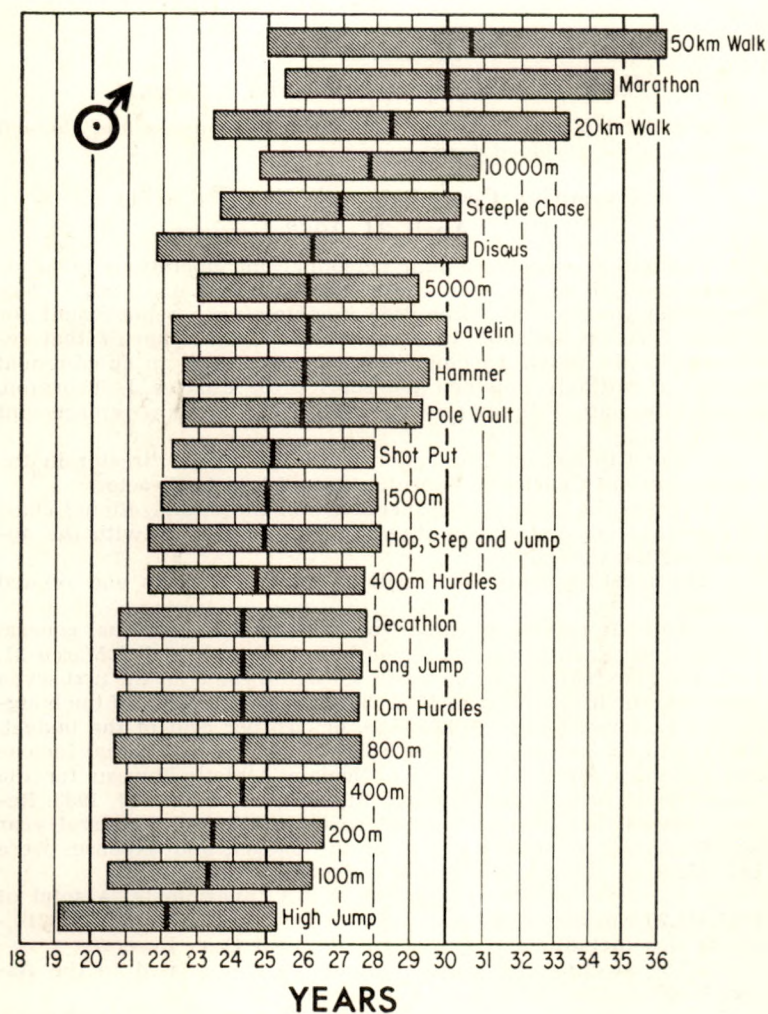
12. Number of institutions operating a combined cross-country and track and field program at a deficit.

438 institutions or 93% of the membership sponsoring a track program.

The total deficit incurred by the 438 institutions amounts to \$4,323,060 or an average of \$9,870 per institution.

13. Cross-Country and track and field budgets for 1962-63.

The total budget of 466 NCAA member institutions sponsoring a cross-country and track and field program amounts to \$6,506,292 or an average of \$13,962 per institution.



Age distribution of participants in the men's running events at 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. The thick vertical lines indicate average ages. The length of each horizontal column shows standard deviations of ages.

Minutes of Executive Committee and Council

The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.

Executive Committee at Miami, Florida April 24, 1963

1. Committee considered staff personnel and operations of head-quarter staff. Mr. Byers reviewed his memorandum of March 9, 1963, requesting guidance of Committee in obtaining a replacement for Wayne Duke as assistant to director. Mr. Byers reported that responses to his March 9 memorandum favored such an appointment and he accordingly obtained the services of Charles J. Thornton, sports information director of Tulane University, as a replacement for Mr. Duke.

(a) Voted to approve the action of the executive director in the employment of Charles J. Thornton as assistant to director.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the organizational chart of executive office staff, submitted by Mr. Byers, met with the approval of the Committee.

2. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1962, and March 31, 1963. The report showed income for the first seven months of the fiscal year was \$109,020.89, or 42.7 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaled \$142,923.69, or 56.0 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1962, and March 31, 1963. Report showed that income for first seven months of the fiscal year was \$108,642.85, or 86.6 per cent of the budget, and expenses were \$67,815.79, or 54.0 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive a report of NCAA investments. A total of \$281,351.20 was accounted for in NCAA Investment Trust and \$214,001.33 was included in Association's Funded Cash Reserve.

(d) The meeting considered various matters related to the Association's football television series.

(1) Voted to approve a final statement of 1963 finances showing \$153,000.00 in income derived from three per cent assessment and expenses of \$69,009.89, or 84.1 per cent of the expense budget. The report reflected a balance of \$83,990.11 (54.8 per cent of income) to be distributed to contributing institutions. Executive director was authorized to proceed with the rebate to contributing institutions.

(2) Voted to approve a 1963 television budget of \$81,700.00, recommended by Television Committee, and an assessment of three per cent to be made against television receipts of member institutions participating in 1963 national series.

(3) Voted to authorize the Officers to employ a full-time public relations director to be responsible to the executive director.

(e) Executive director reviewed his memorandum of February 12, 1963, reporting the action of Internal Revenue Service in revising its previous ruling to provide exemption of the Association from the excise, communications and transportation taxes. It was the sense of the meeting that the Internal Revenue Service's ruling be made a part of the permanent records of the Association.

(NOTE: Please see Appendix A at the conclusion of this section for the text of the Internal Revenue Service bulletin.)

(f) Voted to receive a report of the financial operations of the national sports federations and the Association's contributions and advances to these groups.

(g) The executive director reported that a question had arisen in connection with the settlement of the extent of Wayne Duke's vested interest in the NCAA pension trust.

Voted to concur in the opinion of the Association's legal counsel that September 1, 1957, be considered the effective date in determining Mr. Duke's vested share; furthermore, that the Pension Trust Committee and legal counsel be instructed to revise or clarify Article X of the plan.

(h) Voted that expenses be provided to NCAA delegates for one meeting of the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics provided such meeting is held at a time other than the annual Convention of the Association.

(i) Voted that a grant of \$325 be provided to the publishers of Collegiate Baseball to assist with the operation of a college baseball statistical service for 1963 season; further, the publishers of Collegiate Baseball shall be requested to provide a complete summary of the expenses incurred in their 1963 statistical operation.

3. Committee resumed consideration of matters related to operations of the executive offices and the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

(a) It was reported that T. Lansdale Hill, associate director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, had submitted his resignation effective July 1, 1963, and Homer F. Cooke, Jr., director of the NCAB, was proceeding to obtain a replacement.

It was the sense of the meeting that a complete analysis of the operations of the service bureau should be undertaken by the executive director at some future time.

(b) The executive director reported that the Association's lease for its present headquarters space would expire January, 1964. It was the sense of the meeting that the matter of headquarter office space be left to the discretion of the Officers.

(c) Voted to receive a report submitted by Mr. Byers on the progress on development of the National Collegiate Film Service. Mr. Byers indicated that the service had produced two sound films, "The Football Code of Champions," and "The Road to the Olympics," available for immediate distribution, and the NCAA film service was being transferred from the Association's headquarters in Kansas City to New York effective June 1, 1963.

4. The meeting turned its attention to a report on developments in the national sports federations, the U. S. Olympic movement and the United States Congress. A general discussion ensued as to the

proper course for the Association to follow.

5. The meeting considered matters related to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to approve the following dates and sites of 1963-64 National Collegiate Championship events:

Basketball (UD)

First-round	To be determined	March 7, 9 or 10
Regionals		
East	North Carolina State College	March 13-14
Midwest	University of Minnesota	March 13-14
Midwest	University of Wichita	March 13-14
West	Oregon State University	March 13-14
Finals	Kansas City, Missouri	March 20-21

Cross-Country (UD)

Michigan State University	November 25
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Fencing Harvard University March 20-21

Ice Hockey University of Denver March 19-21

Soccer

First-round	To be determined	November 21-25
Regionals	To be determined	November 27-December 2
Finals	Rutgers University	December 5-7

Swimming Yale University March 26-28

Wrestling Cornell University March 26-28

Basketball (CD)

Regionals	To be determined	March 6-7
Finals	Evansville College	March 11-13

Cross-Country (CD)

Wheaton College	November 16
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(b) The executive director reported that the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee had recommended the inauguration of NCAA Eastern and Western Indoor Track and Field Championships beginning in 1964. It also was reported that the College Division might conduct two or three indoor regional championships with the top finishers qualifying for the Eastern and Western events. Voted to endorse the plans of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee for the inauguration of an Eastern and Western Indoor Track and Field Championships.

(c) Voted to receive a report submitted by Mr. Byers relative to the administration and conduct of the 1963 College and University Division Basketball Championships. He indicated a complete financial summary of the 1963 tournament would be submitted to the August meeting.

(d) Voted that the 1963 National Collegiate Baseball Tournament be held June 10-14 in Omaha, Nebraska; further that location of subsequent tournaments be subject to review of Executive Committee.

(e) Voted to receive a report by A. C. Lonborg, chairman of the Special Committee on Awards.

6. Voted to endorse the resolution of the Conference on Secondary School Athletic Administration, submitted by the executive director, recommending a ban on tobacco and alcoholic beverage commercials associated with broadcasts and telecasts of college sports events when the commercials utilize athletes to promote the product.

7. The Executive Committee reviewed a summary of the NCAA certification program for 1963 all-star basketball and football games which showed that as of April 18, 1963, 18 games had been certified by the Special Committee on All-Star High School Basketball and Football Games as meeting NCAA criteria governing such competition and eight games had been denied certification.

Secretary Barnes reported to the Committee that the sponsors of the Big 33 All-Star Game in Hershey, Pennsylvania, had requested consideration of proposed legislation designed to eliminate Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, relative to the certification of such competition, or delete from such criteria that requirement limiting participation to athletes from a two-state area.

Voted that the report be received and approved; further that the Executive Committee affirm its approval of the criteria established by the Special Committee on High School All-Star Games, particularly that proviso restricting participation to athletes within a two-state area.

8. William G. Pollard, sales manager of the Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, appeared before the Committee to submit a proposal for the Association to locate its 1966 annual meeting in Miami Beach, with the Hotel Deauville to serve as headquarters.

9. It was agreed that the following items be carried over until the August meeting of the Executive Committee:

(a) Matters pertaining to the administration of NCAA playing rules.

(b) Matters related to the administration of the College Division Basketball Tournament.

(c) Elimination of the Publications Committee.

(d) Inclusion of liability language on entry blanks for National Collegiate Championship events.

(e) Report on legal counsel's recommendation concerning administrative guidelines for the Television Committee in soliciting, receiving and acting upon bids for rights.

Council at Miami, Florida

April 25-27, 1963

1. The executive director reported that the NCAA Television Committee had declined to act upon the 1963 football telecast schedule submitted by the Columbia Broadcasting System on April 15 until it received the Council's advice and guidance regarding the propriety and permissibility of including in the schedule a member college which is under NCAA official inquiry.

Voted that any member college which is in good standing at the time the schedule is selected and approved shall be eligible to participate in the NCAA football television series; further, that Mr. Sneed be assigned to formulate a statement reflecting this action for consideration of the Council later in the meeting.

2. James R. Jack, University of Utah, appeared before the Coun-

cil to submit the report of the Association's Extra Events Committee.

(a) Voted that in the administration of Article VII, Section 2, (d) By-laws, relative to the certification of college all-star football and basketball games, the management of such a game shall be permitted to pay the expenses of participants' wives providing the game is conducted during a regular vacation period as listed on the institution's official calendar, it being understood that this ruling is made on the basis that the institution participating in a certified post-season football contest may pay the expenses of players' wives.

(b) Voted to endorse the position of the Extra Events Committee that it will not certify all-star football or basketball games played on Sunday.

(c) Voted that the Council recommend to the Association's Executive Committee that an exception be made in the distribution of gross receipts for certified post-season football contests (per Article VII, Section 1, (h), of the By-laws), to permit a \$1.00 voluntary stub to be attached to tickets for the 1963 Liberty Bowl Game as a donation to the Delaware Valley (Pennsylvania) Hospitals it being understood that the format and language of the stub and related information shall be subject to the approval of the Extra Events Committee.

(d) Mr. Jack reported that the Extra Events Committee had recommended waiver of Article VII, Section 2, (b), of the By-Laws to permit the immediate certification of the New York Bowl to begin operation subsequent to the 1963 football season.

Voted that the Council does not have authority to modify the particular By-law requirement and hereby affirms its provisions.

3. Mr. Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University, chairman of the Olympic Development Committee, appeared before the Council to request endorsement of a recommendation to the NCAA Executive Committee for a grant of \$9,500 to underwrite costs of a national institute for girls' sports, jointly sponsored by the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Women's Board of the Olympic Development Committee, scheduled for late October on the campus of the University of Oklahoma.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Council endorse the principles and purposes of the national institute for girls' sports and request the Executive Committee to appropriate \$9,500 for this purpose. Efforts shall be made to recover this amount from the Olympic Development Fund at a later date.

4. Arthur J. Bergstrom, secretary of the Committee on Infractions, appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee. He referred to the written report involving Hardin-Simmons University (Case No. 184) and the University of Omaha (Case No. 191). He noted that neither institution had accepted invitation to appear before the Council and read each member's response which indicated no disagreement with the facts of the report.

(a) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 184, involving Hardin-Simmons University, be received and the findings of the Committee approved.

(b) Voted that Hardin-Simmons University be placed on probation for a period of two years and the institution's football team

ruled ineligible for post-season football events during the probationary period.

(NOTE: Please see Appendix B at the conclusion of this section for the text of a revised resolution pertaining to this case.)

5. The Council considered the case involving the University of Omaha.

(a) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 191 be received and the findings of the Committee approved.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Omaha:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of NCAA legislation by the University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Omaha knowingly to have violated the provisions governing post-season football competition (Article VII of the NCAA By-laws) in that the University's football team participated in the All-Sports Bowl Game, December 8, 1962, a post-season contest not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee;

Whereas, the University's decision to participate in the game followed notice by the NCAA that said game was not certified;

Whereas, The Council has noted that this case represents the second willful violation of NCAA legislation on the part of the University of Omaha;

Whereas, the Council has received no assurance that if future University of Omaha football teams are invited to participate in uncertified post-season contests, the University would decline such invitations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Omaha be placed on indefinite probation from this date (April 26, 1963);

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probationary period the University of Omaha shall be ineligible to enter teams or individuals in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the University of Omaha shall be asked to show cause, by October 1, 1963, why its membership in the Association should not be terminated or suspended in view of its repeated failure to observe the regulations set forth in Article IV, Section 2, of the NCAA Constitution.

6. The Council voted to confirm the following appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of various NCAA committees. These appointments shall stand until the next annual Convention.

(a) Basketball Rules, District One—Floyd S. Wilson, Harvard University, to replace Hugh S. Greer, University of Connecticut, deceased.

(b) Football Rules, Junior College—Don Hall, Cerritos College, to replace Homer T. Beatty, Santa Ana College, as a junior college representative inasmuch as Mr. Beatty had transferred to a four-year institution.

(c) Olympic, District Eight—Stan Bates, Washington State Uni-

versity to replace Wilbur C. Johns, UCLA, resigned because of retirement.

(d) Public Relations, District Six—Robert Cheyne, University of Arkansas, to replace Wilbur Evans, University of Texas, resigned.

(e) Television, College Division (East)—Robert W. Reese, West Chester State College, to replace Rix N. Yard, Denison University, resigned.

(f) Insurance—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel, to replace T. A. Bickstaff, University of Mississippi, resigned.

(g) Voted that Howell Hollis, University of Georgia, be appointed until the next annual Convention to replace Rev. G. L. Holderith, University of Notre Dame, resigned, on the Golf Tournament Committee.

(h) Voted that Earl Rudder, Texas A&M University, be appointed to the Long-Range Planning Committee, replacing Willis M. Tate, Southern Methodist University, who had declined.

7. Mr. Byers submitted a report by the Officers, acting as the Association's Interim Interpretations Committee, relative to the junior college transfer rule (Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws). It was noted that this provision had been amended by two successive Conventions, January 13, 1962, and January 9, 1963. The first amendment provided that a transfer from a junior college must spend one year in residence unless he is a graduate of a junior college; the second amendment wrote in the provision that a junior college transfer must spend one year in residence unless he is a graduate or presents a minimum of forty-eight (48) semester hours or seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college. He said the Officers had issued the following ruling:

(a) A student-athlete who enrolled in a junior college prior to September 1, 1962, would come under the pre-January 13, 1962, rule when he transferred to a NCAA member; i.e., he would be immediately eligible provided he had spent a full year at the junior college.

(b) A student-athlete who enrolled in a junior college subsequent to September 1, 1962, and transferred prior to January 9, 1963, would be covered by the rule as amended January 13, 1962; i.e., he would be required to spend one year in residence before becoming eligible unless he were a graduate of a junior college.

(c) A student-athlete who enrolled in a junior college subsequent to September 1, 1962, and transferred following January 9, 1963, would come under the rule as amended January 9, which provides that he would be required to spend one year in residence before becoming eligible unless he were a junior college graduate or unless he presented a minimum of forty-eight (48) semester hours or seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college.

Voted that the Council affirm the Officers' interpretation of the junior college rule; that this interpretation shall be included in the Report to Membership.

8. The Council considered several applications for membership in the Association.

(a) Voted that Ricker College, Houlton, Maine, be elected to associate membership.

(b) Voted that the National Collegiate Golf Coaches Association be elected to an affiliated membership.

(c) Voted that the U. S. Lacrosse Coaches Association be elected to an affiliated membership.

9. Nominations for commemorative awards of the Association were submitted to the Council.

(a) Voted that the following be honored with the Association's commemorative awards: Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University, immediate past president of the Association; Reaves E. Peters, retiring executive director, Big Eight Conference, and Wilbur C. Johns, retiring athletic director, University of California at Los Angeles.

10. The Council received reports of the following special committees:

(a) Accelerated Academic Programs, Mr. Sours.

(b) Professional Baseball, Mr. Barnes.

(c) Long-Range Planning, Mr. Sours.

(d) Academic Testing and Requirements, Mr. Ray.

In each instance, the report was received and the committee continued with the understanding that a further report would be presented at the Council's October meeting.

11. President Ray announced the appointment of the following committee to review Official Interpretation 2, (c), Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution: Messrs. Hartvigsen, Loveless, Plant, McCoy and Byers, with Mr. Hartvigsen as chairman. The committee also was asked to consider (1) the possibility of further restricting the recruitment of foreign student-athletes, and (2) the question of whether athletic department funds may be used to finance post-graduate scholarship aid or pay job salaries for work performed by student-athletes after their graduation.

12. The executive director submitted a progress report on behalf of the NCAA Committee on Infractions relative to Case No. 197 involving the Butts-Bryant matter. He indicated that the Committee on Infractions had conducted preliminary investigations in light of possible violation of Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution. It was the sense of the meeting that no action need be taken at this time.

13. The meeting considered miscellaneous interpretations of Association regulations.

(a) There ensued a general discussion relative to junior varsity competition and its relationship to the permissible number of seasons of eligibility.

(1) Voted that an advisory interpretation clarifying the status of junior varsity competition be approved, as follows: 'Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior or a student who although academically classified as a freshman has been in college residence two semesters or three quarters, shall be considered to be of varsity status for purposes of the participation rule.'

(b) Mr. Byers reviewed interpretations he had provided the membership relative to air transportation of prospective student-athletes, particularly as they applied to the use of company planes.

Voted that the matter of air transportation of prospective student-athletes be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the Officers.

(NOTE: This item subsequently was assigned to the special committee described in Minute No. 11).

(c) The executive director reported that several members and non-members had requested a review of the present NCAA position of not recognizing bowling as an intercollegiate sport.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Association's amateur rules apply only to NCAA-recognized sports; further, that the matter be referred to the Long-Range Planning Committee.

(d) It was reported that Michigan College of Mining and Technology had submitted a request to modify O.I. 13, Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution, to provide that a player who signs Tryout Agreement "A" but does not attend a training camp would not be ineligible for intercollegiate competition.

Voted that no change shall be made in the interpretation in question.

14. Mr. Byers reported that the Committee on Infractions had investigated certain phases of the recruiting program of the United States Naval Academy, including the Shipmates Program sponsored by the United States Navy League, and had considered its findings in relationship to the Council action of April 27-29, 1959 (granting certain exceptions to the service academies).

Voted that the report of the Committee on Infractions be received and the Committee instructed to meet with representatives of the academies to the end of developing a final recommended ruling on all phases of the problem outlined.

15. It was moved and seconded that the University of North Carolina be granted relief in applying the provisions of Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, in the case of James Scheutz who participated in the uncertified Ohio Valley All-Star Football Game in August of 1961. (MOTION DEFEATED—FOR: 5; AGAINST: 11.)

16. Voted that the Council approve the statement relative to the propriety and permissibility of including in the national television series the football game of a member college which is under official inquiry regarding possible institutional violation of NCAA rules and regulations.

17. The Council gave its attention to suggested amendments to Association legislation.

(a) Voted that the Council not endorse the proposed amendment to Article III, Section 10, of the Constitution, which would eliminate paragraph (c).

(b) Voted to sponsor amendments to Article IX of the Constitution and Article IX of the By-laws at the 58th annual Convention, inserting the following language after the second sentence in each of these Sections: '... except that the Council may, in cases deemed by a majority of two-thirds of its members, propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article.'

(c) Council considered the question of deferred bonuses paid to student-athletes by professional sports organizations in light of its action of January 7, 1963, (per Minute No. 13, (d)) and application of O.I. 2, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

(1) It was the sense of the meeting that the Council affirm the principle contained in the parenthetical note of O.I. 2, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution.

(2) Voted that the second sentence of O.I. 4, of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution be revised to provide: 'This inter-

pretation applies to a bonus or salary (*received or deferred*) from a professional sports organization or income from participation in a sports event'; further that this action shall supersede the vote of January 7, 1963, per Minute No. 13, (d).

(d) Voted that a proposed amendment to revise Article VIII, Section 1, (b), be referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Bryant, McCoy and Plant, with the latter to serve as chairman.

18. The executive director referred to the written report of the Summer Baseball Committee.

(a) Voted that recommendations 1 and 2, as submitted by the Summer Baseball Committee be tabled and the executive director instructed to implement recommendations 3 and 4 as follows: (3) a stipulation should be added to the present requirements (for summer baseball certification) which would deny certification to any team receiving financial assistance from a professional baseball club, and (4) investigative machinery should be provided to secure additional information for the Summer Baseball Committee and the membership should be asked to assist in the investigation if requested.

(b) Secretary-Treasurer Barnes reported that Walter Shannon, representing the office of the commissioner of professional baseball, and Robert Stewart, director of athletics of St. Louis University, had conceived a plan for a baseball foundation to financially assist summer baseball programs for college student-athletes. The foundation would serve as a depository for funds from several sources, including professional baseball and now was requesting the Council to approve the program of the foundation.

Voted that the Council approve the program of the Baseball Foundation, it being understood that approval shall be granted for a one-year period only and any contributions to the Foundation shall be channeled through the United States Baseball Federation.

19. Mr. Byers submitted a report on behalf of the NCAA Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to receive a report of the Special Committee on High School All-Star Games. The executive director reported that 29 games had requested 1963 certification, 21 of these had been approved and eight had been denied. Additional applications were pending and some appeals were anticipated.

(b) It was reported that Charles J. Thornton, sports information director of Tulane University, had been retained as an assistant to the director to replace Wayne Duke. Mr. Byers advised that the Executive Committee also had authorized the employment of a full-time public relations director.

(c) Voted to wholeheartedly endorse the Executive Committee's position in opposition to the proposal to allocate one million dollars to finance amateur sports activities in the United States.

20. The Council reviewed the recommendations of the Public Relations Committee.

(a) Voted that a general roundtable session of the 58th annual Convention include a panel discussion on faculty-athletic relations to be conducted by the Public Relations Committee.

(b) Voted that the balance of the report be received.

21. The meeting resumed consideration of matters pertaining to the sports federations. Mr. Byers cited four possible courses to be pursued by governmental interests; (a) President Kennedy calling together an athletic congress following the 1964 Olympic Games; (b) establishment of a commission with General MacArthur as chairman, to study the over-all problems associated with AAU, Olympic, NCAA and the federations, with the understanding that the commission would submit specific recommendations to resolve the problems; (c) Congressional hearing on the matter, and (d) establishment of a sports agency within the governmental structure.

It was the sense of the group that a joint meeting of the Council and Executive Committee and other leaders in the federation movement should be held sometime during late summer to establish a positive plan for amateur athletics for the future.

22. Agreed that a review of operations of the 57th annual Convention and suggestions for improvement of future Conventions be deferred until the October meeting of the Council.

23. It was the sense of the meeting that the College Committee be urged to establish a national College Division swimming championship in 1964.

24. Voted that the Association participate in the World University Games (1) only if the Department of State urges the Association to do so; (2) if financing can be arranged through outside sources, and (3) if the Association can become the United States member in the Games.

25. Voted that the Association extend its thanks and appreciation to Wayne Duke for his loyal and effective service and the executive director be authorized to present Mr. Duke with an appropriate memento.

Executive Committee at San Francisco, California August 12-13, 1963

1. Voted to approve the following interim actions of the Officers:
(a) The employment of Wiles Hallock as Public Relations Director.

(b) A two-year extension of the rental agreement for headquarters office space in the Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and the acquisition of 303 square feet of additional space.

(c) The assumption by the Association of \$344.94 in expenses in connection with the NCAA's participation in the Pan American basketball trials.

(d) Permission for 20 student-athletes from 11 institutions designated as College Division in the sport of track and field to compete in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships at Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 13-15.

(e) Approval of the request of the National Collegiate Baseball Championship games committee for permission to play the final game of the tournament on a Sunday after the institutions (Universities of Arizona and Southern California) had received institutional permission to complete on Sunday.

2. Voted to confirm the results of the mail vote taken under the date of July 3, 1963, regarding the following items:

(a) The NCAA Extra Events Committee, with subsequent en-

dorsement by the Council, recommended that an exception be made to the definition of gross receipts to permit a \$1.00 voluntary stub to be attached to game tickets for the 1963 Liberty Bowl Game, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Money raised in this manner would be donated to the Delaware Valley Hospitals. The Executive Committee approved the recommendation for a one-year period.

(b) The Executive Committee voted unanimously to distribute the Football Code to member institutions at a cost not to exceed \$750.

3. The Committee reviewed the distribution of net receipts from the 1963 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

Voted that College Division institutions which failed to comply with the criteria of successful performance in the 1963 National College Division Track and Field Championships shall not share in the receipts from this year's National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

4. Voted that Executive Regulation II, Section 11, be amended to provide that National Collegiate Championship events shall not be scheduled on Sunday. If postponement is necessary, Sunday competition may be permitted provided that advance approval of the participating institutions is obtained.

5. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the 11-month periods ended July 31, 1962, and July 31, 1963. Report showed income of \$333,876.03, or 131.0 per cent of the budget and expenses of \$226,548.34, or 88.9 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the 11-month periods ended July 31, 1962, and July 31, 1963. The report showed income of \$124,380.78, or 99.1 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$100,500.01, or 80.1 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive and approve a report of the Association's investment program which showed that a total of \$272,287.38 was accounted for in the NCAA investment trust and \$214,270.49 was invested in the Association's funded cash reserve.

(d) Voted to receive and approve the statement reporting the status of Association's various reserve funds.

(e) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1963 College Division Basketball Championship reflecting net income of \$10,768.87 and distribution of \$5,384.44 to the 32 competing institutions.

(f) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1963 University Division Basketball Championship, showing record net receipts of \$445,481.12 and distribution of \$222,740.56 to the 25 competing institutions.

(g) The financial report of the 1963 Ice Hockey Championship was considered. It was explained that the host institution followed the practice of paying per diem expense to the competing institutions along with transportation expenses and prior to the division with the NCAA per the established formula.

(1) Voted that the financial report of the Ice Hockey Championship not be approved and the report be adjusted to conform with the formula set forth in Executive Regulation II, Section 7.

(2) Voted that Executive Regulation II, Section 7, be amended as follows:

'Ice Hockey

'Income, except that necessary to pay game expenses (expense of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense), from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office to be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the game expenses) shall be paid to the Association.

(b) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections) for an official party of 20 may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(c) Any balance of net receipts remaining after deduction of game expenses and the items specified in (a) and (b) shall be distributed at the direction of the Executive Committee.'

(h) Voted to receive financial reports of the remaining National Collegiate Championship events conducted during 1962-63, except for University Division golf and tennis which had not been received.

(i) Voted to receive a statement of NCAA television expenses for the six-month periods ended July 31, 1962, and July 31, 1963. The report showed expenditures amounting to \$11,949.83, or 14.6 per cent of the 1963 budget.

(j) The Committee discussed matters pertaining to federation financing.

(k) The meeting turned its attention to estimated 1962-63 general income. Executive director reported that he anticipated excess receipts of approximately \$87,300. He said previous action of the Executive Committee had resulted in commitments of \$35,428.70 to be charged against this amount.

(l) Executive director explained the need for additional office space because of staff increases.

Voted that the Association's executive offices be transferred from the Fairfax Building, subject to final approval by the Officers.

(m) Committee reviewed the proposed 1963-64 general operating budget of the Association.

(1) Voted that meeting expense for the Boxing Rules Committee be eliminated and \$1,000 previously allocated be transferred to the contingency account.

(2) Voted that boxing tournament reserve fund be eliminated and \$1,825.21 contained in that account be transferred to the general income account for the 1962-63 fiscal year.

(3) Voted that total salary budget item for the executive staff be increased to \$95,500 and the contingency reduced to \$9,500.

(4) Voted to approve the 1963-64 general operating budget.

(n) Voted to approve the 1963-64 operating budget for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau in the amount of \$125,500.

(o) The executive director reported the Association's counsel had prepared a statement of the Internal Revenue Service's latest ruling on the tax deductible status of tickets to athletic events purchased for business purposes. It was agreed that the executive director should obtain Internal Revenue Service approval of a statement for issuance to membership.

(p) Committee reviewed chart of organization and outline of duties and responsibilities of the executive staff. It was the sense of the meeting that it was not necessary to distribute this chart to the membership.

6. Executive Committee gave its attention to various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to accept the invitation of the College World Series Committee to return the National Collegiate Baseball Championship to Omaha, Nebraska, for two years (1964 and 1965) with Creighton University serving as host.

(b) Voted to accept recommendation of the Soccer Rules Committee that the National Collegiate Soccer Championship be expanded from eight to sixteen teams with expense formula to be administered in the same manner.

(c) Voted to approve the recommended dates and sites for 1963-64 National Collegiate Championship events as listed below:

<i>Baseball—18th</i>	Creighton University Omaha, Nebraska	June 8-12
<i>Basketball—26th</i>		
First-Round	To be determined	March 7, 9 or 10
Regionals:		
East	North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.	March 13-14
Mideast	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	March 13-14
Midwest	University of Wichita Wichita, Kansas	March 13-14
West	Oregon St. University Corvallis, Oregon	March 13-14
Finals	Big Eight and Missouri Valley Conferences Kansas City, Missouri	March 20-21
<i>Cross-Country—27th</i>	Michigan St. University East Lansing, Michigan	November 25
<i>Fencing—20th</i>	Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.	March 20-21
<i>Golf—67th</i>	Colorado College The Broadmoor, Colo- rado Springs, Colo.	June 15-20
<i>Gymnastics—22nd</i>	Los Angeles St. College Los Angeles, California	March 27-28
<i>Ice Hockey—17th</i>	University of Denver Denver, Colorado	March 19-21
<i>Skiing—11th</i>	Dartmouth College Hanover, N. H.	March 5-7

<i>Soccer—5th</i>		
First Round	To be determined	November 21-25
Regionals	To be determined	November 27- December 2
Finals	Rutgers University New Brunswick, N. J.	December 5-7
<i>Swimming—41st</i>	Yale University New Haven, Conn.	March 26-28
<i>Tennis—80th</i>	To be determined	
<i>Track and Field—43rd</i>	University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon	June 18-20
<i>Wrestling—34th</i>	Cornell University Ithaca, New York	March 26-28

1963-1964 National College Division Championships

<i>Basketball—8th</i>		
Regionals	To be determined	March 6-7
Finals	Evansville, College Evansville, Indiana	March 11-13
<i>Cross-Country—7th</i>	Wheaton College Wheaton, Illinois	November 16
<i>Golf—2nd</i>	Southwest Missouri State College Springfield, Missouri	June 8-12
<i>Swimming—1st</i>	Grove City College Grove City, Pa.	March 20-21
<i>Tennis—2nd</i>	To be determined	
<i>Track and Field—2nd</i>	Fresno State College Fresno, California	June 12-13
<i>Wrestling—2nd</i>	State College of Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa	March 13-14

(d) The Committee considered recommendations of the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) Voted to approve the Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendation that Portland, Oregon, be the site of the 1965 University Division Basketball Championship with Oregon State University as host.

(2) Voted to disapprove the University Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendation that traveling party for expense purpose be increased from 16 to 17 persons.

(3) Voted to approve the Tournament Committee's request that regional tournament managers attend one session of the summer meeting of the Tournament Committee to review all details associated with the conduct of the regional games.

(4) Voted to increase officiating fees from \$75 to \$100 for first-round games in the University Division Basketball Championship.

(5) Executive Committee referred to the awards subcommittee

the recommendation that awards to individuals who participate in University Division Basketball Championship be changed.

(6) Voted to table the Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendation that when there is substantial excess of receipts over disbursements at the conclusion of any fiscal year and this excess can be attributed directly to the financial success of the University Division basketball tournament, then an additional prorata should be allocated to competing institutions of that year.

(7) Voted that the President appoint a subcommittee to determine the purposes of an International Competition Committee, recommended by the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee, and the scope of its activities. Subcommittee shall be expected to report back to Executive Committee at its January meeting.

7. Committee resumed consideration of matters pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Mr. Byers submitted several recommendations from the College Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) Voted that the traveling party be increased from 12 to 14 individuals, effective 1965.

(2) Moved to approve the recommendation of the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee to amend Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the NCAA By-laws. (MOTION DEFEATED: For: 1; Against: 8.)

(3) Voted to request the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee to conform its criteria for automatic qualification to the Association's policy that an automatic qualifying conference is responsible for the selection of an alternate team to play in the College Division Tournament if the conference champion desires to conclude its play at the end of the regular season.

(4) Voted to amend the Certification of Eligibility form for the University and College Division basketball tournaments to eliminate the signature of the conference executive officer.

(5) Voted that the privilege of selecting more than one team from an automatic qualifying conference previously granted to the College Division basketball tournament be extended to the 1964 tournament subject to the conditions outlined in 1963 College Division Tournament Handbook.

(b) Committee considered various recommendations of the College Committee pertaining to National College Division events and other matters.

(1) Voted that all net receipts from College Division regional championship events be deposited in the College Division reserve fund.

(2) Voted that the subsidy for College Division regional events be increased to \$100 for individual sports and \$200 for team sports.

(3) Voted to score College Division regional championship events in the same manner as the comparable National College Division event in determining team champions.

(4) Voted to confirm the College-University Division qualifying requirements, as set forth on page 331 of the 1962-63 Yearbook.

(5) Voted that the Executive Committee recommend that Article V, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws, be amended to provide for a 'National Collegiate Swimming Championships (College Division)'.

(6) Voted to submit a recommendation to the Council that first six finishers in the National College Division Swimming Championships, both individual and relay events, should qualify for the National Collegiate Swimming Championships.

(7) Voted to endorse NCAA regional College Division football competition and recommend to the Council that it take whatever legislative steps may be necessary to accomplish same.

(8) Voted that net receipts from College Division national championships be dispensed in accordance with the policy for the comparable National Collegiate Championship event.

(c) Voted that regional indoor track championships be established February 28-29, 1964; approved as sites for the regional championships are Louisville, Kentucky; Portland, Oregon, and Lubbock, Texas. (Subsequently, it was determined to hold only two regionals—and Eastern at Louisville and a Western at Portland.)

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the Track and Field Rules Committee should proceed with its planning regarding establishment of a National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships in 1965.

(e) The Committee turned its attention to development of women's competition. Mr. Larkins reported on the Institute for Women's and Girls' Sports to be held in Norman, Oklahoma this fall.

Voted that Mr. Larkins be named chairman of a special NCAA Liaison Committee on Girls' and Women's Competition and that his committee shall include from three to five women sports specialists to be named by him. The special committee shall have the responsibility of keeping the Association's Executive Committee informed of developments in this area, and also of arranging a roundtable presentation at the NCAA's 58th Convention. The NCAA will pay the expenses of the female members of Mr. Larkins' committee to the Convention if necessary.

(f) Voted that the executive director be authorized to select a suitable track and field statistical service and records coordinator.

(g) Mr. Lonborg presented a report on behalf of the Awards Subcommittee. Voted that the Awards Subcommittee report be accepted together with the preliminary designs submitted by Medallion Art Company, subject to suggested alterations; further that the Officers be empowered to make a final decision in selecting the final designs for the new team trophy program.

8. Executive Committee gave its attention to various matters pertaining to the administration of NCAA playing rules.

(a) Voted that the Executive Committee recommended to the Council that Article III, Section 2, (a) and (g), of the NCAA By-laws, be amended by eliminating reference to the Boxing Rules Committee.

(b) Voted that the services of the basketball rules interpreter, John W. Bunn, be made available to any officiating group using NCAA rules; further, that this expanded service shall be authorized for a one-year trial period at a total cost not to exceed \$3,000.

9. The executive director reported on development of the new NCAA film series and related public relations and promotional services.

Voted to continue the Association's current contract with the

Spencer Advertising Company on a year-to-year basis instead of the present two-year agreement.

10. The Committee turned its attention to proposed new television golf series to be produced by Fairway Productions.

It was the sense of the meeting that Fairway Productions could proceed to develop the proposed series, provided they satisfied the conditions outlined in the exchange of correspondence between Messrs. Harvey and Byers.

Voted that the title 'NCAA Golf' for the series would be acceptable to the Executive Committee.

11. The Committee reviewed the proposal to assist financially the paper "Collegiate Baseball," to maintain a college baseball statistical service. It was the sense of the meeting that the executive director, in consultation with the Officers, shall make the final decision in this regard.

12. The executive director reviewed federation developments and related matters.

(a) Mr. Byers stated it was felt that the Basketball Federation of the United States of America had made significant progress in light of FIBA's recognition of the organization and the extension of certain international sanctioning authority of BFUSA after January 1, 1964, provided prior agreement is not reached with the AAU.

(b) Mr. Barnes reported on the progress of the United States Baseball Federation. He stated that the Baseball Federation had made excellent progress but its desires to be recognized as the international representative of the United States had been delayed by the AAU's political maneuvering within the United States Olympic Committee.

(c) The meeting reviewed the progress of the U. S. Gymnastics Federation. Mr. Ray informed the Executive Committee of the circumstances surrounding the AAU's actions which prohibited three USGF trampolinists from performing in an exhibition in Germany.

(d) A progress report on the United States Track and Field Federation was submitted and it was observed that the USTFF had received most of the AAU's attention in that organization's attempt to disrupt the federation movement.

Council at Chicago Illinois October 21-22, 1963

1. Voted to approve the following interim actions of the Officers.

(a) Approval of a South American basketball tour which had obtained State Department sanction, permitting Dennis Edwards, student-athlete at Parsons College to participate.

(b) Approval of Fort Lewis A&M College, Durango, Colorado, as an associate member.

(c) Appointment of Frank A. Wolcott, Springfield College, as an NCAA delegate to the U. S. Olympic Gymnastics Committee to replace Chet Phillips, U. S. Naval Academy, resigned.

(d) Appointment of Gaston F. Lewis, Central State College, to the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee to replace Willie Stevens, Tennessee A&I State University, resigned.

(e) Appointment of A. W. Umbach, Auburn University, as the District Three representative on NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee

to replace John H. Guiton, The Citadel-Vanderbilt University, resigned.

(f) Approval of operations of the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation for one year.

2. Voted to confirm a mail vote electing Jesse T. Hill, director of athletics at the University of Southern California, to the Executive Committee, replacing Wilbur C. Johns, recently retired as director of athletics at UCLA.

3. The Council turned its attention to the reports of special committees.

(a) Voted to receive a progress report submitted by the executive director on the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. Mr. Byers reported that Arthur Mittman, University of Oregon, had been hired as project director to carry out testing program approved by the Committee.

(b) Voted to receive a report submitted by Mr. Barnes reviewing developments leading to adoption of a new College Player Rule by professional baseball.

(NOTE: Please refer to Appendix C at the conclusion of this section for a text of the College Player Rule.)

(c) The executive director presented the report of the Committee on Soccer Eligibility.

(1) Voted that the NCAA amateur rule be printed in the NCAA Soccer Guide, including special reference indicating the difference between NCAA rule and the amateur rule of the U. S. Soccer Football Association.

(2) Voted that the Committee be asked to explore further the proposals to control outside competition.

(d) James K. Sours, chairman, Long-Range Planning Committee, presented his Committee's report.

(1) Voted that the analysis of NCAA public relations problems prepared by Wiles Hallock, be distributed to the Council.

(2) Voted that Officers take the necessary steps to implement the development of a manual on model athletic management.

(3) Voted to sponsor an amendment replacing the present language of Article II, Section 1, (2), of the Constitution, with the following: 'The stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit, and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs'; further, this amendment shall be numbered (1) and present paragraph (1) shall be renumbered (2).

(4) Voted that the Committee on Academic Testing proceed with its testing program and deliberations designed to develop recommended minimum academic criteria for awarding financial aid and determining eligibility for NCAA sponsored and approved events.

(5) Voted all Official Interpretations to the Constitution shall require a two-thirds vote of the Convention instead of a simple majority.

(6) Voted that the Long-Range Planning Committee's recommendation be accepted as a reaffirmation of the present enforcement policy; i.e., NCAA penalties and sanctions should be broad if the basic institutional pattern is found in violation or narrow in in-

stances where violations are isolated and do not involve institutional dereliction.

(7) Voted that the first report of the Long-Range Planning Committee be accepted.

(e) The Legislative Committee report was presented to the Council by Mr. Byers. The eight district vice-presidents were requested to develop contacts with Congressmen to insure passage of Federal anti-bribery legislation.

(1) Voted that Association's legal counsel resurvey the sports anti-bribery legislation of respective states to determine the effectiveness of the laws.

(2) Voted that telegrams signed by members of the Council be directed to the United States Attorney General and the chairman of U. S. House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee to urge passage of the pending sports anti-bribery legislation.

(3) Agreed that the NCAA Officers should dispatch a special reminder to allied conferences to exercise maximum precautionary measures to offset gambling-bribery threat.

4. Arthur J. Bergstrom appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee on Infractions.

Mr. Sours withdrew from the meeting.

(a) Hugo Wall, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Wichita, appeared before the Council on behalf of his institution. Mr. Wall, after answering questions from the Council withdrew from the meeting.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 196 regarding the University of Wichita be received and approved.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution concerning the University of Wichita:

"Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of the NCAA legislation by the University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Wichita to have violated the provisions governing the recruitment of prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 5, (c) and (e), of the NCAA By-laws), in that the University's head basketball coach utilized the services of a professional talent scout in the recruitment of a prospective student-athlete, and, further, said talent scout was provided an expense-paid trip to the University at the time the prospective student-athlete made his visit;

Whereas, the allegations in this case were received simultaneously by the NCAA and the University of Wichita and the University, on its own motion, took immediate steps to fully investigate the matter and reported its findings to the Missouri Valley Conference and the NCAA Committee on Infractions;

Whereas, The chief executive officer of the University of Wichita reprimanded the institution's head basketball coach for his part in the violation and the director of athletics for failure to exercise his obligation to know the rules;

Whereas, the Missouri Valley Conference conducted an investigation into the allegations and as a result of its findings, fined the University \$1,000 and ruled the University ineligible

for any post-season basketball competition during 1964 and 1965 except the NCAA tournament;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council records its belief that the University's and Conference's actions in this case exemplify the type of institutional and conference responsibility which the NCAA enforcement program is designed to encourage.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that formal record be made of the excellent cooperation accorded to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Wichita."

Mr. Sours returned to the meeting.

(b) Mr. Bergstrom reported on Case No. 192 involving Millersville (Pennsylvania) State College.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 192 be received.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to Millersville State College:

"Whereas, The NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of NCAA legislation by Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Millersville State College to have violated the provisions governing the recruitment of prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 4, of the NCAA By-laws) in that the College permitted two of its employees to participate in the conduct and administration of a high school all-star football game which was not certified by either the appropriate state high school athletic association or the NCAA; and, further, the College permitted the use of its facilities for practice sessions for said game;

Whereas, the executive administration of the College has reported that its connection with the game has been terminated until the contest obtain certification;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure Millersville State College, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Millersville State College."

(c) Voted that probationary status of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership as of October 24, 1963.

5. Voted that Bentley College of Accounting and Finance, Boston, Massachusetts, be elected to an associate membership.

6. A discussion ensued regarding the criteria for the approval of high school all-star football and basketball games.

Moved and seconded that the Committee on High School All-Star games be requested to review the criteria for approval of games with special consideration to eliminating the two-state limitation in selection of players. (MOTION DEFEATED.)

7. Mr. Byers informed the Council that the World University Games embraced competition on the field and debate in the assembly

hall. He said the Department of State had not indicated any particular enthusiasm for the U. S. to be represented.

It was the sense of the meeting that before the Association would consider participating in the World University Games the NCAA should be the United States' representative to FISU (international body for the Games).

8. Milton F. Hartvigsen, chairman of the Hartvigsen Committee, reported on the recommendations of his committee.

(a) The Committee recommended that no change be made in O.I. 2, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution. It was the sense of the meeting that no action should be taken at this time.

(b) Voted that the question of the term of grants-in-aid be referred to the Long-Range Planning Committee for further study.

(c) Voted that the problem of the recruitment of alien student-athletes be referred back to the Hartvigsen Committee for further study.

(d) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment which would require member institutions to transport prospective student-athletes only via regularly-scheduled commercial airlines, except that the national service academies may be permitted to use governmental aircraft for this purpose.

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), NCAA By-laws, as follows: 'Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to *two one* weeks before the first day of classes . . . '.

9. Mr. Plant, chairman, Special Committee on Post-Season Basketball, submitted his committee's report.

Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), NCAA By-laws as follows: ' . . . The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of **contests in one** post-season tournament. *contests*. No post-season tournament . . . '.

Voted to sponsor nine amendments to the Constitution and By-laws previously proposed for action at the 1964 Convention by the NCAA Council, Executive Committee and Long-Range Planning Committee.

10. The meeting considered matters related to the 58th annual Convention.

(a) The programs for the Convention roundtables were outlined by the Council.

(b) The chairman designated Earl Sneed to submit the Council's year-end report to the Convention.

(c) Vice presidents of Districts Three through Eight agreed to conduct District discussion meetings and these were scheduled for late afternoon, January 7.

(d) Voted that the following Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees for the 58th Convention be approved:

Nominating Committee

District 1—DeLaney Kiphuth, Yale University

District 2—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University.

District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference.

District 4—Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan.

District 5—Jack McClelland, Drake University.

District 6—Chris H. Groneman, Texas A&M University (chairman).
District 7—Fritz S. Brennecke, Colorado School of Mines.
District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University.
At-Large—Marshall S. Turner, Johns Hopkins, University.
At-Large—Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University.
At-Large—Dean Trevor, Knox College.

Committee on Committees

District 1—Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College.
District 2—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference.
District 3—James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference (chairman).
District 4—William R. Reed, Big Ten Conference.
District 5—W. H. H. Dye, University of Nebraska.
District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas.
District 7—L. David Hiner, University of Utah.
District 8—Stan Bates, Washington State University.
At-Large—William M. Edwards, Wittenberg University.
At-Large—Fred Telonicher, Far Western Conference.
At-Large—A. J. McDonald, Southwest Missouri State College.

11. James K. Sours, chairman of the Special Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs reported that St. Norbert College, West DePere, Wisconsin, has instituted a four-term academic year giving semester credit for each term; the class period had been extended to 70 minutes and fewer classes are taken per term for purposes of greater concentration. St. Norbert College has established a full-time student as one who is registered for eight or more credits.

Voted that a student registered for eight credits at St. Norbert College satisfies the provisions of Article IV, Section 1, (c), of the NCAA By-laws.

12. The Council turned its attention to a number of miscellaneous items.

13. Agreed that the agenda item pertaining to the report on the operation of the summer baseball certification program be carried over to the next meeting of the Council.

Council at New York City January 4-6, 1964

1. Mr. Byers reported the following interim actions of the Officers:

(a) Oliver Jackson, special assistant to the president, Abilene Christian College, was retained as secretary and District Six representative on the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee. Also, Mr. Jackson was appointed acting chairman until a permanent chairman could be elected.

(b) Robert Karnes, track coach, Drake University, was appointed by the Officers to serve as District Five representative on the Track and Field Rules Committee replacing Ward Haylett.

(c) Fred Telonicher, secretary, Far Western Conference, was appointed to replace Walter Bryant on the Committee on Committees.

(d) L. David Hiner, University of Utah, accepted a position on the Committee on Committees with the conditional understanding that should he be unable to attend the 58th annual Convention, he would be replaced by James R. Jack, also from the University of Utah.

(e) W. H. H. Dye, University of Nebraska, was appointed to serve on the Nominating Committee, replacing John Waldorf.

(f) Subject to Council approval, the Officers had agreed that the official titles of NCAA Championship events should be changed to reflect accurately the language used in Association publications and by the press; henceforth, University Division events would be known as National Collegiate Championships and College Division events as National College Division Championships.

Voted to approve the interim actions of the Officers.

2. The Council turned its attention to reports of special committees.

(a) Mr. Barnes discussed the report of the Summer Baseball Committee. He stated that the Committee was highly pleased by the progress made by the Central Illinois League but was disappointed that several teams in the Basin League failed to abide by NCAA regulations.

(1) Mr. Barnes explained that although baseball was not an official Olympic sport, he hoped that the Association would extend the same eligibility waivers to student athletes participating in baseball as in official Olympic sports. (The United States Olympic Committee has been invited to send a baseball team to Japan for an exhibition series in conjunction with the 1964 Olympic Games.)

It was the sense of the meeting that NCAA Eligibility Committee would honor Mr. Barnes' request.

(2) Voted to approve the American Association of College Baseball Coaches' request to play an all-star game in Omaha, Nebraska, following the 1964 College World Series for the benefit of the United States Olympic Baseball Committee, it being understood that the game will be played under the sponsorship of the United States Baseball Federation.

(b) Mr. Sneed reported on the actions of the Committee on Junior College Transfer Rule and stated that about 25 per cent of all college freshmen are enrolled in junior colleges at present; further, over 70 per cent of the college freshmen in the State of California are enrolled in junior colleges.

(1) Voted to endorse the amendment submitted by the Athletic Association of Western Universities; that if adopted, the amendment would become effective immediately, and the B average should apply to all of the academic hours carried by a student-athlete while attending a junior college and not just selected hours.

(2) Voted to endorse the AAWU-sponsored amendment to the By-laws, Article IV, Section 1, (d), (1), as found on page 133 of the Convention Bulletin, with the understanding that the amendment would be effective for student-athletes enrolling after January 9, 1964.

(c) Mr. Sours discussed the work of the Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs.

Voted that once an institution operating an accelerated academic program receives NCAA approval through Mr. Sours' Committee, the institution shall not be required to file annually a list of the student-athletes who are affected by the waiver.

3. The Council turned its attention to plans and procedures for the 58th annual Convention.

(a) President Ray outlined the Convention program and notified the Council that the theme of the 58th annual Convention was: "The Colleges' Contribution to America's Physical Fitness and Athletic Strength at Home and Abroad."

(b) The president appointed the following Convention committees:

(1) Voting Committee—

District 1—Eugene Flynn, Holy Cross College
District 2—Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh
District 3—William R. Maybry, Southwestern at Memphis
District 4—John Fuzak, Michigan State University
District 5—Emil Ader, University of Tulsa
District 6—M. L. Begeman, University of Texas
District 7—Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University
District 8—Wallis Beasley, Washington State University
At-Large—Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College (chairman)

(2) Committee on Credentials—

James C. Loveless, DePauw University (chairman)
Edwin W. Olle, University of Texas
A. R. Reynolds, Colorado State College

(3) Memorial Resolutions Committee—

Wilfred H. Crowley, S. J., University of Santa Clara (chairman)
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Thomas E. McDonough, Emory University
Bradford Booth, University of California at Los Angeles

(c) The Council reviewed the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws as set forth on pages 130-137 of the Convention Bulletin and indicated its position on those amendments it had not voted previously to sponsor.

(1) Voted to offer an amendment to the amendment submitted by the NCAA member institutions of Puerto Rico to Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, by adding the following language to the proposed amendment: 'Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling.'

(2) Reiterated its opposition to an amendment submitted by Babson Institute to Article III, Section 10, of the Constitution which would eliminate paragraph (c).

(3) It was the sense of the meeting that the proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, as submitted by the NCAA member institutions of Puerto Rico, be considered later following consultation with Puerto Rico representatives.

(4) President Ray reviewed the assignments of Council and Executive Committee members to introduce proposed amendments to the Convention's business session.

(d) Considered the interpretations approved during 1963, as set forth on pages 136-137 of the 58th Convention Bulletin.

(1) President Ray assigned Council members to introduce the interpretations at the Convention's business session.

(2) It was agreed that there was a typographical error contained in O. I. 6, page 137, of the Convention Bulletin in that the words "or competition" should not appear after the words "developmental clinics" in the first sentence of O. I. 6. Mr. Reynolds was requested to explain the change to the Convention.

(e) Reviewed an amendment to an amendment submitted by the University of Florida altering the proposed amendments to the NCAA By-laws, Article VI, Section 5, (a) and (b). The Florida amendment would eliminate all language after the word "used" in the third from the last line of each amendment under VII on page 134 of the Convention Bulletin. The parliamentarian ruled the University of Florida's amendment increased the modification of the original amendment and therefore, was out of order.

It was the sense of the meeting that the University of Florida's amendment should be reproduced and distributed to the Convention.

4. George H. Young, chairman, J. William Davis and Nicholas M. McKnight, members, appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee on Infractions. Mr. Ray withdrew from the meeting and Mr. Barnes assumed the duties of chair.

(a) Virgil M. Hancher, president, University of Iowa; Forest Evashevski, director of athletics, University of Iowa, and William R. Reed, commissioner, Intercollegiate Conference, appeared before the Council on behalf of the University.

Mr. Reed stated that the Big Ten had conducted its own full and independent investigation and that some of the cases were investigated before the Committee on Infractions commenced its study regarding the allegations against the University of Iowa. Both the representatives of the Committee on Infractions and the University of Iowa answered questions on various Council members. At this point the Committee and the University representatives withdrew from the meeting.

(a) Voted the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 176 be received and the findings of the Committee approved.

(b) It was moved and seconded: ,

"That Paragraph C, page 8 of the report on Case No. 176 be deleted from the Committee on Infractions' report." (MOTION DEFEATED)

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the State University of Iowa:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation on the part of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the State University of Iowa to have violated the principles governing employment (Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution), in that:

- (1) A student-athlete enrolled in a University of Iowa summer school session held a campus job in which he was paid for services not performed;
- (2) A student-athlete, holding an off-campus job obtained through the assistance of the University's student employ-

ment service, was advanced a sum of money by his employer, the arrangement being that repayment would be made from future earnings; the student-athlete withdrew from the University and left the campus without repaying the advance;

Whereas, the Council has found the State University of Iowa to have violated the provisions governing the recruitment of prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 3, NCAA By-laws), in that the elements of tryouts existed when basketball equipment was provided to prospects visiting the campus and they were permitted to engage in basketball scrimmages and practice with certain members of the University's varsity basketball team and, at times in the presence of University coaches;

Whereas, the Council has found the State University of Iowa to have violated the provisions governing recruitment (Article VI, Section 8, NCAA By-laws), in that representatives of the State University of Iowa contacted a student-athlete enrolled in another institution without first obtaining permission from the director of athletics of that institution;

Whereas, these violations were isolated incidents and did not reflect any pattern of disregard for the governing rules of this Association and corrective actions had been taken by the University to guard against such occurrences in the future;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the State University of Iowa be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 5, 1964), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the State University of Iowa.

5. Felicio Torregrosa, representative of the University of Puerto Rico, appeared before the Council to discuss the matter of summer basketball in his country. Mr. Torregrosa stated that to be eligible in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico, an athlete must be a resident of that country for a three-year period. After discussion, it was agreed that the amendment proposed by the NCAA member institutions of Puerto Rico to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws (page 135 of the 58th Convention Bulletin) was unnecessary. Mr. Torregrosa expressed satisfaction with the Council amendment as set forth in Minute 4, (c), (1).

6. Mr. Ray returned to the meeting and resumed the duties of the chair.

7. The Council returned to the report of the Committee on Infractions. Mr. Loveless withdrew from the meeting.

(a) Mr. Young referred to the written report involving Washington State University (Case No. 202). After summarizing the pertinent features of the case, Mr. Young answered questions of various Council members. Stan Bates, director of athletics, Washington State University, appearing before the Council on behalf of his institution, outlined the corrective actions taken by his institution and answered

questions of the Council. The representatives of the Committee on Infractions and Washington State University withdrew from the meeting.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 202 be received and the findings of the Committee approved.

(2) Voted that in light of the manner in which Washington State University handled the case, the institution be warned and publicly cautioned.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Washington State University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of NCAA legislation on the part of Washington State University, Pullman, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Washington State University to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 8, NCAA By-laws), in that the head track coach of the University recruited a student-athlete enrolled in another institution without first contacting and obtaining permission from the director of athletics of that institution;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council caution Washington State University against the recurrence of like incidents;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council has made commendatory note of the prompt and effective action taken by the University's executive and athletic administrations once they became aware that a violation of NCAA legislation had occurred.

Mr. Loveless returned to the meeting.

(c) Case No. 194 involving the University of Alabama was reported to the Council by Mr. Young.

(1) C. T. Sharpton and Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama, and Bernie H. Moore, commissioner, Southeastern Conference, appeared to answer questions of the Council. They subsequently withdrew along with the Committee on Infractions.

(2) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 194 be received and the findings of the Committee approved.

(3) It was voted that the University of Alabama be reprimanded and censured.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Alabama:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of NCAA legislation on the part of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Alabama to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 8, NCAA By-laws), in that football coaches of the University recruited a student-athlete enrolled at another institution without first contacting and obtaining permission from the director of athletics of that institution;

Whereas, the Council has noted that the prospective student-athlete initiated contact with the University of Alabama during

a time when he was not in college; however, coaches at the University continued their recruiting interest in him after he had enrolled in another institution;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure the University of Alabama:

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Alabama.

(e) The Council next considered Case No. 189 involving Centenary College. Mr. Young reported the findings of the Committee on Infractions and Orvis U. Sigler, director of athletics, Centenary College, appeared on behalf of the institution. A letter submitted by Joe J. Mickle, president, Centenary College, was acknowledged and read by the Council. After discussion, the Committee on Infractions and Mr. Sigler withdrew.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 189 be received and the findings approved with the exception that III, A, 2, and V, C, be deleted from the Committee's report.

(2) Voted that Centenary College be placed on probation for one year.

(f) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Centenary College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation on the part of Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Centenary College to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 1, NCAA By-laws), in that a prospective student-athlete was provided free transportation in an airplane owned and operated by outside interests at the time he traveled from his home to Centenary College for the purpose of enrollment;

Whereas, the Council has found Centenary College to have violated the principle governing financial assistance (Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution), in that on several occasions student-athletes of the College were provided free vacation-time transportation in an airplane owned and operated by outside interests;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Centenary College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 5, 1964), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Centenary College.

(g) Mr. Young reported on the case involving the University of Houston (Case No. 201). There were no appearances on behalf of the University.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 201 be received and the findings approved.

(2) Voted that the University of Houston be reprimanded and censured.

(h) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Houston:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of NCAA legislation on the part of the University of Houston, Houston, Texas, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Houston invited two prospective student-athletes to visit the campus and provided free round-trip transportation in an airplane owned by a representative of the University; however, there was a violation of the provision governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 5, (b), NCAA By-laws) because the representatives did not accompany the prospects as required;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure the University of Houston;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council has noted that the University of Houston, at the direction of its chief executive officer, conducted an investigation of the charge, found that a violation had occurred and reported same to the Committee on Infractions;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Houston.

(h) Edwin H. Cady, faculty representative, and James W. Orwig, director of athletics, Indiana University, appeared before the meeting to request to compete in NCAA events leading to Olympic try-outs.

Voted that for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of the United States Olympic teams, the probationary status of Indiana University is hereby amended to allow that institution's student-athletes to participate in those 1964 NCAA Championship events which involve Olympic sports and for which the 1964 Olympic competitors have not been selected. It is understood that all other terms and conditions of the Indiana University penalty remain in full force and effect.

(i) Record was made of the fact that the University of Omaha withdrew from NCAA membership effective September 1, 1963. The University had been placed on probation by the NCAA Council April 26, 1963, with the specification that by October 1, 1963, the University should show cause as to why its membership in the Association should not be terminated or suspended in view of its repeated failure to observe the regulations set forth in Article IV, Section 2, of the NCAA Constitution.

(j) Voted that the following statement by the Council on the present status of the enforcement of the compliance with NCAA rules be approved:

"The cases being announced today in the main do not reflect or represent serious violations of NCAA legislation.

"In this connection, the NCAA Council wishes to report and emphasize the fact that during the past five years the incidence and seriousness of violations have steadily declined and, obviously, the desire and ability to observe the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics has improved markedly.

"A great and sustained effort has been made by the executive and athletic administrations across the country to assure compliance on the part of not only the thousands of staff employees but the many more thousands of alumni and friends of our institutions. This is a constant and continuing effort of substantial magnitude in dealing with a great number of people. We are proud of this effort by our members.

"The NCAA enforcement program is a family self-policing and self-discipline action and these cases should be considered in light of the foregoing statement."

8. It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers should be authorized to rule on any pending questions concerning the eligibility of individuals to serve or to continue to serve on the various rules committees.

Executive Committee at New York City January 5, 1964

1. The meeting reviewed interim actions taken by the Officers on behalf of the Executive Committee.

(a) Voted that the Executive Committee confirm approval and sponsorship of the amendments to Article III, Section 2, (d), (e), and (1), of the By-laws, which would add two College Division representatives to the Swimming Rules Committee and a junior college representative to the Track and Field and Wrestling Rules Committees.

(b) Voted that the Executive Committee approve the Officers' decision to refer to the Soccer Rules Committee, for recommendation, the request of the National Junior College Athletic Association for representation on the Soccer Rules Committee.

(c) Voted that the appointment of Rev. W. H. Crowley to replace Wilbur C. Johns on the Special Committee on Federation Financing be approved.

2. The Executive Committee turned its attention to the various financial reports and related matters.

(a) The executive director cited the audited report of Association finances for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1963, as printed on pages 97-106 of the 58th Convention Bulletin.

Voted that the report be received and the Executive Committee confirm that any excess of receipts over disbursements, after expenditures and allocations authorized by the Executive Committee August 12-13, 1963, be placed in the funded cash reserve.

(b) A comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expense for the first four months of the current fiscal year showed actual income of \$118,312.12 for 40.4 per cent of the budget, and actual expense of \$90,898.68, or 31.5 per cent of the budget.

Voted that the report be received.

(c) A four-month comparison of budgeted and actual income and expense of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau showed actual income as of December 31, 1963, at \$94,987.72, or 75.6 per cent of the budget, with actual expense of \$37,391.86, or 29.7 per cent of the expense budget.

Voted that the report be received.

(d) The meeting reviewed a report of the Association's investment trust as of December 15, 1963. The current market value of the investment trust was \$271,424.13. The funded cash reserve's market value was \$220,686.31.

(1) Voted that in those instances where the balance in the bank savings accounts exceeds \$10,000, the excess in each instance shall be transferred to separate accounts.

(e) A review of 1963 television expenditures disclosed that for the 11-month period ended December 31, 1963, \$71,635.02 or 87.6 per cent of the budgeted \$81,700 had been expended.

Voted that the report be received.

3. Because of the shortage of time caused by the extended appearance of the president and executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union before the joint meeting of the Council and Executive Committee, it was agreed to forego a review of the plans for the 58th Convention and leave such matters in the hands of the Officers.

4. The meeting gave its attention to matters related to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Mr. Lonborg, chairman of the Special Committee on NCAA Awards, reported that in accordance with the action taken by the Executive Committee at its last meeting, the Special Committee had given final approval to the new NCAA championship team trophies and that these would be inaugurated with March, 1964, events.

(b) Mr. Byers advised that the chairman of the University Cross-Country Committee recommended that the Committee be eliminated since it did not perform any particular useful function and that responsibilities for management of the Cross-Country Meet should be assumed by the Track and Field Rules Committee.

Voted that the executive director confer with the appropriate officers of the University Cross-Country and Track and Field Rules Committees to develop a final recommendation for consideration by the Executive Committee in April.

(c) The Executive Committee considered the recommendation of the Track and Field Rules Committee pertaining to the final standings of the 1963 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships. A review during the summer of photographs of the 100- and 220-yard finishes had indicated that a judging mistake had been made in both races. The revised finishes would also affect team standings.

Voted that the Executive Committee deny the recommendation of the Track and Field Rules Committee and that the published results of the 1963 Track and Field Meet be confirmed; further, that the Executive Committee recommend to the Track and Field Rules Committee that it establish in its rules a maximum time for the

review of the films of finishes in the various events for purposes of correcting the results and that this review time not exceed 24 hours.

(d) The meeting considered the recommendation of the Track and Field Rules Committee concerning the addition of 440-yard and one-mile relay events to the 1964 and future National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

Voted that it should be the policy of the Executive Committee not to institute these relay events for 1964 and that the Track and Field Rules Committee be asked to review this recommendation and report in detail the reasons for the addition of these two events.

(e) The executive director reviewed the plans for establishing four regional College Division football play-offs under the sponsorship of the NCAA and the fact that the 1964-1965 Football Television Plan provided for financial assistance to College Division football through Article XXVI.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee was favorably inclined toward providing financial assistance to the College Division play-offs, but before taking any action the Executive Committee preferred (1) to await final action of the 58th Convention in amending the By-laws to provide for such competition, and (2) subsequent to Convention action, to consider specific recommendations from the College Committee as to how financial assistance might be provided.

5. The executive director reported on the sale of the television rights to college football for 1964-1965 under the provisions of the NCAA Television Plan. He observed that the successful bidder had been the National Broadcasting Company which had bid \$13,044,000 for the two-year period, an increase of 21.8 per cent over the previous and successful two-year bid of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Voted that the report be received.

6. It was agreed that Washington, D. C., would be the site of the 1966 Convention with the Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels as the headquarters for the NCAA and the American Football Coaches Association.

7. It was agreed that Henry B. Hardt would submit the Executive Committee's report to the 58th annual Convention's business session.

Council and Executive Committee Joint Meeting New York City, January 5, 1964

Jay-Ehret Mahoney, president, and Donald F. Hull, executive director, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, appeared before the two groups at the invitation of President Ray.

Mr. Ray opened the joint meeting by welcoming the guests and explaining to the Council and Executive Committee that he, as president of the NCAA, had been invited to attend the AAU's annual convention in San Diego. The invitation was extended on short notice, however, and Mr. Ray was forced to decline the invitation. He did reciprocate by issuing a letter of invitation to the president of the AAU, then Louis J. Fisher, inviting him to appear before the

NCAA Council and Executive Committee. Subsequent to Mr. Ray's communication to Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mahoney was elected president of the AAU and appeared before the meeting in that capacity.

There was a discussion of several key issues and following is a summary of the meeting as approved and released by the Executive Committee and Council subsequent to the meeting:

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Willingness to meet and discuss issues with the United States Track and Field Federation was expressed today (Sunday) by the Amateur Athletic Union's new president, Jay-Ehret Mahoney. His organization's views were expressed before a joint meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Executive Committee and Council.

"Appearing with AAU Executive Director Colonel Donald F. Hull, Mahoney told NCAA leaders that the AAU has every intention of dealing cooperatively with the issues involved in the nation's major athletic dispute and received the same pledge from NCAA President Robert F. Ray, who issued the invitation to Mahoney and Hull to attend the meeting.

"Ray said he was pleased that the AAU had agreed to meet with the USTFF for the purpose of developing a non-membership agreement with the USTFF as provided for in The MacArthur Plan. (Note: The specific paragraph from the MacArthur Plan is reproduced at the conclusion of this statement.)

"Ray appeared particularly encouraged that Colonel Hull told the meeting, in response to questions, that there is no international rule which prevents dual sanctioning of domestic competition. Hull said, however, that there was a specific AAU rule enacted in 1962 which does not permit cooperative sanctioning.

"Mahoney stated that a new attitude of cooperation would replace the antagonism and invectiveness which has marked the conflict and Ray urged that 'the lines of communication always be kept open; in order that solution of basic issues could be effected.'

"Question and answer exchange concerning the specific issues resulted in Colonel Hull's agreement that the AAU would review its objection to the current exhibition appearance of a Peruvian basketball team in the United States to determine whether the team is a club team.

"The Basketball Federation of the United States of America received international approval from the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) last May to independently sanction tours of foreign teams in this country provided that they are not national teams. The Lima quintet opens a 12-game tour Monday against Oglethorpe University in Atlanta.

"The MacArthur agreement says:

"The members of the USTFF will restrict their activities to enrolled students and the organization will be classified as closed. This includes graduate students, students in the vacation period between terms and students in the summer period between high schools, junior colleges, colleges or universities. Furthermore, on this basis an agreement will be developed by mutual consent between the AAU

and the USTFF on a non-membership basis. An athlete not in the foregoing classification shall be required to have an AAU card to compete in USTFF open events sanctioned by the AAU and must in addition comply with any USTFF requirements to compete in such events.'"

The Council and Executive Committee made special note of the fact that:

(a) After extensive questioning, Mr. Mahoney admitted that the AAU still denies the right of educational institutions to sanction domestic track and field meets in which college student-athletes compete.

(b) Mr. Hull admitted that international (IAAF) rules did not reserve sanctioning privileges for domestic track meets solely for the AAU and that the AAU, itself, had enacted a rule in December, 1962, prohibiting dual sanctioning.

Council at New York City January 9, 1964

1. The Council reviewed the operations of the 1964 Convention.

(a) It was agreed that it would be helpful for the reference of Convention delegates to insert the appropriate Constitution and By-laws page numbers in the Convention Bulletin alongside the proposed amendments.

(b) The Council recommended that the Convention be increased from two and one-half to three full days and suggested the following order of business:

First day	9:30 a.m.—12:00 noon	Opening Session
	2:00 p.m.— 5:00 p.m.	Round Tables
Second day	9:00 a.m.—12:00 noon	Committee and Special meetings
	2:00 p.m.—5:00 p.m.	District meetings
Third day	9:00 a.m. until conclusion	Business Session

(c) The possibility of eliminating reports of the Committee on Infractions at the time of the Convention was discussed. It was suggested that the Council consider adding an additional day to its meetings in April and/or October for the purpose of receiving reports from the Committee on Infractions.

2. Consideration was given to legislative actions of the 58th Convention and the need for revised or new interpretations.

(a) Voted that the last line of Article IX of the Constitution should be changed to read, 'has been *approved* by two-thirds of the Council,' the word 'approved' being substituted for the word 'supported' to conform with Article IX of the By-laws.

(b) The Council reconsidered the question of private aircraft transportation of prospective student-athletes and agreed that a committee be appointed to study the problem and report back at the April Council meeting.

President Ray appointed the following to serve on the Committee: Glenn Holcomb, chairman; Milton F. Hartvigsen, Edwin W. Olle, Earl Sneed, and Frank R. Thoms.

(c) Voted that the following interpretation be effective upon the

date of circularization—"Whenever an aircraft is used other than a commercial airplane or one owned personally by one individual, payment for its use must be at the established charter rates at the airport where the craft is based and the institution must be prepared to demonstrate satisfactorily that such payment has been made."

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that with the adoption of the amendment to Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, Teo Cruz is no longer ineligible for intercollegiate basketball competition at NCAA members.

(e) There ensued a general discussion regarding the acceptance of money by student-athletes for officiating in recreational and intramural contests.

Voted that O. I. 17, of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution should be referred to the Long-Range Planning Committee for review and further study.

(f) Voted that an interpretation to the effect that "any student-athlete who agrees or has agreed to be represented by a firm or individual in the marketing of his athletic ability and reputation shall no longer be eligible for intercollegiate athletics at NCAA members" should be added to O. I. 11, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

3. The Council selected personnel to serve on various 1964 NCAA committees.

(a) Voted that the Hartvigsen Committee should continue its study of the alien student-athlete question along with any other pending matters from its original assignments.

(b) Voted that the proposal of the Athletic Association of Western Universities should be referred back to the Committee on Junior College Transfer Rule and the Committee should continue intact.

(c) Voted that James Tarman, Pennsylvania State University, Second District; Joe McLaughlin, University of Dayton, Fourth District, and Harold Keith, University of Oklahoma, Fifth District, be elected to three-year terms on the Public Relations Committee; further, that Fred Stabley be appointed to fill the unexpired term of Wiles Hallock as the at-large member of the Committee and that Ernest Goodman, Howard University, replace Richard Gordon, Hofstra University, as a College Division representative, with Mr. Stabley to serve as chairman.

(d) Voted that Victor Obeck, New York University, Second District, and M. R. Clausen, University of Arizona, Seventh District, be appointed to four-year terms on the Committee on Youth Fitness.

(e) Voted that the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements be reappointed for a one-year period and that Carl Erickson, Kent State University, be added to the Committee.

(f) Voted that the following persons be appointed to one-year terms on the Committee on Accelerated Programs: Irving Smith, Dartmouth College; James K. Sours, University of Wichita, and Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas, with Mr. Sours to serve as chairman.

(g) Voted that the following persons be appointed to one-year terms on the Special Committee on All-Star High School Games: Clifford B. Fagan, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations; Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas; Robley Wil-

liams, University of California, and Arthur R. Winters, Lafayette College, with Mr. Lonborg to serve as chairman.

(h) Voted that James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University; Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference; William R. Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, and Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, be reappointed to one-year terms on the Committee on College-Professional Relations, with Mr. Reed to continue as chairman.

(i) It was noted that Robert F. Ray, NCAA president, and Bernie H. Moore, president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, would retain ex officio membership on the Committee on Ethics.

(j) Voted that J. William Davis, Texas Technological College; Nicholas M. McKnight, Columbia University, and George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, be reappointed to one-year terms on the Committee on Infractions with Mr. Young to continue as chairman.

(k) Voted that Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago; D. S. McAlister, The Citadel, and T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi, be elected to serve on the 1964 Insurance Committee, with Mr. Hass to serve as chairman.

(l) Voted that Paul W. Brechler, Western Athletic Conference; Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference; Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference; William R. Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference; Willis J. Stetson, Middle Atlantic States Conference, and James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, be elected to one-year terms on the NCAA Legislative Committee, with Mr. Reed to continue as chairman; further, that this Committee may be increased to nine members and that the executive director of the Association be authorized to appoint the additional members.

(m) Voted that the following persons be elected to one-year terms on the Committee on Professional Baseball: Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut; Rev. Joseph A. Glavin, Boston College; Joseph Justice, Rollins College, and Richard Siebert, University of Minnesota, with Rev. Glavin to continue as chairman.

(n) Voted that the following persons be elected to one-year terms on the Committee on Summer Baseball: Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State University; Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina; J. Robert Stewart, St. Louis University; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference, and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College, with Mr. Shiebler to serve as chairman.

(o) Voted that Thomas McDonough, Emory University, be elected to a three-year term on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of the NCAA, American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the College Physical Education Association.

(p) Voted that the following persons be elected to serve as the Association's representatives to the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame:

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts

District 2—David M. Nelson, University of Delaware

District 3—William D. Murray, Duke University

District 4—Ray Eliot, University of Illinois
District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
District 6—Abb Curtis, Southwest Conference
District 7—Earl Lory, Montana State University
District 8—Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California
At-large—Robert F. Ray, NCAA president
At-large—Walter Byers, NCAA executive director

(q) Voted that the following persons be elected to the 1964 Executive Committee:

Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh
W. H. Crowley, S. J., University of Santa Clara
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
R. Victor Stout, Boston University

6. Voted that the next meeting of the NCAA Council would be held in San Francisco, California, April 19-21, 1964.

7. Marvin Shutt, executive secretary, National Sporting Goods Association, appeared before the Council and discussed the matter of college wrestling coaches selling equipment to each other's institutions. Mr. Shutt pointed out that his Association objects to what it considers the unethical practice of individuals exchanging commissions by selling to each other.

Voted that the executive director of the NCAA should contact the National Collegiate Athletic Association of Wrestling Coaches and Officials and apprise them of the problem, requesting that organization to investigate the ethical conduct of its members in the sale of wrestling equipment and report back to the Council.

8. Charles M. Neinas appeared on behalf of the NCAA Olympic Basketball Committee requesting the Council's endorsement and approval of a plan to prepare the Association's finest basketball talent for the forthcoming Olympic basketball trials, April 2-4, 1964.

Voted that the NCAA Olympic Basketball Committee's plan be approved.

9. Voted that the report of the Summer Baseball Committee be received and its recommendations approved including the revised criteria for summer baseball certification.

1964 N.C.A.A. SUMMER BASEBALL REQUIREMENTS

(1) Official Interpretation 13, of Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution states:

"A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team; further (a) He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation . . ."

(2) The following requirements are established to provide college student-athletes an opportunity to participate in well organized summer baseball and work programs which meet the language and

intent of NCAA amateur rulings. The purpose is to allow participants ample opportunity to secure job income which can be saved to meet future college expenses and, at the same time, enjoy full baseball competition.

(a) Only teams made up completely of amateur players will be certified. For purposes of these requirements, an amateur player is identified as one not under current professional contract or receiving compensation for playing. There shall be no assignment of players by professional baseball clubs.

(b) Only teams employing college, high school or recognized amateur coaches or managers will be certified.

(c) Participants in organized summer baseball leagues may hold jobs which are necessary in their nature and function.

(d) The student-athlete must have opportunity to be gainfully employed for at least 32 hours per week on a real and necessary job; compensation paid to said student-athlete for work performed shall be commensurate with the going rate of that locale for services of like character and shall be given only for services actually performed. A student-athlete "may be employed as a supervisor of children's sport programs, such as a counsellor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program, and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis; he also may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation."

(e) The student-athlete may play baseball whenever feasible provided the competition does not interfere with his opportunity to work at least 32 hours per week.

(f) The team may pay the student-athlete's actual round-trip transportation costs (by direct route) between the student-athlete's home locality and the home locale of the team; also, the team may provide transportation to out-of-town games and provide reasonable meals and lodging if necessary in connection with such trips.

(g) In those instances of intra-league or inter-league playoffs, there shall be no cash allowance or bonus given to any student-athlete.

(3) To obtain certification, a team and its league shall follow this procedure:

(a) The management of each team shall file a statement certifying that the team will be operated in accordance with the foregoing requirements and specifications.

(b) The league shall submit a copy of its constitution, by-laws or comparable regulations along with the playing schedule of each league member. A non-league team seeking certification shall submit a copy of its operating regulations and playing schedule.

(c) Each team shall submit the following information on each college undergraduate student-athlete who is a member of its squad:

- (1) Name of player
- (2) His college affiliation
- (3) Description of job
- (4) Rate of pay

- (5) Location of job
- (6) Name of employer
- (7) Working hours

The information and material described in (a) and (b) shall be submitted not later than May 1, to the NCAA, 206 Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. In doing so, the applicant shall agree to file the information detailed in (c) by July 1.

(4) The membership of the NCAA shall be advised promptly of the names of the teams (and leagues) certified by the Association's Summer Baseball Committee. The NCAA Council and Summer Baseball Committee strongly recommend that member institutions not permit their student-athletes to participate in those organized leagues or on organized teams which are not certified under this program, subject to the provisions of paragraph 6.

(5) Certification shall be denied to any team receiving financial assistance from a professional baseball club; however, it is permissible for a team or league to receive financial assistance from the fund administered by the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation or United States Baseball Federation.

(6) This certification program shall not apply to leagues which draw their talent from the immediate locale or area in which the teams are located and the teams play a schedule of games which require a minimum of travel. The reason for this policy is that there has been no indication that problems exist in these leagues since the players, in virtually all instances, live at home, work full time on jobs in the community and play at night or on weekends without interference with their work opportunities. Also, there is no inclination to set up a certification program for so-called unorganized competition. This refers to pick-up teams which play weekends with no regular season schedule and with personnel which usually changes from week to week.

(7) In determining whether a team should be certified before student-athletes are permitted to compete, a member institution should advise the team to obtain certification if in the institution's judgment there is any question regarding the status of the team in relationship to above paragraph 6.

In order to provide a reasonable adjustment period and permit summer baseball competition for college student-athletes, the Committee has been patient with operators of summer baseball leagues and teams during the introductory years of this program. The Committee has completed a re-evaluation of summer baseball operations and has concluded that effective control can be achieved hereafter only by strict application of all requirements. Full and complete compliance will be expected in all instances.

10. The Council expressed the view that the Football Rules Committee at all times should act in the best interests of intercollegiate football and adopt rules consistent with the college game's objectives and traditions. The NCAA executive director was authorized to notify the Football Rules Committee to that effect.

11. NCAA appointments to the national sports federations were considered and discussed.

(a) Voted that the following persons be appointed to one-year

terms as NCAA representatives to the United States Track and Field Federation: W. H. Crowley, S. J., University of Santa Clara; Oliver Jackson, Abilene Christian College; Robert J. Kane, Cornell University; Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference, Charles M. Neinas, assistant to NCAA director, and William R. Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference.

(b) Voted that the following persons be appointed to one-year terms as NCAA representatives to the United States Baseball Federation: Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; William P. Fehring, Stanford University, and Charles M. Neinas, assistant to NCAA director.

(c) Voted that the following be appointed to one-year terms as NCAA representatives to the United States Gymnastics Federation: Donald N. Boydston, Southern Illinois University; M. R. Clausen, University of Arizona, and Robert Kreidler, University of Chicago.

(d) Voted that the following be appointed to serve as NCAA representatives to the Basketball Federation of the United States of America for one-year terms: John W. Bunn, Colorado State College; Wilbur C. Johns, UCLA, and Charles M. Neinas, assistant to NCAA director; further, that the Officers be empowered to appoint four additional delegates to the BFUSA.

**Appendix A [Per Minute No. 2 (e).]
Executive Committee at Miami, Florida
April 24, 1963**

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Reprinted from
Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-6
February 11, 1963

REVENUE RULING 63-15

Section 4057—Exemption for Nonprofit Educational Organizations

26 CFR 148.1-4: Tax-free sales or services to certain nonprofit educational organizations. Rev. Rul. 63-15
(Also Sections 4221, 4294.)

The excise tax exemptions relating to "nonprofit educational organizations," provided by sections 4057, 4221 (a) (5), and 4294 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, apply to sales of taxable articles and to the furnishing of taxable services and facilities to nonprofit associations which have been created and are operated exclusively to carry out various activities of their member organizations, each of which comes within the scope of the term "nonprofit educational organization."

The Internal Revenue Service has been asked whether the excise tax exemptions relating to "nonprofit educational organizations" apply to sales of taxable articles by manufacturers and retailers to an association of the type described below and to amounts paid by such an association for communication or transportation services or facilities.

Many activities normally carried on by colleges and universities can be more effectively accomplished through the combined efforts

of a group of such institutions. Primary among these activities are the solicitation of contributions and the promotion of athletic programs. Associations composed entirely of privately supported non-profit colleges and universities have been created and are operated exclusively to carry out these activities.

Some of these associations solicit and receive funds for the benefit and support of the member institutions. They aid and promote the educational endeavors of their members and interpret to the public the aims, functions, and needs of the institutions, with a view to better mutual understanding and cooperation. Some of the associations have as their purposes and functions the stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate sports, the adoption of strict eligibility rules, and the supervision of athletic contests on a regional or national level.

Sections 4057 (a) and 4221 (a) (5) of the Code provide that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, no retailers excise taxes or manufacturers excise taxes shall be imposed with respect to the sale of articles to a nonprofit educational organization for its exclusive use.

Section 4294 (a) of the Code provides that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, no tax shall be imposed on any amount paid by a non-profit educational organization for communication or transportation services or facilities furnished to such organizations.

Under the provisions of Sections 4057 (b), 4221 (d) (5), and 4294 (b) of the Code, the term "nonprofit educational organization" means an educational organization which is exempt from income tax under Section 501 (a) and which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on. The term also includes a school operated as an activity of an organization described in Section 501 (c) (3) which is exempt from income tax under 501 (a), if such school normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on.

The associations described above are made up of member institutions each of which comes within the scope of the term "nonprofit educational organization" for purposes of the excise tax exemptions. Although each association, as a separate entity, has been granted an exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of Section 501 (a) of the Code, the association does not itself maintain a regular faculty or curriculum and does not have a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students. Accordingly, the association itself does not come within the specific definition of the term "nonprofit educational organization." However, since the function of these organizations is to carry out the activities of their member institutions, each of which is a nonprofit educational organization, sales of articles or facilities or services furnished to the associations are deemed to be for the exclusive use of their member institutions.

In explanation of the purpose of Sections 4057, 4221 (a) (5), and 4294, the Committee Report indicates that nonprofit private educational organizations were to be accorded exemption similar to the

exemption for sales of articles, or facilities or services furnished public schools under Section 4055, 4221 (a) (4), and 4292. See House of Representatives Report No. 481, Eighty-fifth Congress, Second Session, C.B. 1958-3, 372, at 385. See also Rev. Rul. 58-492, C.B. 1958-2, 814; Rev. Rul. 59-37, C.B. 1959-1, 384; and Rev. Rul. 60-304, C.B. 1960-2, 343.

Accordingly, it is concluded that the exemption under Section 4221 (a) (5) of the Code applies to a manufacturer's sales of articles to an association of the type described above, as the articles are to be used by that vendee for the "exclusive use" of colleges and universities each of which qualifies as a "nonprofit educational organization."

Similarly, under the provisions of Section 4057 (a) of the Code, no retailers excise tax will be imposed with respect to the sale of articles to such an association for the "exclusive use" of the member institutions.

Likewise, under the provisions of Section 4294 (a) of the Code, no communications or transportation tax will be imposed on any amount paid by such an association for communication or transportation services or facilities furnished to the association for use in carrying out the activities of the member institutions.

Council at Miami, Florida April 25-27, 1963

Appendix B [Per Minute No. 4, (b).]

RESOLUTION

(Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas)

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Hardin-Simmons University to have violated the principles governing financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (c), of the NCAA Constitution) in that the form utilized by the athletic department in advising recipients of the terms and conditions of this award reserved to the athletic department the authority to alter the award on the basis of athletic ability;

Whereas, the Council has found Hardin-Simmons University to have violated the provisions governing the recruitment of prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 3, of the NCAA By-laws) in that during the spring of 1962, football coaches at Hardin-Simmons University invited 32 prospective student-athletes to participate (and they participated) in competitive football drills for purposes of evaluating the prospective student-athletes' skills and determining whether they should be awarded financial aid;

Whereas, it has been noted that when the administration of the University was informed that violations were occurring it acknowledged such to the NCAA Committee on Infractions, took immediate steps to discontinue the practices and placed the institution's inter-collegiate athletic program in compliance with NCAA legislation;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Hardin-Simmons University be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date

(April 26, 1963), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this period;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probationary period the football team of the University shall be ineligible to participate in post-season football competition, and the University's football team shall not be eligible to participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the excellent cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Hardin-Simmons University.

Council at Chicago, Illinois, October 21-22, 1963

APPENDIX C [Per Minute No. 3, (b)]

COLLEGE PLAYER RULE

Amended Rule 3(k) of the Major Leagues and the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (effective October 1, 1963)

(1) WHO MAY AND MAY NOT BE SIGNED. No player who is a member (or, if a Freshman, a prospective member) of a baseball team which represents a college in intercollegiate competition may be signed by a Major League or a National Association club during the period beginning with the date classes commence in his Freshman year and ending with the graduation of the class with which he originally entered college; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply in the Sophomore-Junior (or second) and Junior-Senior (or third) summer vacation periods.

A Freshman shall be considered to be a prospective member of his college team from the date he commences his scholastic year until the day after the varsity plays its first intercollegiate game in his sophomore (second scholastic) year. In cases where a college conducts an intercollegiate Freshman baseball program, the foregoing shall apply only to such Freshmen as were on the Freshman squad on or after its first intercollegiate game.

A Sophomore who could not be signed in his Freshman year shall be considered to be a member of the team until the day following the date the varsity plays its first intercollegiate game. If on the varsity squad on that date, or subsequently, he shall be considered a member of the team until the day following close of the college season or of his final examinations prior to summer vacation, whichever is later.

A Junior or Senior who was on the varsity squad for all or any part of the preceding season shall be considered a member of the team from the date he commences his classes as a Junior (third scholastic year) or Senior (fourth scholastic year) to and including the date of the first varsity intercollegiate game. If on the varsity squad on that date, or subsequently, he shall be considered a member of the team until the day following close of the college season or of his final examinations prior to summer vacation, whichever is later.

Definition of "College." For the purpose of this rule the word "college" shall mean any university or other institution of higher education located in the continental United States, including but not limited to, all members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which confers degrees upon students following completion of sufficient credit hours to equal a four-year course, provided the college is represented by a baseball team which participates in intercollegiate competition.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.** This rule shall not apply:

- (a) To any player who has attained his 21st birthday;
- (b) To any player who has completed the full period of eligibility for intercollegiate athletics in effect at his college;
- (c) To any player whose association with his college has been terminated by reason of scholastic deficiency;
- (d) To any Freshman who withdraws from college and remains out for at least 120 days (including the date of withdrawal).

Procedure. A college student who is qualified to sign a contract under (a), (b) or (d) above, may do so without the permission of any baseball or college official. A college player who desires to sign a contract by reason of qualifying under the exceptions set forth in (c) above, or because he is not a member of a team as set forth in this rule, shall make written application to the Commissioner (if he desires to sign a Major League contract) or to the President of the National Association (if he desires to sign a National Association contract), setting forth the details of his case and requesting that he be authorized to sign. Should the Commissioner or the President of the National Association decide that an exception is warranted, the player will be notified to that effect.

(3) **WHEN CLUBS MAY TALK WITH STUDENT.** Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any Major League or National Association club, or the officers, agents or employees thereof from talking to any college player concerning a career in professional baseball and discussing the merits of his contracting, when eligible therefor, with any particular club, provided, however, that no discussions shall be conducted with players during practice sessions or during the progress of games.

(4) **WHEN TRYOUTS PERMISSIBLE.**

(a) **During Vacation Periods.** Tryouts of college players by Major League and National Association clubs may be conducted during the summer vacation periods falling between school years, without the permission of any college official or other restriction, providing the student receives no expense allowance or other payment in connection therewith.

(b) **During School Year.** No college player shall be tried out by any Major League or National Association club during the school year. However, club officials and scouts shall have full right to observe players under intercollegiate competition, as they may desire.

(c) **Participation in Summer Baseball.** In pursuance of the principle that this rule seeks to protect the eligibility of college players during the college year and at the same time to afford such players every opportunity to develop for possible future professional play, the Major League-National Association College Player Com-

mittee is hereby empowered to act on behalf of professional baseball to: (1) survey and investigate the existence of and conditions in summer amateur baseball leagues available to college players; (2) cooperate with the National Collegiate Athletic Association or committees representing that body; and (3) recommend action or legislation to the Commissioner and President of the National Association, all with the objective of extending, liberalizing, and improving the summer amateur baseball program for college age players in continental United States and Canada.

(5) **CONTRACTS IN VIOLATION.** Any contract made in violation of this rule shall be declared null and void and the offending club (and any affiliates of such club) shall be prohibited from signing the player for a period of three years from date of declaration of avoidance of such contract. In addition, such club shall be fined \$1,000 by the Commissioner, if a Major League club, or \$500 by the President of the National Association, if a National Association club, and the official, scout or employee of the offending club who participated in the violation shall be subject to such penalty as the Commissioner or the President of the National Association, as the case may be, may impose. Any club official, scout or employee who, directly or indirectly, (a) induces a student to refrain from playing college baseball; (b) to withdraw from college; or (c) to transfer to another college shall be held to be in violation of this Rule 3(k) and the penalties set forth herein shall be imposed.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Monday, January 6, 1964

THE OPENING SESSION of the Fifty-eighth annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Windsor Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, New York City, at two-o'clock, Robert F. Ray, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT RAY: Gentlemen, I am pleased at this time to officially call to order the Fifty-eighth annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

I would like to present the Council and Executive Committees. (President Ray introduced members of the Council and Executive Committee).

I would like to add at this time that Professor Plant will serve as parliamentarian for the Convention.

I should like to say, as your President, that it has been a great pleasure for me throughout the period of last year to work with these men. I believe there is no more dedicated group in this country, and certainly none that could possibly be found, that could have worked harder, more diligently and with more keen interest and personal sacrifice in terms of our goals and our purposes, as an Association.

Now, I would like to present to you the members of the NCAA staff: Arthur J. Bergstrom, C. Wiles Hallock, Charles M. Neinas, Charles J. Thornton, Marjorie Fieber, Fannie Vaughan and Ruth Ragan.

1. ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I would like at this time to name some committees that are important to the functioning of the Convention. First of all, the Committee on Credentials. This committee will check the credentials if any challenge the delegates. Committeemen are James C. Loveless of DePauw University, Ed Olle of the University of Texas and Arthur Reynolds.

The Committee on Memorial Resolutions: Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley of Santa Clara, Henry Hardt of Texas Christian University, Bradford Booth of UCLA and Tom McDonough of Emory University.

It is our custom in this Association, at each annual Convention, to pay tribute to those of our members who have passed away in the preceding twelve months. If any of you are aware of names of such persons who have contributed to intercollegiate athletics in any capacity will you please give their names and some background of their activities to the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

The Committee on Voting: Willis J. Stetson of Swarthmore, chair-

man. Other committeemen, representing each of the eight districts are: Eugene Flynn of Holy Cross, Frank Carver of Pittsburgh, William Maybry of Southwestern of Memphis, John A. Fuzak of Michigan State University, Emile Ader of Tulsa University, Myron Bege-man of University of Texas, Edwin Kimball of Brigham Young Uni-versity and Wallis Beasley of Washington State University.

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

Now, I would like to explain the basic voting procedures of the Convention. Voting delegates have been issued yellow badges. Only persons wearing yellow badges may vote unless they have author-ized the alternate delegate to vote. The alternate delegate's badge is green.

Visiting delegates, who do not have the privilege of voting, have white badges, and the press has been equipped with orange badges.

I think there is no point at this time in explaining fully the voting procedures, because this will be more apropos at our business ses-sion, which will come day after tomorrow.

The order of business for the Convention is completely provided in your Convention Bulletin and I would call it to your attention.

I will call to your attention the reception tonight in the Windsor Ballroom. This reception will run from six to eight this evening, and your hosts on this occasion will be the Association and the ECAC.

3. REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

At this time I should like to ask your approval of the reports of the Vice Presidents which appear in the Convention Bulletin. I hope all of you have had a chance to read these reports. As the first item of business that requires action, I will entertain a motion that the reports be received.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

You will find on pages 30 to 58 of the Convention Bulletin the reports of the Rules and Tournament Committees. I hope again that you have had a chance to read these, and I will now entertain a motion that the reports of the Rules and Tournament Committees be received as printed.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

Now it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to you our Secretary-Treasurer, who will present to you his report of the year's activities, Everett Barnes.

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

EVERETT D. BARNES: The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of your Association for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1963, is predicated on the audit submitted by the firm of Francis A. Wright and Com-pany of Kansas City, Missouri. The audit of the accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, prepared by Coffina, Sands, Sternberg & Stern, C. P. A., of New York, are included in the Wright Company audit and are part of this report. The audit shows

the finances of the Association continued on a sound basis with a moderate financial improvement over the same period of a year ago.

The details of the auditors' report are included in your Convention Bulletin (pages 97-127). Therefore, this report is confined to a review of the highlights of the auditors' statement.

During the past fiscal year there was a slight increase in total assets of approximately \$11,000. The increase in assets occurred principally in accounts receivable although there was a smaller increase in the funded cash reserve. The total of other miscellaneous assets was reduced during the year. Among the current liabilities there was a considerable increase in Olympic Fund contributions and reductions in medical and travel insurance and in the total reserves.

The General Income for the fiscal year amounted to \$341,323.56. This is also included in the Bulletin and in the Audit, Exhibit A, Schedule 3A. This was an increase of \$16,154.84 over the previous year.

General Expense for the fiscal year totaled \$262,756.32. This represents an increase of \$14,867.27 over the previous year. This increase became necessary, due to the addition to the Executive Staff of a full-time Public Relations Director, C. Wiles Hallock, and an Assistant to the Executive Director, Mr. Charles Thornton.

The total addition to surplus for the year, as I said before, amounted to approximately \$11,000, derived from net income of the operation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. Charges against the surplus for the year totaled \$107,055.47. As of August 31, 1963, the surplus balance amounted to \$478,526.82, contrasted to the surplus balance of the same period a year ago of \$467,992.52. This is the difference of approximately \$11,000, which was the increase in reserve.

The reserves of the Association are found in two categories and two separate funds. The first is the Funded Cash Reserve, and the second is the Investment Trust Fund.

The Funded Cash Reserve Fund is just what the name implies and is covered in full by cash or immediately marketable securities as presented in Exhibit A, Schedule 1, in your Bulletin. This fund amounts to \$221,057.56. The Investment Account, consisting of Government securities, corporate stocks and bonds, amounts in terms of cost to \$280,501.89, equaling a total of \$501,559.45. These are listed in Exhibit A, Schedule 2, of the audit, also in your Convention Bulletin on page 97.

For the past year, we acknowledge with satisfaction and express our gratitude to the several tournament committees, and in particular to the University Basketball Committee, for the very substantial revenue derived from the various national championships held during the past year.

Turning to membership for a moment, the Association continues to grow. The total membership now totals 614, a record high.

NCAA membership at this time includes 548 active members, 14 associate institutions, 32 allied conferences, and 20 affiliated organizations.

The majority of the Association's growth has been in the College Division. The College Division program and activities are detailed in the Report of the Vice-President-at-Large, prepared by

Mr. Loveless. The NCAA College Division has stimulated considerable interest.

The following institutions joined the Association during the past year:

District 1:

Central Connecticut State College
Stonehill College

District 2:

Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, N. J.
Glassboro State College
Indiana State College (Pennsylvania)
State University College at Fredonia, New York
State University College at Oneonta, New York

District 3:

Georgia State College
Old Dominion College
Stillman College

District 4:

College of Steubenville
Indiana State College (Indiana)
Olivet College
St. Joseph's College (Indiana)

District 6:

Arkansas A. M. & N. College
Austin College

Associate Members:

Bentley College of Accounting and Finance
Fort Lewis A & M College

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my report and I move it be received.
(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT RAY: I would like to call your attention to the Convention Bulletin, page 13 in the back of the book and page 41, which concern amendments to the Constitution and the By-laws of the Association. You will note that in order to amend either document it is required that amendments be submitted and circulated among the entire membership prior to the Convention, and then that these amendments may be amended through a procedure that is outlined.

The final business session of the Convention will be on Wednesday. Therefore, any amendment to a proposed amendment must be received in writing so that it can be duplicated and presented to the delegates, and must be received by 1 p. m. tomorrow.

Now, we have received already some amendments to amendments. Incidentally, the same provision applies, you will find on page 41, in regard to amendments to the By-laws.

We have received amendments to proposed amendments, and at this time I would like to have them distributed to you. These amendments are submitted to you on additional Docket No. 1, and there will be other amendments received which have not yet been processed so they might be distributed.

The total registration at the beginning of this session was 434.

The Immediate Past President of the Association, who for two

years gave great, wonderful leadership to our Association, Mr. Henry Hardt, will present the report of the Executive Committee. Let's welcome Henry back with us.

6. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HENRY B. HARDT (Texas Christian University):

The NCAA Executive Committee is the ten-man administrative committee which administers the Association's business affairs and supervises the conduct of the national meets and tournaments sponsored by the NCAA. The Committee is appointed annually by the Council at the time of the Convention.

It is a pleasure for me to make this year-end report to the Convention on behalf of my colleagues on the Executive Committee.

The abridged minutes of the Committee's 1963 meetings are contained on pages 69-86 of the Convention Bulletin. Secretary-Treasurer Barnes has commented on the state of the Association's financial affairs; therefore, I shall limit my report to the highlights of the Executive Committee's actions during the past twelve months.

There is an increasing demand by the membership for additional services by the NCAA. This increased demand, plus a growing membership, reflects the status of intercollegiate athletics in America's amateur sports picture. More than ever before the school-college system has emerged as the dominant force behind amateur athletics.

Federation Movement

Your Executive Committee has spent considerable time discussing the federation movement. This past Sunday the Executive Committee and Council met in joint session to hear a presentation by the president and executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union.

I thought you might be interested in the Executive Committee's summary of this discussion with the AAU officials. It follows:

"Willingness to meet and discuss issues with the United States Track and Field Federation was expressed today (Sunday) by the Amateur Athletic Union's new president, Jay-Ehret Mahoney. His organization's views were expressed before a joint meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Executive Committee and Council.

"Appearing with AAU Executive Director, Colonel Donald F. Hull, Mahoney told NCAA leaders that the AAU has every intention of dealing cooperatively with the issues involved in the nation's major athletic dispute and received the same pledge from NCAA President Robert F. Ray, who issued the invitation to Mahoney and Hull to attend the meeting.

"Ray said he was pleased that the AAU had agreed to meet with the USTFF for the purpose of developing a non-membership agreement with the USTFF as provided for in the MacArthur Plan.

"Ray appeared particularly encouraged that Colonel Hull told the meeting, in response to questions, that there is no international rule which prevents dual sanctioning of domestic competition. Hull said, however, that there was a specific AAU rule enacted in 1962 which does not permit cooperative sanctioning.

"Mahoney stated that a new attitude of cooperation would replace the antagonism and invective which has marked the conflict and Ray urged that 'the lines of communication always be kept open' in order that solution of basic issues could be effected.

"Question and answer exchange concerning specific issues resulted in Colonel Hull's agreement that the AAU would review its objection to the current exhibition appearance of a Peruvian basketball team in the United States to determine whether the team is a club team.

"The Basketball Federation of the United States of America received international approval from the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) last May to independently sanction tours of foreign teams in this country provided that they are not national teams. The Lima quintet opens a 12-game tour Monday against Oglethorpe University in Atlanta."

We are heartened by the AAU's more receptive attitude toward the federation movement and the definite implication that the AAU now recognizes the facts that the federation movement is a reality on the American sports scene and that this reorganization of amateur athletics will persist and succeed.

You will have an opportunity to learn more about the various national sports federations tomorrow. I hope that all of you will pay close attention to the plans for the future.

Expansion of Competitive Program

Meanwhile, your Association continues to expand its own competitive program for NCAA members.

The Association will inaugurate indoor track and field competition on February 29. There will be two regional championships in 1964. Institutions located in NCAA Districts 1 through 4 are eligible to compete in the Eastern Regional at Louisville, Kentucky, with the University of Louisville serving as host.

An amendment to establish a permanent National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championship is subject to the vote of this Convention. If approved, a national indoor championship will be conducted in 1965.

Two other amendments creating additional competition for the Association's College Division are subject to the mandate of this Convention. The Council is proposing an amendment to Article V of the By-laws which will provide for College Division regional football playoffs. Details have not been finalized but team expenses for such competition have been guaranteed by the adoption of the NCAA football television plan for 1964 and 1965.

The College and Executive Committees are sponsoring an amendment to Article V, Section 1, of the By-laws which would establish a National College Division Swimming Championship. If approved, the initial meet will be held at Grove City College, March 19-21, 1964. The first six finishers, in both individual and relay events, will qualify for the National Collegiate Swimming Championships providing they meet the minimum time standards established by the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee.

The Executive Committee heartily endorses this legislation to create additional competition for Association members.

The story of 1963 is one of expansion, growth, development and improved administration. The foregoing expansion of NCAA events merely reflects the vast development and growth of the intercollegiate programs at member institutions across the country. Another specific illustration of this point may be found in the NCAA Soccer Tournament. This Association inaugurated a National Championship in Soccer in 1959. It started out as an eight-team tournament. In less than four years, the Executive Committee approved a 100 per cent expansion. The 1964 tournament involves sixteen teams.

Financial Condition of Meets and Tournaments

In the meantime, we continue to receive heartening reports concerning the already established National Collegiate and National College Division Championship events. The financial reports of these events may be found on pages 102-129 of your Convention Bulletin. It is particularly encouraging to the Executive Committee that a number of these championships showed an increase in net receipts during the past year and it was possible to assist in defraying expenses of institutions competing in these events.

I would like to make special mention of the following:

(a) The University Division Basketball Tournament celebrated its 25th anniversary with a record net income, a thrilling championship game and nationwide television coverage for the first time. Net receipts amounted to \$445,481.12 with a total of \$222,740.56 being distributed to the competing institutions. Through the facilities of Sports Network, the finals were seen coast-to-coast over approximately 120 stations for the first time. Sports Network has already exercised its option to televise the 1964 tournament so the event will again receive national television exposure. In addition, the Mutual Broadcasting Company carried the tournament finals on radio in 1963. This national broadcast was also a first in the history of the tournament.

(b) The College Division Basketball Tournament paid all game and team expenses for the seventh consecutive year. Also, for the fifth time in the seven-year history of the event participating teams shared in the net receipts of the tournament. Your College Basketball Tournament Committee reports that the regional tournaments continue to progress. Competitively, the 1963 tournament was considered the finest ever, and early indications are that the 1964 tournament will equal or will exceed the 1963 event in every respect.

(c) The 1963 College World Series in baseball was extremely successful. Record attendance of more than 50,000 attended the finals tournament at Omaha, Nebraska. The Executive Committee has accepted the invitation of the Omaha College World Series Committee to play the finals again in Omaha in 1964 and 1965. Creighton University will serve as host.

(d) Wrestling, too, showed a record entry and financial return. Kent State University served as host and did an excellent job in administering the event. Wrestling also received nationwide television coverage and there is every indication that several Association events will receive television coverage this year.

(e) Probably the most gratifying reports came from the four new National College Division events, in golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling. The College Division membership responded enthusiastically to all events and as a result the competition was outstanding. Both golf and wrestling showed a net profit, and receipts from the wrestling tournament, hosted by the State College of Iowa, were pro-rated among the participating institutions.

Competitive Classification of Institutions

With this evolutionary development in the administration of intercollegiate athletics, there has been a competitive division within our membership between College Division and University Division institutions. We have followed the basic route of self-determination and this has resulted in a workable formula. In these formative years there have occurred isolated incidents of misunderstanding regarding the qualifying procedures a College Division institution must follow to enter a University Division event. We actually believe that these incidents have been remarkably few considering the fundamental reorganization that has taken place in intercollegiate athletics.

New Committees and Executive Personnel

Turning to the opposite sex, the Executive Committee named a special NCAA Liaison Committee on Girls' and Women's Competition. We felt it advisable to be informed of developments in this area and later this afternoon we will have an opportunity to be informed of the status of competition for women.

In another positive vein, the Executive Committee expanded the services of the basketball rules interpreter, John W. Bunn. By providing additional financial support, Mr. Bunn's services are now available to any conference or officiating group using NCAA rules.

Also, later this afternoon you will have an opportunity to meet the Association's new public relations director, C. Wiles Hallock. The Executive Committee and Television Committee decided that it was time for the NCAA to employ a full-time man whose primary responsibility would be in the field of public relations. Mr. Hallock is uniquely qualified to handle the position. He is a former track coach in addition to being a newsman, sports information director and member of the NCAA Public Relations Committee. He was previously associated with the Universities of Wyoming and California before joining the NCAA staff. Mr. Hallock assisted in the administration of the NCAA football series this past fall. Of interest will be the publication of a bi-monthly NCAA magazine to be distributed to the membership and others interested in intercollegiate athletics.

The Association also hired Charles J. Thornton as an administrative assistant to Walter Byers. Mr. Thornton comes to the Association from Tulane University and replaces Wayne Duke, who resigned to assume the duties of executive director of the Big Eight Conference.

Mr. Thornton's duties will be in the area of publications, meets and tournaments and liaison with rules committees and coaches associations.

National Collegiate Film Service

At last year's Convention the Executive Committee reported on a new film service which we hoped would prove beneficial to the membership. Most of you are familiar with the NCAA film library that includes approximately 270 motion pictures covering baseball, college and university basketball, boxing, gymnastics, ice hockey, swimming, track and field and wrestling. This service has proved popular with NCAA members through the years.

Your Committee is pleased to announce that the film service has been expanded to include sound-color film features produced especially for the Association's membership. This new series is available free of charge to Association members. Already available are "The Football Code of Champions," featuring Dave Nelson and Bud Wilkinson and an outstanding track and field film by Bill Bowerman and the University of Oregon track squad entitled "The Road to the Olympics." A third film was added to the series just last month and is ready for distribution. It is "High Speed Basketball," featuring the current national champions, Loyola University, and its coach, George Ireland.

Sunday Competition

During the year your Executive Committee amended Executive Regulation II, Section 11, to provide that National Collegiate Championship events shall not be scheduled on Sunday, but if a postponement is necessary, Sunday competition may be permitted provided that the advance approval of the NCAA Officers and the participating institutions is obtained. This was done primarily to benefit spring sports which are contested outdoors and require fair weather in order to complete competition. Please note that it is still not permissible to schedule National Collegiate Championship competition on Sunday.

1965 Convention

The Executive Committee recommends that the NCAA's 59th Annual Convention be held in Chicago, Illinois, next January with the Conrad Hilton Hotel serving as headquarters. The dates for the 1965 Convention will be January 11-13.

President Ray, this is just a summary of some of the matters considered by the Executive Committee during the year. I move that this year-end report of the Executive Committee be accepted and approved, including the detailed accounting of all of our activities as set forth in the convention Bulletin.

(The motion was seconded and approved.)

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Now I will call on Professor Earl Sneed, of the University of Oklahoma, who will present the report of the Council. Professor Sneed.

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): It is my pleasure to appear before you today to present this year-end report on the activities of your Council. The Constitution provides that the Council shall be composed of 18 members. The Constitution commits to the Council the establishment and direction on the general policies of the Association in the interim between Conventions.

A record of the Council's proceedings during the year may be found in the Convention Bulletin dealing with the minutes of the Executive Committee and Council. This record begins on page 69. I am going to make some general comments concerning important matters which came before the Council during 1963, and then review certain specific facts and factors.

Fitness Report

One of the most impressive developments during the year is the report of the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness which will be presented to you later today.

Approximately five years ago, this Committee was charged with the responsibility of assessing the athletic, physical education and recreational programs of our member institutions to the end that—at a later date—the Committee would re-evaluate these programs to determine whether our colleges and universities are keeping abreast of America's growth by providing the necessary facilities, instruction and competition. This later report has been mailed to all member institutions of the NCAA and most of you received the report prior to your departure for this Convention.

I emphasize that the Council was deeply impressed with the tremendous contributions to physical fitness and athletic welfare of the United States now being made by our colleges. In fact, we believe that this should be the theme of the 58th NCAA Convention. The report clearly shows that our member institutions have emerged as the most singularly important force in providing national leadership in the promoting and developing of physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit, and athletic excellence in competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs.

NCAA Expansion

The growth, expansion and development of these programs reflected in the growth and development of the NCAA's own program for expanded, competitive opportunities. We commend and applaud the Executive Committee for this.

Federation Affairs

It is no secret to the membership that one of the subjects which occupied the Council's attention during 1963 is the emergence of the National Sports Federations and the relationships of these Federations to the AAU. Tomorrow morning you will receive a report as to the status of the Federations which have been organized in the sports of baseball, basketball, gymnastics and track and field. The accomplishments of these organizations, whose life spans range from one to a little more than two years, are truly remarkable. They have been formed by organizations as a partnership for athletic progress and the members have come together in the Federations on a basis of mutual respect for each other's programs and a willingness to cooperate in harmony and planning for what is best for American sports. The Council is extremely proud to have the NCAA associated with the high schools, the junior colleges and the many organizations which have taken out Federation membership. Actually it is these groups which are moving America forward in the sports

involved. We believe that this type of partner relationship is much more in keeping with our country's philosophical and governmental history than the antiquated monopoly which the AAU apparently believes is still appropriate in today's modern world. Now, for some specific comments concerning this general subject.

a. We have been greatly disturbed by the invective and name calling indulged in by the AAU during the past several years. We have responded with restraint and courtesy. We hope you will agree with us that those accepting the responsibility for the leadership of youth should temper their public statements with courtesy and with respect for the view of others.

b. Trained in law with respect for the meaning of words, I have wondered how the original proposition that the Federation organizers submitted to the AAU could be characterized by such terms as a "power grab" or could be interpreted by the AAU as an effort by the NCAA to "control all amateur sports." For the record, it is important to remind this assemblage that the original organizational meeting of the United States Federations in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field was held in March, 1962. Following that meeting, to which the AAU had been invited but declined to attend, a letter was directed to Louis J. Fisher, then president of the Amateur Athletic Union. This letter was dated March 16, 1962, and I will now read it to you:

"Dear Lou:

"We had a most successful meeting in Chicago, March 4-6, at which time 86 representatives from 14 national organizations, 20 athletic conferences and 9 state high school associations met to work out the details of new federations in the sports of gymnastics and track and field. The meeting was significantly successful from the standpoint of attendance, unanimity of viewpoint and enthusiasm for the federation concept.

"Near the conclusion of the meeting, the delegates unanimously voted to extend a most cordial invitation to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to join the federations. It was recognized that the NCAA, in previous private negotiations with the AAU, had urged that the AAU pursue this course; however, the organizations which plan to become members and support the new federations felt that they, themselves, should take specific action and forward this invitation to you as president of the AAU. It was requested that I act for them in this connection.

"In setting up the constitution for the new federations in track and field and gymnastics, the administration of open competition was reserved for the AAU. If the AAU accepts this invitation from its sister organizations, the AAU would perform the following functions:

(1) It would be responsible for administering open competition in each of the sports.

(2) The AAU would conduct the National Championship events in gymnastics and track and field as it

does now; the federation would not conduct the so-called all-United States championships.

(3) The affairs of the federation would be administered through the AAU office and the federations would pay an appropriate charge.

(4) A certain number of the international delegates would be earmarked for the AAU.

"Although the basketball federation constitution had been drawn previously, those present representing the interest of basketball indicated that they would be happy to join with the track and field and gymnastics federation in a similar arrangement with the AAU.

"These plans reserve for the AAU the basic functions which the AAU performs at the present time. All of those who attended the Chicago meeting believe that the federations can strengthen and advance these sports in marked fashion and, instead of weakening the AAU, will in the long run strengthen your organization. This is a direct way for the AAU to become an important and vital member of these federations and to gain the support and assistance of its sister organizations. In short, all of the constituent groups would join together as partners in policy-making decisions and this co-operation and effectiveness is something which is lacking in the present AAU administration.

"Although you declined our invitation to attend the Chicago meeting, the NCAA and the many other organizations associated in this movement do hope that you will reconsider and accept membership in the federations. I will look forward to hearing from you at your early convenience."

Does this type of approach in any way support or stand as cause for the rather violent charges which have been leveled by the AAU against this organization, against the educational institutions of the nation and against a great number of respected individuals?

c. You already have heard a report from the Executive Committee concerning the joint meeting which the Council and Executive committee held with the AAU yesterday. I, for one, was considerably heartened by the AAU president's response to a specific question in this regard when he said that in his administration, he hoped that there would be a more mature and gentlemanly approach to the problem.

In answer to this question, Mr. Mahoney, the new president of the AAU, said he hoped there would be a truer and more gentlemanly approach to the problem, and I assure you that the members of the Council share that hope with Mr. Mahoney.

d. Finally, the record should be clear that one of the truly critical aspects of this matter is that on the one hand, the AAU insists that it has no desire or intention to interfere with the colleges' regular administration of their intercollegiate athletic programs in all of their aspects. On the other hand, however, the AAU insists with even more vigor that the colleges have no right to sanction or approve

participation of their student-athletes in outside competition if that competition takes place in gymnastics, basketball or track and field.

e. I would call your attention to the very excellent report that Reverend W. H. Crowley has made on track and field which is printed on pages 63-65 of your Convention Bulletin. As he observes, the right of educational institutions to sanction outside competition put on by private promoters has been a cornerstone of intercollegiate athletic regulations for years and is accepted throughout the sports world. Specifically, that is what we do in such matters as baseball and football, for example, at the present time. In track and field, the AAU merely states that the nation's colleges have no rights.

Now keep this point in mind because it is important—in the discussions yesterday with President Mahoney and the Executive Director of the AAU, the matter of sanctions was carefully reviewed. At that time, these officials did state that there is no international rule which governs sanctioning policies within a country for domestic competition. Thus, under international rules, it is permissible for cooperative sanctioning; however, the AAU's own rule specifically prohibits sanctioning by any other body but the AAU and this rule was put into the AAU's book in the first part of December in 1962. Thus, gentlemen, the AAU's persistent denial of the colleges' right to sanction outside competition does not come from any international rule—which so often has been implied and reported to the press—rather it stems from the AAU's own handbook which was revised approximately a year ago for this specific purpose.

Long Range Planning

The remarkable growth of this Association and its leadership role has brought the need for intelligent, long-range planning. We are a heterogeneous group and we have combined for our best interests. Our growth has brought about questions concerning our organizational structure and our programs. A Long-Range Planning Committee, under the chairmanship of James K. Sours of the University of Wichita, has gone to work for the purpose of guiding us intelligently in the years ahead. An important report by this group will be before you tomorrow.

Enforcement

The NCAA has continued its program of self-discipline to assure that the administration of intercollegiate athletics is maintained on the highest possible level. In this connection, we wish to report and emphasize the fact that during the past five years the incidence and seriousness of violations have steadily declined and, obviously, the desire and ability to observe the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics has improved markedly.

The NCAA enforcement program is a self-policing action and the various cases should be considered in light of this statement.

It has been necessary to take disciplinary action in the cases of several institutions. The specific disciplinary measures adopted at our April and October meetings are recorded in the minutes in the Convention Bulletin. The cases considered by the Council at their meeting on January 5, 6 and 7, 1964, will be reported to you tomorrow.

Academic Testing

In mentioning the activities of the Long-Range Planning Committee, I also should have referred to the important research program which has been undertaken by our Special Committee on Academic Requirements. James H. Weaver of the Atlantic Coast Conference is chairman of that committee and also will file a report tomorrow.

Interpretations

It is one of the responsibilities of the Council to issue interpretations as to the scope, meaning and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. It has been customary for these interpretations to be subject to a majority favorable vote by the annual Convention. The Long-Range Planning Committee recommended and the Council concurred that interpretations to the Constitution henceforth should be approved by a two-thirds vote at the business session and interpretations of By-laws subject to a majority vote. This conforms to the voting ratio required of amendments. This I think is important because these interpretations have the force and effect of law in this Association. A statement as to this policy is set forth in your Convention Bulletin in the table of contents on page 2 in the back of the book, immediately preceding the Constitution. I suggest and urge that you read it prior to the voting on Wednesday.

I also call to your attention pages 136 and 137, on which you will find printed new and revised interpretations which the Council submits to you for approval. These interpretations will not be acted upon today. Specifically, when the Convention Business Session opens on Wednesday, these interpretations will be brought to your attention again. They will be discussed separately to determine if the Convention approves them.

Mr. President, this completes my report in behalf of the NCAA Council, I move that the Report of the Council as I have submitted here today, along with the record of the Council's proceedings set forth on pages 72-79 and pages 86-96 be approved, except that this action shall not apply to the interpretations of NCAA legislation to which I have just referred, specifically, the interpretations contained on pages 136-137.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

8. ROUND TABLE PROGRAM

PRESIDENT RAY: At this time, gentlemen, I would like to call to your attention the program that ensues from this point forward. We have, I think, prepared some fine round-table presentations for you.

Sometimes I think we fail to remember that the Council and the Executive Committee are not the National Collegiate Athletic Association. They are but a small group of members of this Association elected to transact some of the business of the group between Conventions. A convention itself really is the only form in which all the members have an opportunity to express themselves and to make of the Association what it really is.

The program that has been planned for you at this Convention,

in terms of these round tables, is designed specifically to bring you up to date concerning actions that have been taken, the best statistical and other research we can gather to bring to your attention the reasons for some of the actions that have been taken between this and the last Convention, and to provide for you a forum in which to ask questions and to express your views, and really to determine the policies of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

I most sincerely invite your attention to the program of the round tables, and I hope that you will be active participants in these round-table sessions.

If you will look on page 3, you will discover that the round-table session for this afternoon will concern itself with the letter of intent, it will concern itself with the colleges' contributions to athletics and fitness, it will concern itself with the whole prospect of competition for women. It will concern itself with the intercollegiate athletic image.

Tomorrow you will hear a report of the Television Committee, a general observation report by Dr. Mason W. Gross, President of Rutgers University, on changing patterns of higher education and what the future holds, an important contribution that will bear directly upon the progress report which will come later in that same program by our Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. You will hear tomorrow the story of the federation movement and you will hear a report from the committee that I regard as one of the most important, certainly as important as any other of this Association at this time, the Long-Range Planning Committee, which is headed by James K. Sours. On that panel tomorrow you will hear from him and from three other members of the committee—James Weaver, Carl Erickson, and C. Wiles Hallock.

I do urge you to attend these sessions and participate in them.

At this point I should like to declare a recess in the business session of the Convention until 9 a.m. on Wednesday, and turn the platform over to Everett Barnes, our Secretary-Treasurer, who will serve as the moderator for the round-table sessions today and tomorrow.

(The opening session recessed at 3:15 p.m. and the Convention immediately reconvened in the General Round Table, Mr. Everett D. Barnes, Secretary-Treasurer, acting as Chairman.)

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 6, 1964

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Gentlemen, I have been honored to be selected to act as moderator and conduct the round-table discussion today. There are one or two ground rules we would like to announce first.

Particularly, when we come to the question-and-answer period, if you wish to present questions, please announce your name and the institution with which you are affiliated. We need this for the record and the Bulletin which will be printed immediately after this Convention.

This round table is now under way. It should be made part of the record of this Association. We have been vitally interested in the women's program, and we are deeply appreciative of the many contributions that they have made to athletics, not only intercollegiate but intramural, certainly to Pan-American competition, and to Olympic competition.

For this reason and the sincere and deep interest our Association has had, particularly through its Executive Committee and Council, we think it is now time that we actively investigate this area and get some information about it. At our expressed invitation—I want to make that clear, that it is at our invitation—we are happy to welcome two ladies today, and I wish at the outset of this round-table discussion merely to present them to the meeting. They will be introduced later as the program develops. So at this time will you permit me to extend our sincere welcome to Mrs. Sara Staff Jernigan, of Stetson University. Also a very sincere and warm welcome to Dr. Marguerite Clifton, University of California, at Los Angeles.

Now, this should be noted. This is an historic first for NCAA. We are delighted. I know you will be well informed, and we hope you will all be active participants in this, so that we may get questions on the floor and receive the answers.

I would like to introduce at this time, J. William Davis, who is a member of our Infractions Committee and affiliated with Texas Technological College.

Inter-Conference Letter of Intent

Mr. J. WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): I have been asked to make a brief summary report, after which I will try to answer any questions that anyone may ask. I would also like to announce that I will be available during the course of the Convention for any discussion or questions on the part of any individuals or institutions who might wish to explore this matter further.

The voluntary program for the Inter-Conference Letter of Intent got off to an excellent beginning in 1963.

Proposed in the spring and summer of 1962, and endorsed by the NCAA Council, the program was agreed to by six major conferences and four independent institutions by the deadline date of April 1, 1963.

Simplicity is the essence of the program. Prospective student-

athletes who sign the letter of intent indicate that they have chosen their institution. This intent is then honored by other institutions and all efforts at further recruiting cease. The student-athlete signs a form which is sent to the appropriate conference commissioner, who in turn notifies all of his conference institutions and the other conference commissioners. Thus all participating member institutions are informed of the decision.

The penalty for violation involves loss of eligibility.

A committee drew up the appropriate form for the inter-conference letter of intent and furnished the forms to the participating institutions. By mutual consent the date of May 20 was agreed to for the beginning of signing for the year 1963. Within a few days most of the student-athletes had designated the institutions of their choice. Incidentally, it was reported to me that 1641 letters of intent were recorded in 1963.

Remarkably little confusion or conflict occurred. Summer recruiting was reduced to a minimum. The attempts at "pirating" athletes almost disappeared. Many of the sordid problems that had arisen in the past involving contests and disputes among institutions were prevented.

It is possible for special agreements between conferences to operate within the broad framework of the inter-conference letter of intent. One such arrangement was in effect in 1963 between the Big Eight and the Southwest Conference. The principal feature of this special arrangement was an earlier signing date, February, which was agreed to by the two conferences and was effective among all of the institutions of those two conferences. The agreement has been renewed for 1964.

One additional major conference, Southern, has joined the agreement for 1964. It is possible that other conferences and independent institutions will participate this year.

It is believed that the conduct of intercollegiate athletics has been improved by this voluntary agreement, as an evidence of cooperation among institutions toward fulfilling the high ideals and standards of the NCAA.

Mr. Chairman, I will answer questions, if there are any.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, Mr. Davis. Remember this, there has been shown remarkable progress in this letter of intent and the ground rules. I know there will be questions directed to Mr. Davis. So now the floor is open on this particular topic for any questions which may be directed at Mr. Davis.

I am sure some of you have had some problems in this. The matter of recruiting is very vital. Please don't be bashful. This is your meeting and general round table.

REV. J. F. ORFORD (Marquette University): How does a university go about entering into this?

MR. DAVIS: I should be notified of your interest and intent, and I will in turn send you a form. You will operate through what we call your appropriate conference commissioner; that is, the conference commissioner who is nearest to your territory, with whom you possibly have some contact already, and then you will operate through that conference commissioner's office.

FATHER ORFORD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: That is the initial question. I know there are others. Does anyone wish to direct a question to Mr. Davis?

If there are no others, we thank you very much. Mr. Davis states if anyone wishes to speak to him about this that he will be available for any member of the Association and will discuss the matter with them.

Now, on to the next topic. I don't know of anyone who has contributed more to athletics in the United States and to our Association, to Olympics, to the armed services—and you name them, gentlemen, and you have it. Without further ado, I would like to introduce to you Tom Hamilton, of the Athletic Association of Western Universities.

Report of Youth Fitness Committee

MR. T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities and Chairman of the Youth Fitness Committee): Thank you, Eppy. Ladies and gentlemen, I am privileged to make a report for the NCAA Youth Fitness Committee. I would like to ask the members of the committee to rise, and you will recognize them after they have all been introduced. (Mr. Hamilton introduced his Committee.)

Art Bergstrom has tabulated the survey questionnaires and done a remarkable amount of work, and we are indebted to him for this.

The basis of our report is this document which has been mailed to you in the past week. I hope you have received it and had a chance to look at it. If not, it merits your study on your return.

The first document, the Sports and Recreation Program of the Nation's Universities and Colleges, was initiated in 1958, when President Eisenhower requested a national fitness movement.

Five years hence we have run the second survey, which does develop the progress and activity that has taken place in this organization.

We appreciate the fact that 354 or 66.4 per cent of the 536 member institutions responded to the circularized questionnaire. In 1956-57 there was a response of 84 per cent.

When you review the report you cannot help but be proud of and inspired by what the NCAA member institutions are doing in these areas which contribute so much to the physical fitness of our college youth. However, even though this report strikes many notes of excellent and most worthy achievements, this Committee would be remiss in our responsibility to you if we did not call your attention to those discordant notes that must be brought into harmony if the programs for which we are responsible are to make optimum contribution to fitness of college youth.

Our first reaction to the fact that since 1957 there has been more than a 17,000-man increase in the number of men competing in intercollegiate athletics which represents a projected increase of 10.9 per cent might well be one of smug satisfaction. Yet, when this increase is related to the over-all increase in the student population since 1956-57, we find that we have approximately the same percentage of students participating per institution. The opportunity for a college man to participate on intercollegiate teams is definitely de-

creased as the institution increases in size. The range depicted in the current report goes from 31 per cent participation in institutions under 750 to 6.1 per cent in those exceeding a 4000 male enrollment.

We have seen this large increase in enrollment, but the number of sports which we have on our campuses has not been correspondingly increased.

A matter of extreme seriousness to the committee, and a situation that should be a cause of alarm to all of you, is that in 1957 only 14.2 per cent of the NCAA membership did not require physical education for men whereas today 24.6 per cent are not requiring physical education. This represents a move of 12.4 per cent in the wrong direction.

Volunteer physical education is a poor substitute for required physical education, where skills are taught which induce further participation in intramural sports.

The current study reveals that participation in our intramural sports, recreation clubs, and informal recreational activities continues to increase at a rapid rate. Good as this is, we must remind ourselves that the degree of physical fitness developed in these areas is minimal when compared to what can be accomplished in inter-collegiate athletics and instructional physical education programs.

Athletic and physical education facilities continue to be expanded on our campuses but generally are not in proportion to the amount of construction under way in other areas to accommodate the ever-increasing number of students. Recent federal legislation for higher education makes funds available for certain types of physical education facility construction. The Committee is grateful to many of you who urged your legislators to lift restrictions pertaining to the construction of athletic and physical education facilities, and suggests that wherever possible this opportunity for expansion of facilities be used to the fullest.

A portion of the survey not included in the 1963 report is concerned with physical activity testing dealing with the classification, fitness, achievement, and skills of the students in our physical education programs. This will be mailed to you later, as an addendum.

In view of the foregoing comments and excellent conclusions and recommendations contained in Report No. 2, your Committee respectfully submits the following recommendations for your approval:

(1) That a strenuous and continuing effort be made to increase the number of teams in a given sport, such as 150-pound football teams.

(2) That as many new sports as possible be added to existing programs, particularly those in which Olympic competition is held.

(3) That we advocate more required physical education for men and women.

(4) The NCAA should give maximum support and encouragement to the growing program for development of women's competitive sports under their direction.

(5) That the membership encourage the adoption of testing programs which will serve to measure and motivate student participation.

The survey portrays the magnitude of the NCAA contribution to the nation's fitness and athletic posture. Our basic objectives are

the stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs. Anyone who carefully reviews this record of the NCAA membership must feel a deep sense of pride and accomplishment

Highlights of the record include:

143,778 students engaged in intercollegiate competition in 32 different sports

1,160,843 students engaged in intramural competition in 59 different sports

685 recreational clubs on campuses provide 55 different physical activities for 33,543 students

801,709 student participants in 56 different informal recreational activities.

This does not mention the 1525 basketball courts, the 965 handball courts, the 902 football fields, the 1849 softball fields, the 4845 tennis courts and the 826 gymnasiums, as well as all of the other facilities. But when you analyze these statistics and find in the case of tennis courts in these five years we have only gone up on an average from eight courts per institution to nine courts per institution, it is a small increase for what we have to do.

The Committee also is highly gratified by the growth of certain intercollegiate sports. For example, the number of institutions sponsoring intercollegiate soccer competition has increased in the past five years by 43.7 per cent. Cross-country running has enjoyed a 33 per cent increase and wrestling is being conducted by 31.3 per cent more NCAA members. Gymnastics is on the upswing with a 20.3 per cent increase.

When combined with the expansion of sports programs of the 20,000 high schools and the junior colleges of the United States, it is easy to see that this college-high school athletic program, which is unique to the United States alone, represents the true potential and hope for our Olympic future. If the high schools and colleges can install the same type of competitive programs we have in basketball and track and football to the Olympic sports of bicycling, canoeing, fencing, water polo, etc., the great athletic resources and strength of our 187 million people will be developed. The other organizations on whom the United States depended to develop winning Olympic competitors in these little-known sports have proven inadequate. Enlargement of your existing programs to assist these activities is urgently recommended.

Each member should provide physical activity programs for all students as well as the institution's administrative and faculty personnel. A whole new set of standards, as to financial budgets, personnel and facilities, must be established to do this job adequately, and all fitness advocates should advocate this progress.

We must not lose sight of our objectives. The nation's colleges and universities have an obligation to themselves and to the welfare of the nation to provide expanded and improved physical education, athletic and recreational programs. The responsibility for national leadership and performance rests with us. At the business

session, we will ask you to adopt a resolution to President Johnson, urging continuation of the National Council on Youth Fitness.

Colleges' Contributions to Athletic Fitness

Wiles Hallock has slides based on this latest report, which I will ask him to show you at this time.

(Mr. Hallock then presented a series of 22 slides; the text of these slides follows):

(slide) The school-college system. The school-college system is the most important national force in developing America's amateur athletic strength.

(slide) NCAA colleges and universities have merged as the most significant, single factor in providing broad sports leadership, competent athletic instruction, excellent training and competitive opportunities. The 612 NCAA members are justifiably proud of their contribution to athletics in the United States.

1,160,843 NCAA students engage in intramural competition in 59 different sports.

(slide) 143,778 NCAA students engage in intercollegiate competition in 32 different sports.

685 institutionally affiliated recreational clubs provide 55 different physical activities for 33,543 students.

(slide) An illustration of the facilities provided by NCAA member institutions: basketball courts, 1525; softball courts, 1849; tennis courts, 4845; handball courts, 965; plus 20,625 facilities for other sports.

(slide) Financing? . . . to maintain this vast program, NCAA colleges annually spend more than \$100,000,000.

(slide) Specifically . . . let's look at track and field.

(slide) 471 NCAA colleges (84.4% of membership) sponsor an intercollegiate track and field program.

24,227 students compete in intercollegiate track and field.*

65,085 students compete in intramural track and field.*

THUS, 89,312 students compete in track and field at NCAA institutions.

(slide) For the good of the sport . . .

397 institutions own outdoor tracks valued at \$1,900,000 . . . and 100 have indoor tracks worth almost \$7,500,000 . . .

93% of NCAA institutions conducting track and field programs incur an annual deficit of \$4,323,060.

In all—NCAA members spend over \$6,500,000 yearly on track and field.

(slide) The NCAA is happy to join with other leading sports organizations in the United States Track and Field Federation. The USTFF membership includes:

Athletic Institute

American Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation

National Association of Collegiate Commissioners

National Athletic Trainers' Association

National Collegiate Athletic Association

National Collegiate Track Coaches Association

*includes cross-country.

National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations
 National Junior College Athletic Association
 National Track and Field Association
 President's Council on Physical Fitness

(slide) USTFF Athletes . . . 682,926. USTFF schools, colleges and clubs provide track and field competition for 682,926 boys and girls throughout the year.

(slide) USTFF Coaches, 27,353

Head Coaches	16,919
Assistant Coaches	10,434
Athletic Trainers	1,872

(slide) USTFF members spend \$31,653,784 a year to support Track and Field. Total annual USTFF expenditure: 89.50% — \$28,328,534 direct subsidy—10.5% gate receipts.

(slide) Track promoters (including the AAU) depend on USTFF athletes.

Example No. 1: 1963 National AAU Track and Field Championships.

USTFF Athletes	162	(48½ %)
AAU	75	(23 %)
Armed Forces	52	(16 %)
Foreign and Others	—	(12½ %)

(slide) Example No. 2: One of the nation's great track classics—1963 Coliseum Relays, Los Angeles, California.

USTFF Athletes	272	(81 %)
AAU	51	(15½ %)
Armed Forces	8	(2½ %)
Foreign	3	(1 %)

(slide) NCAA also is the primary contributor to United States Olympic track and field.

Since World War II, 130 United States athletes have finished 6th or better in Olympic competition . . . 129 of them attended and competed for NCAA colleges.

(slide) Evidence indicates alarming neglect of track and field programs for the young and the post-graduate athlete. The USTFF is in process of remedying this situation through a progressive program of clinics, development and competition.

Even the AAU's own magazine (*Amateur Athlete*, Dr. Ernst Jokl) stresses the need for further competition to stimulate the post-college age athlete.

(slide) The USTFF has already embarked on an energetic developmental program. In 1963, more than 500,000 boys and girls participated in track and field clinics and competition designed especially for young athletes.

(slide) "The Federation is a partnership for athletic progress." All other U. S. amateur organizations with an interest in track and field are cordially invited to join.

(slide) The record of NCAA membership is a proud one in terms of administration . . . competition . . . development . . . facilities

... financing ... research ... and stimulation of intercollegiate and intramural athletics.

(slide) The NCAA pledges to continue in its efforts to keep America athletically strong. Its member colleges and universities eagerly accept the challenge to advance track and field in order to maintain and improve this country's stature in international competition.

(slide) What has the AAU contributed to track and field in 1963?

(slide) We ask that the AAU provide the United States with an accounting of what it contributes to track and field.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: In regard to Tom Hamilton's presentation, I have read very carefully the second bulletin. I recommend that you read it.

In accordance with Tom's presentation, I know there are some questions which will arise. Does anyone have a question to direct to Tom? There is a continued demand by undergraduates for additional activities, and Tom mentioned the finances and budget. Those are of interest to all of us. Does that stimulate a question?

THOMAS E. SMITH (Babson Institute): Mr. Hamilton, I read your report, and I see the great popularity of basketball. I have a question here which has intrigued me since 1961. Wouldn't you say that the NCAA should further college basketball development and intramural recreation?

MR. HAMILTON: Yes, that is certainly one of the things.

MR. SMITH: Wouldn't you say also that basketball grows in popularity the year around?

MR. HAMILTON: Well, it is a good activity the year round.

MR. SMITH: And grows in popularity the year round?

MR. HAMILTON: Okay.

MR. SMITH: Well, when the By-laws say you cannot play basketball in the University Division until October 15—doesn't there seem to be a conflict there?

MR. HAMILTON: Well, this question can be decided on the floor of the Convention. I believe it is one of the amendments proposed. Certainly basketball is one of the great activities for fitness and can be played the year round by individuals. I believe the substance of the present restriction is based on the fact that the sport of basketball had some disastrous results from organized basketball outside of the control of the NCAA or other collegiate conferences or administrative control, and that I believe was why restrictions were placed on the playing of basketball outside of the school year.

MR. SMITH: I realize that. If the NCAA were to regulate it, because it is a regulatory body, why couldn't basketball be continued through the summer?

MR. HAMILTON: I cannot answer that. I know there is considerable feeling among a lot of people that basketball should be played or can be played on playgrounds in the summertime by those interested in it, and the main point I think is that it does not get too organized under auspices over which you have no control.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: That is a good question and a provocative one.

Are there other questions? Financial?

VIRGIL SLEIGHT (University of Miami): (Concerning federal aid. How can you receive financial aid for building of athletic facilities?

Mr. HAMILTON: Athletic facilities, when they are combined with physical education activities. The language of the federal bills for higher education was very restrictive and eliminated any possibility of construction for either athletic or physical education purposes. Through the good offices of Bill Reed's Legislative Committee and the activities of many of you working with Congressmen and Senators, this language was changed to permit the construction of facilities for physical education and fitness purposes on the campus.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: I know that is very informative and very helpful to a lot of the representatives here. There has been considerable work done, as Tom has suggested, in changing the language of the bill.

Are there other questions?

All right then, gentlemen, thank you very, very much, Tom, for a fine presentation and a wonderful job on the brochure.

In the next category of our discussion, I am going to ask Mr. Richard C. Larkins of Ohio State, who is chairman of this committee, to introduce his subject and then the members of his panel.

(Mr. Richard C. Larkins assumed the chair.)

Developments in Women's Competition

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Thank you very much, Eppy.

Ladies and gentlemen, in introducing this subject, I will make it as brief as possible. There has been an increasing amount of interest within the NCAA, particularly the Executive Committee and the Council, in the progress and development of women athletes.

I would like to point out clearly that there is no attempt to move into the activities which are very well handled by competent leadership. I think our purpose today is merely to understand what the women are doing. I think we have enough to do in solving some of our own problems without attempting to solve the problems of the women.

We have here today two lovely people, eminently qualified to at least explain to us the problems that they confront, the help that they need, and whatever understanding they may secure from this eminent body of men.

Mrs. SARA STAFF JERNIGAN

I would like, without further ado, to present the first lady, Mrs. Sara Staff Jernigan. Mrs. Jernigan is from Stetson University, DeLand, Florida. She is a past president of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. She is a past chairman of the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of that Association. In addition, Mrs. Jernigan is chairman of the Women's Board of the Olympic Development Committee, and just recently, in November, was the director of an outstanding, successful clinic, the First Institute for Girls' and Women's Sports, that was held at Norman, Oklahoma.

MRS. SARA STAFF JERNIGAN (Stetson University): Thank you, Mr. Larkins. This is a new experience, to say the least, for me.

You are all leaders, or you wouldn't be here. It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity to speak to you and to tell you a little about our work on the national scene, and then my colleague, Dr. Marguerite Clifton, will tell you a little bit about the work being done in the competitive athletics in various parts of the United States. I am going to give an over-all picture of this.

In order for me to present to you some of the sports education problems, I shall have to briefly trace the role of women's physical education programs up to the present time.

Women physical educators discovered quickly that physical education had to be aligned closely with the feminine culture in the United States to be accepted by both men and women as a suitable educational activity required of girls, if there were to be physical education at all. This fact was one of the reasons highly competitive events were banned in the past from girls' programs. Events popular as spectator interscholastic sports, and therefore financially self-supporting, are mainly activities designed for boys. They are activities in which the girls look like poor imitators of the men. They are activities in which the girls with a masculine build can more rapidly excel. These major sports, as you call them, fit our American culture very well, but they were never designed to express the sports elements common both to masculine and feminine culture in the United States. By sponsoring interscholastic competition in these spectator sports where the Tom-boy characteristics of the girl were highlights to success, we labeled physical education as masculine in the eyes of much of the lay public.

With the banning of interscholastic sports for girls the philosophy centered around an emphasis on a broad program and a wide variety of sport skills for each girl. The purpose here was in part to help each girl try out a broad span of activities and find several in which she could develop enough interest to use them voluntarily in her out-of-school recreation life as a way of supplementing daily living to include body maintenance. The typical class program was augmented with opportunities for after-school activities in the carefully organized intramural program.

As a result of this philosophy and emphasis, we find that women's programs have in general been broader, more carefully thought out, and more conscientiously taught than have the men's class programs.

The women's emphasis on the importance of physical skills to every girl is, of course, commendable, and we are very proud of many of the programs in effect around the country. However, we find in many schools that our program lacks in stimulus, help, and inspiration of the motor-gifted girl. She is often lost in the mediocrity of classroom or in the sloppy playing of uncoached intramural teams that are not really teams but a group of individuals playing on the same court. Without incentive, her motor abilities may not be apparent to her or to her teacher. If her potentiality is recognized, she must turn to out-of-school organizations, if they are available in her community, for help in developing any skill well enough to even think of trying out for the Olympic Games.

For more than four years, now, the Division for Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation has said even more emphatically than in the past that whenever time and space are available without curtailment of programs of all girls, special help and challenging experiences should be given the motor-gifted girl. Women are starting to do more with the skilled girl on the college level, and if you look around the country today, you will find many more opportunities for girls to become more highly skilled through special college programs than were available five years ago. This trend is good, but it is a little late in life and still only a meager approach to the problem.

Women physical education teachers work so hard now many of them switch to the classroom during the later years of their teaching. Quite a few of our women college majors choose a teaching minor basically from the "when I get older . . ." standpoint.

We can ask for more teachers. This is a hard time financially for schools, and furthermore, women physical education teachers are, and have been for many years, in short supply.

A very recent crucial problem which is having an adverse effect in the women's programs for the highly skilled has loomed on the horizon. This is permitting women to participate on so-called men's varsity teams. In reality the act of admitting a woman to the membership of a men's intercollegiate team makes that team not a men's team but a mixed team of the sexes and therefore it is a misrepresentation of the team personnel. This strange twist has developed an alarming paradoxical enigma in the intercollegiate sports world for both men's and women's varsity sport teams.

To illustrate my statement, I shall tell you about the No. 1 girl on the Women's Varsity Tennis Team.

Last year Denise Wall played on the women's tennis team and also in the home matches of the men's tennis team, if conflict did not occur between the two teams.

This year Denise informed me that she will play only on the men's team. This unheard of situation has resulted in an unsolved dilemma. The men's varsity tennis coach needs her on his team and is delighted with her decision.

This approved situation by many of the college coaches could backfire in that men now have the right to be members of a women's intercollegiate sports team. I look for this reversed situation to happen any day now.

At any rate, we need your help. This whole critical problem of team membership, with men and women participating as members of the same team, needs to be resolved and a policy statement by NCAA would greatly ease a most unhappy situation. We are sure that this problem, as related to you, is becoming a serious growing concern of many men coaches as well as women coaches across the nation.

Another problem is the lack of good plants, facilities and equipment for women's physical education programs. In the majority of colleges the women are housed in a cast-off men's gymnasium which often is not conducive to a well-rounded and sound educational program for the women.

Obviously we cannot quickly give girls opportunities to work

toward advanced skills and more challenging experiences in every sport. One of the basic aspects of this problem rests in the choice of activities in which these challenging experiences are made available to girls.

If we look over our field of Olympic sports carefully we find that some physical activities are considered more acceptable than others for the feminine American girl. They are: figure skating, dressage, skiing, swimming, diving, tennis, archery, fencing, gymnastics, volleyball and all track and field events with the exception of the "shot put." I am sure that steps toward completion of our program goals that include sound opportunities for the motor-gifted girl through school physical education programs should be carefully based on activities that are closely aligned with our American concepts of femininity to be readily accepted by the girl, by her parents, by the school, by the community, and by the nation as being worthwhile experiences in her development as a woman. A young girl in pursuing her activities wants to keep her real identity as a woman. We made an earlier mistake in the choice of activities we tried to highlight through imitation of the boys. We must not make that same mistake again; nor can we stay at this low skill level in our programs.

Where shall we start? What steps shall we take? There are those who believe the best procedure is to increase the number of competitive events for girls and women—run more races, organize more meets, have more state, district, and national events. Others, including the Women's Board of the United States Olympic Development Committee, believe we must provide more instruction, more coaching, and more practice. To provide more instruction we must train more women teachers, because the quality and quantity of the job done will be in direct proportion to the quality and quantity of leadership.

It was this philosophy that prompted the Women's Board of the United States Olympic Development Committee to conceive the idea of the Institute and to invite the Division for Girls' and Women's Sports, which was the most exciting development for the furtherance of girls' and women's sports in the history of the nation.

The challenge to provide opportunities for the American woman to take her share in sports leadership role in the nation was eagerly accepted by 216 delegates who attended this first National Institute on Girls' Sports, which was held November 4-9, 1963, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman. The Institute attracted representatives from every state in the Union, including Hawaii and Alaska. All affiliated sports organizations sent at least one or more delegates who responded with great enthusiasm to the appeal to add force of new vitality to the course of events for girls' and women's sports.

The over-all purpose of the Institute was to increase the depth of experience and expand opportunities for girls and women in sports. While this purpose should be widely interpreted to include many sports, for the purpose of the Institute, the areas of track and field and gymnastics were selected for emphasis. The reasons why these activities were selected are that track skills are so basic to many other sport skills; track is easier to include in physical education school programs because of the nominal cost of equipment and facilities; and girls want to learn gymnastics today because it denotes

a feminine self-image, and it is a graceful activity comparable to dance.

The staff of speakers gave the delegates an insight to new creative ideas, significant knowledges, unique tools and techniques for use in training other teachers in their respective states.

Each member of a state team (usually three representatives) was charged with organizing and conducting workshops in their home states for women teachers which will implement the goals of the National Institute. Through these state Institutes many women teachers in the nation will be trained on how to teach basic skills in gymnastics and track and field.

Our greatest need is to raise the national average of performance by girls in all sports. At the present time we are not as concerned about the women champions as some people are, but if we had many, many more near champions, we would be a better nation and we would have superior women champions, unsurpassed by any other nation. So our first step to achieve this goal is to train teachers how to teach the athletic activities that are not offered in thousands of public schools and colleges today. The National Institute was the first step.

Qualified observers and representatives of affiliated organizations were unanimous in their opinion that the project represented the "greatest break through" in sports history. It was the first significant nationwide effort to meet the rapidly changing sports needs of girls and women.

The Women's Board of the United States Olympic Development Committee plans to have another National Institute on Girls' Sports in the fall of 1965. The emphasis will possibly be on Olympic sports other than track and field and gymnastics. The extension of the 1965 Institute plans are completely dependent upon the amount of funds contributed to the Women's Board for their national development program.

We also plan to have regional clinics, and we hope in the future to have sport camps where we will train teachers and train young girls of all ages, and we would like to make this a continuing thing under the sponsorship of the Women's Board of the USODC.

Possibly one of the most valued lessons learned by the men and women in attendance at the National Institute on Girls' Sports was, when given the opportunity to talk over our problems we (men and women) gain a mutual understanding and significantly the realization that we can resolve our professional problems and needs better by cooperatively supporting one another's programs. The full value of the success of the Institute is attributed to the magnificent support the men gave to the women participants on the state and national levels, including the men speakers and teachers of the Institute. Only through mutual understanding and appreciation; only by pooling resources in sincere cooperation can our profession discontinue its dichotomous efforts and become the national and international influential educational medium we believe it to be. The co-educational Institute and the opportunity to discuss our problems with you today is a testimony to this statement.

The faith and astute guidance of Tom Hamilton, as the former Chairman of the United States Olympic Development Committee,

and also Dick Larkins, who was the recent Chairman of the United States Olympic Committee, has been the greatest morale booster to the Women's Board. We are deeply grateful to you both for your inspiring leadership and cooperative support of all of our creative endeavors.

With the full support, understanding and cooperative effort of each member of NCAA, the college women physical education teachers can and will become a strong contributory factor and a significant creative force to the athletic development of the motor-skilled college girl.

DR. MARGUERITE A. CLIFTON

MR. LARKINS: Thank you very much, Mrs. Jernigan.

Now, gentlemen, it is my pleasure to present Dr. Marguerite Clifton, of the University of California, Los Angeles, who is the vice president of the AAHPER and chairman of the Girls' and Women's Sports Division, one of the most eminent leaders in girls' sports activities in the United States.

Dr. Clifton.

DR. MARGUERITE A. CLIFTON (University of California): I hope that this unique first has been as pleasurable for many of you gentlemen as it has been for Mrs. Jernigan and myself.

"Girls on a Men-Only Team."

"Co-ed Beats Male in Tennis Match."

"Girl Member of Men's Freestyle Relay Team."

"Girl Pitcher for Little League."

Newspaper and magazine headlines such as these are surely signs of our times, and, in part, may be responsible for consideration of this topic this afternoon. Undoubtedly some of you in this audience recently have been faced with questions, if not problems, concerning intercollegiate competition for women students in your own institutions. Though competition of this nature has occurred in isolated situations in the United States over the past several decades, it is only recently that we have observed heightened interest in and an expansion of intercollegiate programs for women.

In considering the potential headaches which may accrue from women's intercollegiate sports, it might be easier for all of us to close our eyes and hope that they will go away if we don't look.

For men whose entire lives have been devoted to sports as performers, coaches, and administrators it must appear strange that in our sports-loving nation we do not have highly developed inter-scholastic and intercollegiate sports programs for girls; strange indeed when we recall that women's teams from Stanford and California engaged in intercollegiate basketball games before 1900, that women's basketball tournaments were scheduled in the Midwest in the early 1900's, and that swimming and tennis competition was held in the state of Oregon. It should be noted, however, that these events were rare and took place despite the cultural portrayal of the ideal young woman as the matron skilled in taking care of her husband, bearing and rearing children, and maintaining an efficient and calm household.

Whatever progress was made in the development of intercollegiate programs for women prior to 1925, it quickly diminished in tempo as women physical educators became fearful that the scope of

their programs would soon engender the knotty problems already encountered by the men. There was already some evidence of unnecessary commercialism, great display of emotionalism, and unwarranted exploitation of girls in sports. Teachers of girls' physical education worked even harder to reinforce the cultural image of the woman in the 1920's and 1930's by selecting for their programs physical activities that were considered "ladylike." Participation in golf, tennis, badminton, and swimming was considered appropriate by the public viewing our sportswomen. On the other hand, the femininity of girls performing in basketball, softball, and track and field competition was sometimes questioned.

We observed in the post-World War II period the emancipation of women in sports in the United States. Many factors in our culture contributed to this phenomenon. The war needs demanded the services of women which took them out of their homes. Generally, the women's war effort served to change the cultural image of the woman. Paralleling this change in the cultural image of the woman has been the increasing affluence of our society. Physical recreation facilities have tripled during the post-war period.

The most recent college generations include many girls who accept the role of sports in their present and future lives and, more than one might expect, enter college with great proficiency in one or more sports and a desire to excel in the performance of these. Consequently, increasing pressure has been placed upon college women's physical education departments to provide sports competition that will be challenging and satisfying to girls of this performance caliber.

With this brief historical perspective in mind, let us consider the current status of intercollegiate sports opportunities for women. In May of last year, I had occasion to conduct a sample survey of ten collegiate institutions spotted throughout the United States. The results of the survey, though by no means comprehensive, do provide an indication of the trends in women's intercollegiate sports.

1. Eight of the ten schools indicate regular participation in collegiate sponsored events. Most of these responses cited scheduled games, matches, and/or tournaments in tennis, aquatics, bowling, and golf. One school also participates in badminton, fencing, and archery. Two of the ten schools responding participate in team sport activities—basketball, volleyball, softball and field hockey.

2. Each college reported that it participated in these scheduled events with as few as three or as many as twelve other institutions. Very often these institutions did not compete against the same school each year. There is no obligation for each to participate in the same event each year.

3. Only one of the ten schools reported that their group of participating colleges meets each year to establish policies, procedures, and schedules for conducting the competitive programs among their institutions during the ensuing year. Several schools reported that they establish dates for competitive events and suggest necessary procedures either through meetings at scheduled conventions or through correspondence. One group in Ohio meets yearly to establish tentative schedules, confirmed later by letter. It does not, however, determine policy for this intercollegiate com-

petition. A group on the Pacific Coast meets twice a year in an advisory capacity.

4. The schools reporting these types of meetings are represented by women faculty members, some accompanied by a student representative. None of the eight schools reported representation by men at schedule meetings.

5. Two groups meet once each fall, and two groups meet three times yearly.

I would make three observations: First, there is scheduled intercollegiate competition for women occurring throughout the United States. We have no evidence indicating the degree of participation, that is, the number of colleges participating in this program. Second, this small sample survey reveals that the individual-dual sports activities are most frequently scheduled rather than the team sports. Third, we have policies for use in conducting the events cited above. These policies, however, have been developed by individual institutions and do not apply to a group of colleges participating together in various sports.

Increased and widespread scheduling of competitive events has required the consideration of leaders concerning the conduct of these events. One major university reports that eligibility for participation in major and minor campus activities, as determined by a student-faculty committee, applies to women participating in intercollegiate sports. That is, no special eligibility requirement has been established for women athletes. The Women's Extramural Committee of the Athletic Association of Western Universities has almost completed its first statement on "Policies for Women's Intercollegiate Competition." A Southern California student organization comprised of some twenty private and state colleges is currently developing a similar statement to guide their expanded scheduling and conduct of competitive events. The National Association for Physical Education of College Women approved a resolution last June to develop a policy statement for guiding intercollegiate competition for women. It is worth noting that, confronted with these pressures to provide increased intercollegiate sports opportunities for women, no individual, school, conference, or organization has publicly questioned the validity and necessity of providing an expanded program.

Women must assume leadership for these newly developing intercollegiate programs. To do so, however, without the advice and assistance of experienced athletic administrators would be foolish. Conversely, it would be equally foolish for men to take on the responsibility of administering women's athletic programs without the cooperation and assistance of capable women physical educators. There is no doubt that the successful development of women's intercollegiate programs now can be achieved only through the mutual cooperation and effort of men and women leaders on each campus supporting these programs.

In viewing the problems inherent in women's organized competitive sports programs, we should always operate on one basic premise. Men are uniquely different from women, therefore, their answers to problems fundamental to sports programs will not al-

ways be satisfactory ready-made solutions which can be superimposed upon the women's program. Failure to observe this premise is undoubtedly the greatest fear that many women leaders have as they move cautiously ahead with this latest development in competition.

Now let us consider the major problems unique to women who will develop intercollegiate programs. First, the thought of scheduling games or matches with five or six colleges to comprise a season in a given sport is only now becoming acceptable to many women physical educators. The concept of awarding a conference championship in women's sports, however, still remains unacceptable to most women physical educators.

Second, the organization and conduct of women's sports programs, intramural and extramural traditionally have been conceived as the joint responsibility of students and faculty. Naturally you smile as you imagine student athletes sharing the administration of your complex men's programs. I believe that in at least these initial stages of development, student interest and concerns should be reflected in planning women's intercollegiates.

Third, the women's faculty has always considered the administration of women's sports to be within their jurisdiction. As large universities seek new administrative patterns for their recreation and athletic programs, a logical home with university approval and financial support must be found for the expanding women's intercollegiate program. Conceivably, this new home may be in the athletic department rather than in the physical education department. The advent of this type of situation raises the question, To whom will be given the responsibility for administering and staffing the program?

Fourth, the supply of women faculty competent to coach girls at this level of competition is fairly negligible. We must face the problems of interesting superior women athletes in learning coaching techniques, and finding appropriate means of employing them in the college and university setting.

Fifth, the domestic struggle for control of international competition already has affected women competitors. With the greater involvement of college women in sports competition, faculty must be appraised of the implications of this situation.

These problems are unique to us, the women, and I cite them now because your knowledge of them is necessary if you are to assist with the organization of women's intercollegiate programs.

Financial support of the women's intercollegiate program is undoubtedly the most serious concern shared by the men and women. Long accustomed to the concept of major sports supporting minor sports, it must be difficult for you to conceive of a program that will not and should not be based on admission receipts. For this reason, the extent of the women's intercollegiate program in each institution will depend upon the financial resources and the willingness of the administration to endorse a logical and reasonable plan for the women.

What can you, the athletic directors and faculty representatives, do to render assistance in the development of the women's intercollegiate program on your campus?

1. Explore the status of women's sports competition on your campus. This means getting acquainted with the women's physical education faculty, familiarizing yourself with their philosophy of competition, and learning about their existing program.

2. Insist that the women assume the leadership and responsibility for future action in the competitive picture, but offer your assistance. This means that all attempts to organize the girls for competitive experiences should be channeled through the structure established for this, and if none exists, help the faculty create one. Avoid the technique used by one major university recently. Desirous of a girls' competitive swim team, the athletic director's office published a call for sign-ups without ever consulting the women's faculty for suggestions. A serious deterrent to the potential growth of women's intercollegiate on that campus was raised with this single action.

3. Encourage the girls to compete in sports of their choice rather than urging a men's schedule of activities on them.

As we consider the future and potential growth of women's intercollegiate athletics, it may become necessary soon to create an organization such as yours that will define general policies recommended for intercollegiate competition and serve as an enforcement agency for all member schools. The organization which I represent, the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and specifically, the Division for Girls' and Women's Sports, does not and should not function in this capacity. The Division, or DGWS as it is more commonly known, establishes and publishes rules, trains officials, and recommends policy and standards for guiding the conduct of competition. Perhaps its major contribution which actually embodies the functions mentioned is that of guiding women physical educators and school administrators in the development of their philosophical beliefs concerning the competition of girls and women in sports. Our statement of competition policy, only recently revised, will help further your understanding of your local program. The many efforts to develop local and definitive statements of policy and procedure, mentioned earlier, are all based on this one document. It is hoped that my concluding suggestions will, if necessary, open the way toward cooperative efforts between the men and the women concerned with women's intercollegiate programs on your campus.

MR. LARKINS: Gentlemen, for the windup of our panel, I am going to call back to our microphone, Tom Hamilton. I would like, before I call Tom here, to explain, despite the fine description of Tom's abilities in the past by Eppy, one fact remains, that as chairman of the United States Olympic Development Committee, it was under his jurisdiction that the Women's Board was created, and I think the impetus given to this whole movement by Tom Hamilton needs to be recognized.

I would like, Tom, for you to give your concluding remarks.

T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities):

Ladies and gentlemen, I have a basic philosophy about women, and that is to admire and listen, and that has been a very enjoyable occupation of mine for the last few minutes, to admire and listen to these charming women.

I got into this in a funny way. I was wondering, from the Olympic standpoint, what we could do to have a comprehensive women's program, and why we didn't have it in the United States. I talked to Ray Duncan and Art Daniels, and a few other competent people in the field of physical education, and they said, "There is only one way to do it, and that is to get prominent women of stature in the field of physical education or women with a forward outlook, and try to get them to take the leadership and give them the ball."

This is what Dick and I were able to ask of Sara Jernigan and her colleague, Thelma Bishop, and Anne Patterson of San Francisco State, Kathleen Lay of Michigan, Marguerite Clifton, and many others. What I can say is that I have found out through this that if all of us will just throw the ball to them with regard to women's sports and give them the support which they should get on our campus, they will do it.

You may not want to have money coming out of your budget, but you should cooperate if it has to come out of there. It should be recommended by all of you that this be established on the campus, and they should get funds from the administration for this purpose.

The other thing I would recommend is that it be placed in the direction or under the direction of these competent women.

I attended the National Institute. I have never been to a meeting where there was such enthusiasm and which I think is going to do such a great job.

I am sure this is a break-through in women's sports, and I commend our leaders on this. I ask that you give it support in your own institutions and in your own area to your college leaders.

The high school program always follows the college program, and I think the greatest gain really will be made in the high school area, but it has to be done first in the college, and there has to be an area of opportunity in the college for girls who start in, in high school, to obtain these higher skills in competitive sports.

We need this from a fitness standpoint. We need it from an Olympic standpoint, and certainly for the enjoyment of life. Where we see golf courses and tennis courts populated more by women than men, I think the girls rate the opportunity that boys have absorbed for a long time. Thank you.

MR. LARKINS: Thank you very much, Tom.

I would like to express my own personal appreciation to Mrs. Jernigan coming from Florida, Dr. Clifton coming from California, to help us in the understanding of the program for women's competitive athletics. Certainly I express my appreciation to Tom Hamilton for helping and serving with us on the panel, and with that expression of appreciation, I would turn the mike back to Eppy Barnes, in case there are any questions to the ladies or to Tom.

(Chairman Barnes resumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Dick, our sincere thanks to you and your committee, and our appreciation to Mrs. Jernigan and Dr. Clifton.

Now, gentlemen, I know I saw some note-taking while the discussion was going on. Are there any questions that may supplement?

I did note, too, that we have some common problems, and they have many problems different from ours. But there seems to be a meeting of the minds, and I am very gratified by the presentation, which is certainly new and unique in our history, and we are very grateful for it. So are there questions to be directed at the panel?

If not, Dick and Tom have expressed their thanks. I, by virtue of office, now express official thanks from the National Collegiate Athletic Association to Mrs. Jernigan and Dr. Clifton for accepting our invitation, taking up their time to come here and make their presentation to us. Our sincere thanks to both of you.

The next item is the panel on "The Intercollegiate Athletic Image," and Ferron C. Losee of Los Angeles State College will be chairman of that part of our program.

(Mr. Losee assumed the chair.)

The Intercollegiate Athletic Image

CHAIRMAN LOSEE: The intercollegiate athletic image is something that suggests a whole cluster of questions and we think some very serious questions. I would like to have presented an introductory statement on the seriousness of the athletic image across this nation.

But rather than do that, I want to introduce the panel, then introduce especially C. Wiles Hallock, the Director of Public Relations for NCAA, and let him give you a summary statement of the athletic image, and then William R. Reed, Commissioner for the Big Ten Conference; James Corbett, Athletic Director of Louisiana State University. If they are so inclined—and I am sure that they will be—they can make a statement, after Mr. Hallock has given you the text of our panel.

Without further ado, Wiles Hallock.

C. WILES HALLOCK (National Collegiate Athletic Association Staff):

This is a serious subject, and the only reason that I feel that we can curtail this particular speech is that the basic material contained in it is included in a report which I made earlier to the Long-Range Planning Committee, and the entire section of that report is included in the report to the Council, which will become a part of the permanent records of this Convention. I would hope that those of you concerned with the intercollegiate athletic image would review that material.

I am going to cut down this material, and if I am successful in doing it, it will go smoothly. If not, there may be a little fumbling and stumbling.

We are all interested in our image. We are critical of ourselves, and when we look at ourselves in the mirror we are constantly concerned with the appearance we show to others. This is more true of ourselves personally, as individuals, than any other contact, but it is also true of us as a group, especially those of us engaged in intercollegiate athletics. We look at ourselves to ascertain, if we can, just how to look our best, and then we seek to see to it that our best appearance is one that those about us, the general public particularly, will also see and believe in.

I would like to talk, first of all, of what I believe is the present image of intercollegiate athletics; secondly, what it should be. I am

sure what I have to say is not representative of all ideas on the subject, but I hope it will stimulate some thought. To me the implementation of public relations at the national level of intercollegiate athletics is completely dependent on the effective public relations on every level—personal, institutional, the conference level, and finally the national level.

What is the present image? Although no survey has been made to establish without question, I think:

1. The image is a divergent one.

2. The image is muddled by the failure to reconcile the conduct of our programs within the framework of educational objectives with the entertainment and financial aspects of our program presentation.

Let's go first to Point 1. From the survey made by Carl Erickson for the first meeting of the Long-Range Planning Committee last July, it seems obvious that those questioned within intercollegiate athletics disagree about the present image. This being the case, it may be logical to assume that our external public image is also varied.

Secondly, the image is muddy. There is no question about that. This question I think is keyed to the important second one, "What should our image be?" because today our image is muddled by what I think is a basic paradox. One fundamental dilemma which former NCAA president, Frank Gardner, pointed out in his response to Dr. Erickson's earlier questionnaire:

"The NCAA needs to assume leadership in formulating a basic philosophy of the purpose and program of intercollegiate athletics within the framework of the primary reason for existence of colleges and universities—that of education. The philosophy heretofore developed has bowed in this direction, but after the preliminary bow has developed a philosophy of participation and programming largely within the area of marketing and economic competition as a business enterprise."

I think this is what essentially muddies our image. Aren't these the horns of the dilemma which must be reconciled before it can be said with a real degree of certainty, "What should it be?"

The NCAA Public Relations Committee several years ago, worked very hard on an NCAA Public Relations Manual. One of the statements in that manual, which I will pull out of this report right now, says this:

"We have an obligation to see to it that our purposes and objectives are constant and the end results are true; fulfilling that obligation, we have a sister responsibility to see to it that our internal and external publics are acquainted with the true scope and meaning of our program."

I doubt if many people here would quarrel with that statement.

But I also think it is obvious that the general public image of intercollegiate athletics includes in addition to what I have just cited, or instead of what I have said, in addition to the philosophical and educational objectives, two things, first, a much greater emphasis on winning than we profess to; and secondly, as Dr. Gardner has

so well said, "participation and programming largely within the area of marketing and economic competition as a business enterprise."

Now, if this is so, wouldn't it be better to integrate this financial interest, since it surely does exist, into our athletic philosophy? And wouldn't it be better to include the business end of it in our objectives, rather than to pretend they aren't there or ignore them or completely submerge them in the flow of oratory about educational ideals? I wouldn't suggest this if I didn't think it could be made a part and parcel of our educational idea.

Winning as an object in itself can be ugly, but not when it stands with our other purposes and objectives and is justified. Money for its own sake can be criticized, but can't the financial aspects of major football programs and TV and bowl games be justified? Do not these aspects support or help support our non-income sports? Cannot the economic aspects of our programs be a part of the educational objective even though they accrue in greater measure to some institutions than others? Wouldn't those interpreting our programs react more favorably to what is idealistic in our philosophy if we faced more squarely the practicalities inherent to the conduct of them?

As Wilfred H. Crowley, S. J., replied to Dr. Erickson's questionaire:

"The NCAA could in its public relations program emphasize that at most collegiate institutions intercollegiate athletics are a matter of deficit financing and that those who make any profits channel them into athletic and physical education facilities for the whole student body."

Finally, I would like to conclude with this: It is important to remember that no public relations program in behalf of any product or activity can, in the long range, be more effective or of higher quality than the product or activity itself. What the public image of intercollegiate athletics may be at a particular time may not be the true one because of lack of understanding or misunderstanding. The public image may be less attractive than the true one because of failure to properly communicate. This can be remedied. But if there are inherent weaknesses and/or contradictions in the philosophy or conduct of intercollegiate athletics at any level, no amount of public relations effectiveness will consistently conceal these weaknesses and contradictions or explain them away.

It is therefore important not to "put the cart before the horse." Improved public relations, even a near-perfect program, is not the solution to many of the most basic problems which confront us.

An improved image of intercollegiate athletics, however, can eliminate obstacles in the path of solutions, can lessen resistance on the part of both internal and external publics, can replace antagonism with sympathy, and obstruction with cooperation. Good public relations is the lubricant which keeps the mechanism running smoothly.

There will never be completely effective public relations, however, until all those engaged in intercollegiate athletics recognize their own obligation and responsibility to the overall effort. This

seems obvious, but no amount of proper technique and skill on the part of the public relations and information specialist can counteract the statements or actions of a coach, supporter, or administrator unaware of his responsibility—unaware or deliberately speaking and acting from the selfish, short-term viewpoint, unrelated by moral and ethical considerations to the athlete in his charge, his opponent, or the proper philosophy and objectives of amateur athletics.

Good public relations is everyone's business! And in saying that I am not excluding anything I should be doing to further good public relations in the NCAA and for intercollegiate athletics.

CHAIRMAN LOSEE: Thank you, Wiles. I hope that all of you will go into his report very thoroughly, because he skipped through that rapidly. I think it is something you should look at.

I want Bill Reed to make a statement. He has had a great deal of background in public relations and intercollegiate athletics, and I think he is qualified to make a statement.

WILLIAM R. REED (Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference): Thank you. Even in this abbreviated report, Wiles has indicated an awareness. He leaves very little for the others of us on the panel to say.

I would, however, like to reiterate some of his points as emphasis upon aspects of public relations effort that are meaningful to me and perhaps to add a point or two of my own.

Reference was made to the NCAA Public Relations Manual. This, if you do not recall it, is a very, very valuable document. It is no touchstone, but it is one deserving of frequent reference, both as to the techniques and as to the posture of public relations. I believe it would be in order, for the NCAA to reactivate that publication.

Wiles made the point that no public relations program can in the long range be more effective or of higher quality than the product itself. If there are flaws or weaknesses in the philosophy or conduct of intercollegiate athletics, no amount of public relations effectiveness will conceal those weaknesses or explain them away. This represents a basic premise of public relations or image making as far as I am concerned and as far as my studies of public relations have taken me in the years that I have been associated with this field.

The point is simply this: We must work constantly for solid bases of conduct and relations in intercollegiate athletics. Imagery is singularly inappropriate to an institution which takes its justification from within the framework of an educational program. It is the base which counts.

Wiles also made a point that public relations is everybody's business. We live in a goldfish bowl. We are subject to constant inspection, not only by the external public but by the internal public. We must keep in mind, it seems to me, that athletics in no small degree is the showcase of the educational system, and the educational system in this country is the source in the minds of most, if not all, Americans of the richer and fuller life.

For better or for worse, athletics is a major point of contact with that system by a vast segment of the American public. Accordingly, whatever we do, whoever we are in relation to athletics, that which

we do is not only closely examined, but reflects for good or otherwise upon our educational system first, and upon athletics second.

A final point I wish to make is a point which is contained in some of Wiles' remarks, but also emphasized in the Public Relations Manual. In any public relations effort—and I think it is particularly appropriate in intercollegiate athletics—we should be positive. I often feel that in intercollegiate athletics we tend to become defeatists in resolving the stresses, strains, contradictions that do exist in our field, just as they exist in every other field of human endeavor, so much so, it seems to me, that sometimes we tend to debase our own program.

Gentlemen, this is not a bad program with which we are associated. In my early years in athletics I was constantly concerned, and I still am, about the element of hypocrisy: Are we doing what we say? Are we saying what we are doing?

We need to speak up for our strengths and not of our weaknesses. We need to develop self respect, and we need to develop mutual respect. We need to be worthy of our program.

As I say, this is the foundation upon which we work, but we are unworthy when we do not give our all, including our confidence. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LOSEE: Thank you, Bill. I cannot help but recall, in connection with what Bill has brought out very well, a statement made by a president in speaking to a group of about eight other presidents. He stated that the attack was not on the athletic program itself but it was on the coaches, the athletic directors and those who administered athletics. He said, these people, a few of them, are incompetent, they are dishonest, and they are selfish.

Well, it certainly is unsound reasoning to discredit a program which has intrinsic educational value because of incompetent people, and yet that is what is happening to us, and that is what is causing I think the poor image across the nation as far as athletics are concerned.

Jim Corbett, Athletic Director of Louisiana State University.

JAMES J. CORBETT (Louisiana State University): Thank you. Normally it would take me some forty-five minutes to project my personal views regarding the all-important subject, but I must confess I agree essentially with the opinions rendered by these two astute gentlemen.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LOSEE: Since this has been a very brief summary of what I think was a well prepared panel discussion, we hope that we get another crack at you later. Thank you very much, gentlemen, for participating.

(Mr. Barnes resumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Gentlemen, we have an opportunity here. We are running a little behind. It is five-thirty. But we still have time to show ourselves back there. I want to express my deep appreciation to the chairman and to the panel, and also remind you that the content is such here that it should be home work for all of us. Are there any questions any member would like to direct to any member of the panel?

If not, gentlemen, I want to express my appreciation to the people who have participated in the round table discussion this afternoon.

In conclusion, just before we adjourn, I would like to remind you that in this room tomorrow morning at nine o'clock will start the second session of the General Round Table. Nine o'clock sometimes is difficult to meet at these meetings, but I hope you will make a special effort.

Gentlemen, I adjourn the meeting. Thank you very much.

(The Convention recessed at 5:30 p.m.)

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 7, 1964

THE CONVENTION CONVENED at 9:20 a.m., Everett D. Barnes, Chairman, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: We will now open the General Round Table Discussion for this morning. The meeting was scheduled for nine, but I know as the Convention progresses it becomes exceedingly harder each day to get up on time.

This morning we have three gentlemen who are going to talk about the Television Committee's work, and they are Paul Brechler of the Western Athletic Conference, Homer Cooke of our own National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, and Asa Bushnell of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. So, to kick off the meeting and to start the program, I am going to ask for a report, first, from Paul Brechler, who is chairman of the Television Committee.

Television Discussion

PAUL W. BRECHLER (Western Athletic Conference): Thank you, Eppy, and gentlemen. A year ago, at the Convention, for the first time the Television Committee was directed to formulate a plan and have it submitted to the membership for approval by November 1. Heretofore we had always tried to organize the Committee at the Convention and then formulate the plan after that. So, as you know, the plan was approved by an overwhelming majority, and we are now here only to say that we believe that the television plan for 1964 and 1965 may be one of the best that we have ever had. That we will have to wait and see.

I only want to say one thing, and that is that I have served on a few NCAA Television Committees in the past, but I believe that the experience in the Television Committee has convinced me that this is one of the most sincere, hardworking groups and genuinely wants to do what is best for football.

Some of the members of the Committee are here, I would like to present them and read their names. If they are here, I will ask that they stand, take a bow and then sit down. I think for all the time they put in and the sincere and hard work they have done, they deserve recognition. (Mr. Brechler introduced the Television Committee.)

I have nothing further to report, and I am going to ask Mr. Bushnell, who is a member-at-large and also the Secretary and Program Director of the Television Committee, to carry on with the other items.

ASA BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Thank you, Paul. Gentlemen, our report is available at the table at the entrance. We hope you will take those copies with you and read them. There will be a second edition, which will be mailed to all member institutions in the course of the next few weeks.

The reason for two printings is the fact that certain vital information, particularly that having to do with rating, was not complete at the present time and quickly available. The missing figures will be incorporated in the second edition and the averages attained as

they seem to be in the light of the inclusion of the presently missing figures.

I will call your attention to the fact that the report not only reviews the operation of the 1962-63 plan, the second year of its application, but also includes information on the new plan. Arrangements have been made with the National Broadcasting Company for televising the games in the series of 1964-65, under the provisions of the plan for those two years, which was approved by mail vote late in the year 1963.

There is also very interesting information having to do with the work of our various able liaison officers, including Wiles Hallock, the new director of public relations in the NCAA.

You will find information also on football attendance figures. Homer Cooke will touch upon some of the highlights in that section of the report in just a few moments.

The Committee wishes only to call particular attention to its conclusions and recommendations which appear at the end of the report on pages 48 and 49. I will read that short section.

"Certain conclusions seem to the NCAA Television Committee to be inescapable. They are the following:

a. Intercollegiate football, the original game of football is maintaining, even increasing, its commanding popularity.

b. This continuing hold upon the sports public has produced steady gains in over-all attendance, but has not been transformed into increases commensurate with the sensational growth in recent years in the country's population, in its disposable income, or in the student enrollment at its lengthening list of colleges.

c. Television can be considered principally responsible for the failure of college football gate receipts, in their upward climb to keep pace with the national expansion in related economic elements. Many of the game's devotees, both those long interested and those newly enlisted, find the living room football offered free by TV an acceptable substitute, at least during part of the time, for the stadium football for which admission is charged.

d. On the other hand, the NCAA's effective television restrictions have prevented attendance losses and, indeed, have made possible the material gains actually registered.

"In view of these conclusions, the NCAA Television Committee's recommendations to the Association are patent. It proposes that the NCAA, brooking no tergiversation, continue to employ the policy of TV control which has created such marked benefits to collegiate football during the past thirteen years. Furthermore, the Committee urgently advocates that the Association sustain an unremitting search for means whereby the promotional potential of television and other media may be fully exploited for the enhanced welfare of college football."

That comes as the conclusion of the report, which is submitted by the 1963 NCAA Television Committee to the Association. Thank you.

MR. BRECHLER: For a little more additional information, I would like to present Homer Cooke, who is the director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

HOMER COOKE (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): Thank you. Gentlemen, the NCAA Service Bureau's role in the television program is essentially a negative one, because it is our job to count the people who do not watch football on television.

Any of you who may not be familiar with the reasons this past year on the part of the television program, may be interested in the brief review of how it all came about, which is presented on pages 37 and 38 of the report in your hands.

Thereafter, pages 39 to 42 give the past season's attendance highlights, most of which will not be new to you since it was carried by the press three weeks ago. I am sure most of you have read that we had the biggest increase in attendance in any one year, over a million. And 34 games were cancelled following the assassination of President Kennedy.

This report does, however, go much deeper into the factors influencing our attendance trend. For example, starting on page 42, it explains why there was no increased exposure to or competition with TV in 1963, although more games actually were scheduled for telecast.

Down on page 44, the weather data I think represents one of the more interesting byproducts of the annual attendance under the sponsorship of the committee. Previously, we had only the vaguest awareness of how the weather affected the attendance from year to year, but now we are able to report quite accurately. You never had it so good as in 1963, at least in the 16 years covered by the study.

By reference to Table 8, you will notice the better football weather than the year before, except for the West Coast, which had as good weather as the year before.

That brings us to pages 45 to 47, where we turn from counting our blessings to approximating what we should have been without television. This is a little like realizing that the improvement in your child's report card this month still leaves him lowest in the class.

Let me direct your attention to page 45, fourth paragraph, second sentence, which says this:

"In other words, had television's deterrence on game attendance been completely neutralized, college football crowds now should aggregate approximately 30 million a season, rather than 22 million."

But having called your attention to the heavy stuff, I am sure you would rather I not belabor it. I would just like to take this once-a-year opportunity to thank you, your business managers and ticket managers and information directors, for the splendid way in which you have responded to our call for accurate attendance data during the season. In view of the fact that we have had to make a news blackout, it was a very busy season for you. You have been most cooperative. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Gentlemen, to Chairman Brechler, Asa Bushnell, Homer Cooke, and all the rest of the Committee—several of whom have come into the room since they were introduced—I think we should express our appreciation with thanks for the tremendous job of the Television Committee this year.

I doubt, as it is a very positive report, that there should be any question. However, if someone would like to ask one, we will entertain one at this time.

All right, gentlemen.

Changing Patterns of Higher Education

MASON W. GROSS

We cannot always expect a very busy college president to join with us, especially at such an early hour in the morning, but we knew of Dr. Gross' interest in the educational problems and our athletic problems, and then also it would seem apropos that Dr. Gross might follow a report on television because of his great interest in the entire television field, not only in the production but the results and the spectator interest which it generates.

Dr. Gross is very, very familiar to us in the East and has been so helpful in the years of our Eastern College Athletic Conference. So, just for some of you gentlemen from the far corners of the United States, I would like to inform you that Dr. Gross has followed a pattern that many of us have, attending the public schools and graduating from the Taft School of Connecticut, holds various degrees received at Cambridge University, a Master's at Cambridge and a Doctorate's at Harvard, and Cambridge.

I think the thing I like to say best about a college president is that in all the demands made upon him in his administrative capacity, he still retains interest in teaching, and Dr. Gross still retains interest by teaching Philosophy at Rutgers University. I think that is an outstanding accomplishment in a busy man's day.

It was only recently—and this is of interest to all members of the NCAA—when we established the Federation movement, the press carried some distorted versions of the things that went on. But it was most helpful, and I know you would want to know, that at the time that General MacArthur was working out the agreement with the Federations, Dr. Gross was one of the representatives at that meeting, representing the colleges in working out the MacArthur agreement.

Gentlemen, I can say much more, but I am not going to, because I know Dr. Gross has a very busy day, but with this background you get some idea of the scope and the size and the ability and the intense vitality of our next speaker, Dr. Gross, President of Rutgers University.

DR. MASON W. GROSS (President, Rutgers University): Thank you very much. I have been asked to talk about the "Changing Patterns of Higher Education and What the Future Holds." I would be a fool if I would claim to be an authority on this subject. There are, however, a great many things to worry about—if we have an interest in the general field of collegiate athletics—which relate to these changing patterns, and it is a good idea for us to take a little time now to consider what is certainly going to happen, what the implications may be and what kind of organization we may have to work out.

One thing is absolutely certain—and that is, across the country the college enrollment in the next fifteen years is going to double. This, of course, will not affect everybody in the same way. There

are private colleges which feel they have already reached the maximum enrollment their facilities will accommodate and still do the kind of job they can best perform. They do not plan to increase their undergraduate enrollment appreciably, and among these are some of the competitors in the field of athletics.

On the other hand, we have, of course, the growing number of public institutions, both state and city, and also the possible tremendous growth of junior colleges.

I, of course, am president of a state university. We feel it is our duty as a state university, supported by the public, to try to provide space for qualified students. We have no future provisions for any open admissions policy, but nevertheless the qualified students who must turn to us are increasing at a fabulous rate.

I would like to give you a few statistics as far as we are concerned. In a way New Jersey may be extreme, but we have always had to rely on the other states of the union to help us with our educational problem. We now are being forced to a more individual solution. I still feel that a great many public institutions, will face similar problems, because they have to pick up a larger percentage of the total enrollments. So I would like to give you a few little figures of what we see ahead for New Jersey in terms of demand for enrollment. I don't mean by that, we are going to be able to meet this demand. That will depend upon the voters in the state, the legislature, and so on.

We have had a careful survey made by a group of engineers, operating without any previous connection with the university at all, and I believe their figures are objective and intelligent. The same firm made a study for us in 1958 for a projection to 1965, and their projections have already proven very conservative indeed. We have gone way past the figures they predicted for today.

The general projection, as far as New Jersey and our own university are concerned, is we must double by 1970. At the present time we have just under 12,000 full-time, daytime undergraduate students in the various colleges at Rutgers University. We expect by 1970 this number will certainly go to 24,000, and that by 1980 it will be at 35,000. This again is conservative, because, as you know, the percentage of people going to college has been increasing steadily over the last several years. Enrollment has shown from 1 per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent increase over the years. That is the standard of high school graduates who actually go to college. We have figured our projection not at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent, which has been the current going rate, but at .2 of 1 per cent, which is a very conservative figure, and there is no question but what we will have to meet these numbers.

We conservatively anticipate we will have 35,000; we might go as high as 60,000. This includes all the 16 colleges of the university. It includes all types of students. So we are still going to have a very large base of undergraduate students.

We are divided at the present moment into three principal centers, and at Newark and Camden we have a limited program because of their urban location. Our major teams are drawn only from the male undergraduate student body in New Brunswick, which at the present time is about 5200. That we expect will also treble and be over 17,000 by 1980.

When you start thinking how you are going to organize this kind of student body, you have some serious problems. If we are going to have 17,000 undergraduate students in New Brunswick, what are we going to do with them? We have various plans to work this out. We have quite a few good plants at the moment, and we hope to get more, so the class problem is not our principal problem, but I am sure it is to many who are anticipating this tremendous expansion problem. The temptation is to try to avoid the very large grouping of students into one undergraduate body. I don't think anybody knows the workable maximum, but it seems desirable to divide the students, for social reasons if nothing else, into smaller groups.

We have been thinking in terms of 1,500, because at the present time that is the most economical size for dining halls. If you get 2,000 you practically have to double your kitchen facilities. We might have colleges include two of these. We might have units of 3,000 or 1,500.

The question is how far you go as far as this kind of breakdown is concerned. These are not really like the colleges at Yale and Harvard, let's say, because the new colleges will be so much bigger. A college of 1,500, after all, is a pretty good size for a college all by itself. It should have a well-rounded program, a full faculty complement together with the undergraduates, and probably its own athletic program as well.

Now, the question as to how we organize and what this does is a problem that confronts us very seriously indeed. I think we have to start with one premise; that is, that if intercollegiate athletics means to the general educational program what it should mean and what we all say it does mean, it must have a broad representation.

In other words, for a college of 1,500, a football squad of 40 people and two or three crews involving nine people each might be an adequate representation, but if it is going to be 15,000 against 1,500 it is not an adequate number at all. We have a few specialists, and the great bulk of the student body being forced willy-nilly into spectator activities. So I think our problem is going to be how we can organize competitive systems of intercollegiate athletics on the assumption that the various large universities will have more than one competing team. We have the example in the intramural sports. I am very enthusiastic about the intramural program but I don't think this is going to answer our problem. I think if we have a student body of 15,000 we are going to have to admit we have a great deal of very fine athletic talent, and I don't think up to now intramural programs have had the challenging effect, the challenging call upon the talents of students who participate in them to the degree the intercollegiate programs have.

So I would hope we would not confine our program for all the students, other than those on the one university team, to simply the intramural program, that somehow or other we would provide among the group of colleges something like that, some kind of system for intercollegiate sports, entering more than one team, pos-

sibly quite a number of teams. But here again, I don't know how this is going to work out.

I mention that only because I am assuming that somehow we are going to get all the buildings and organize this thing the way we want to. Unfortunately, I don't believe that is going to happen either. There are certain stresses and strains which are going to compel us to work out ad hoc solutions to the problems and not ideal solutions.

One of the ad hoc solutions, or one group of ad hoc solutions which is being discussed now is the business of operating one's plants twelve months in the year. Here again I want to distinguish between two different types of all-year approach. Some universities, or some academic leaders at least, favor very strongly an accelerated program which, instead of giving the students a four-calendar year period of undergraduate study, would break this thing down into something like $2\frac{1}{2}$ by keeping the students going twelve months of the year.

From the educational point of view, I think this is unsound. I don't think this is the proper way for our students to learn or the rate at which they mature. I think the program puts too great a strain on the faculty and does not assure the best education of the students.

The other approach to the 12-month term is the use of the plant. You try to have students filling up your plant the year round, but you try to get no students and no faculty involved for more than three of the four quarters, or two of the three semesters, and you do not therefore have acceleration as your principal aim, but simply plant usage. Your aim then would be for the student to go through roughly the same four-year period, but different students on your campus would have different periods.

As a prelude to adopting a program of that sort, many universities are already experimenting, as we propose to, with a change in the calendar, starting perhaps earlier in the fall, perhaps in August, certainly by the first of September, finishing the first term by Christmastime, and so on. This means the spring term will be over almost before it is possible to get your current program of spring sports on the way. If you are going to try to get the whole program over by the first of May, you may find you don't have students in proper physical condition to enable you to schedule a good fall training program. This will present serious problems to those who are concerned with athletic strength.

On the other hand, if we go ahead and really try to work it out, not simply by thinking with the calendar and leaving the summer open for whatever kind of program seems to be suitable, try to work out a program of maximum plant utilization so your colleges will be full in all three semesters, then you have to consider how you are going to arrange the schedule to get the students in the colleges at that time.

It doesn't seem to me it would be possible to assure an even enrollment throughout the year unless you feed the freshman in three times a year. It seems to me you have to be able to feed in equal groups at all of those times in order to be sure you are going to be equal throughout the entire year.

This, I might say, is another conclusion arrived at by the engineers, who studied the problem for us. That is going to be extremely difficult as long as the high schools graduate only once a year. The students are not going to be coming out of the high schools at the right time to feed into your three-semester system.

Even supposing we can get them to wait, how are you going to make your selection? Are the best students going to get their choice as far as the beginning semester is concerned, or are we going to make sure we let our football players in at the right time so we have football according to the usual schedule? How are we going to divide them up, so we don't end up with one brilliant third, one moderately good, and the third coming in as the bottom group whom nobody enjoys having around, particularly as long as they all hang together, and they present an educational problem of acute dimensions?

So I think we have a great problem ahead, as we try to work out the maximum use of our plant, which we will be called upon to do because we will not have the new buildings or institutions to take care of these students because they come too rapidly.

Let me give you one brief footnote that I think applies to the entire country, not only New Jersey but New York and other places, this coming June. In the last five years in the New Jersey high schools we graduated about 63,000 students. Next year instead of 63,000 we will graduate 76,000 students or an increase of over 20 per cent, and the following year between 15 and 20 per cent more students coming out — more students demanding some kind of place in college and fully qualified for it. We have to do something with these kids. It is going to be hard, and it will not be an ideal solution, but something in the direction of making better use of your plant throughout the year.

It has even been seriously suggested that we ought to go onto a swing shift. We now have the daytime students and evening students, and now we will take a further group in between midnight and eight in the morning. The very fact that this is a serious suggestion shows there are a tremendous number of people worried about the problem, but not sufficiently worried to obtain new buildings.

So we have the problem almost immediately of taking care of a number of students the like of which we have never even dreamed. As I talk to my fellow citizens in the state of New Jersey about what is coming, they look at it from the mathematical point of view—yes, it will be possible and the engineers can come up with interesting things and so on. But it doesn't get under their skin. They don't realize the problem is right on their doorstep and they are totally unprepared for it.

I suggest to you probably we are unprepared for it on detail also. I know one of the difficult things in the life of an athletic director is scheduling, particularly since you have to schedule for eight to ten or twelve years ahead. How you can schedule now reasonably, not knowing what your opposition is going to be like, not knowing how many students they are going to have or where they are going to have them, or what talent they are going to be operating on or

you are going to be operating on, I don't know, but I suggest it is something that has to receive our attention almost immediately.

There is another suggestion that has been made. Of course, we all know in California, and to a certain extent elsewhere, the junior college movement has gotten under way very successfully indeed. By and large, this has not really interfered with the regular four-year enrollment in colleges, and therefore the four-year degree colleges go ahead and make their plans without worrying too much about what the junior colleges might do to them.

The other day a suggestion was made by the National Education Association that what we really ought to develop was a universal system of junior colleges, let's say, taking students not through the twelfth grade in high school, through the fourteenth grade, and leaving the colleges free to take care of only the junior and senior years and to concentrate on that. I think this is going to attract a certain amount of very favorable attention indeed, because it will mean perhaps through the local boards of education the high school programs will be extended two more years. This will be relatively cheap construction and relatively cheap equipping, but it will leave the colleges only the space, if you like, for the students who come in, in the last two years.

Here again is a solution to the problem of numbers, which can be absolutely catastrophic in most of our undergraduate athletic programs, and therefore here again, it seems to me, we have a problem to which we have to pay very close attention.

I do not believe that the implications of any of these changes have been thought through. I suggest that if we are not going to let this program go by the board, and the NCAA, or at least the various individual members here representing their own universities, had better see to it this gets into the discussion pretty soon, because it can have a catastrophic effect.

Now, there are all kinds of further implications about these tremendous numbers. I still hold to my first principle which is that if we believe what we say about the value of competitive sports—incidentally, we are going to have to spend more time thinking about programs for women than we have up to now because I don't think they will be content to be simply the cheering section for the men who are getting the attention—in any case, if we really believe what we say about it, we have to insure that those values are actually translated into proper programs in our college activities.

It is going to mean then a tremendous number of students, probably even a higher percentage than are participating right now, so we will have an enormous number of students involved in intercollegiate athletics—many more than we have at the moment.

All these increases are presenting us with very serious problems so far as student life is concerned. I know that Harvard is having a great deal of trouble with sex. That probably doesn't happen anywhere else. But there are other problems coming to my attention that bother me very much indeed.

One problem is the distribution of narcotics to undergraduates. It turned up recently and absolutely horrified me. I have always been opposed to the vendors who sell meals to our students for 35c, but

it never occurred to me that this was a potential vehicle for the distribution of narcotics.

The reason this kind of problem exists is there are just too many people and there are too many things going on to get the careful policing we had in the old days, when we had a tighter control over the undergraduate body. I don't favor the tight control in general, but I certainly don't think we should be so free as to permit the traffic in narcotics to go on.

From the sports point of view I don't suppose that is too important, but you have the corollary in the form of gambling that goes on in connection with athletics of all types. I feel there again it was not a matter of concern so long as we knew every boy and could control him and had pretty close view of his dormitory life and so on, but as we get bigger again and as the kids look off-campus for temporary lodgings, we don't have the control we had, and they are much more likely to come under the influence of gamblers or people interested in that than they were before.

I think with the gambling interest in sports, which I believe to be real, we have to watch out for those people to see that they don't get to the student first. So I think we have to be sure that through organizations like the NCAA we police this matter just as carefully as we can and do not take any soft answers as a satisfactory solution to the problem. Gambling could become very serious and we must have this control. I think we recognize this is a serious threat to the health of the athletic program on campus and do all we can to stop it.

Another interesting thing from the increasing number that are coming is that, of course, the American sports picture is going to be dominated much more in all sports by the college and high school students than ever before in history. I don't want to go through the whole history of how the colleges have taken on more responsibilities and how through organizations such as this we have done a great deal more policing than we ever have before. I think we have done a pretty good job.

I note from the headlines in *Times* this morning, where the NCAA regrets their public image as policemen. I think policemen are needed, and I think we have done pretty well in organizing the standards under which we propose to operate. Therefore, it has been very distressing to me to find that we have developed rival groups, both of whom seem to have some kind of anxiety to control and sanction meets in which undergraduates shall appear.

It seems to me that just as we have operated with football and baseball so with the track and field affairs, that the college organizations are the proper ones to police the entire program. I know that it is very hard indeed to change habits and patterns and organizations which have been established over a long period of time. There is going to be resentment at any change but I do think we have to assert our concern—and I am speaking primarily as a college president—we do have to assert our concern for the programs in which our students and their natural competitors are going to take part.

I think if we are going to be successful in this, we have to exercise a lot of patience, and we have to think carefully here in the

NCAA, I believe, of our public relations. I don't think the NCAA has as favorable a public image as it should have, and in this particular struggle in the matter of sanctions the feeling has been expressed that the NCAA is trying to horn in on something which, from their point of view, has been going very, very well in the past. I think we have to behave with great patience and state our case quite plainly and quite firmly, but we must bear in mind that we don't necessarily have the general public rushing to greet us.

I think the issues are clear. The reason I believe they are clear is when with representatives of this group I sat down with General MacArthur and representatives of the AAU, the program which General MacArthur had worked out to take us through the Olympic games was a solution so close to what the NCAA was asking we had no trouble in saying we would conform to it right away. That convinces me that the man approaching this from the impartial point of view came up with a program which we felt protected our important interest. That I think is a pretty good guarantee we are on the right track. I hope we quietly and steadfastly proceed with the statement of our own case.

I must confess I was very much impressed with one thing General MacArthur pointed out to us—that there was already quite a move to establish some kind of congressional authority which would lay down the rules and regulations for us. He felt and I feel very strongly this would be the worst possible solution, that we have to be able to manage our own affairs through our own organization. We mustn't let the wrangle get so completely out of hand that the public or the members of the public, through Congress, will try to police us. We have to police our own activities by ourselves.

There is going to be I think another problem, which I would like to mention. As our colleges and universities grow and develop so rapidly there is apt to be, I am afraid, a certain amount of suspicion among colleges that perhaps their competitors are not playing the game quite as clearly as they should with respect to scholarships or tuition.

I would think there is just one way of stopping this and stopping it for all time, and I don't see why anybody who is a straightforward member of this organization cannot go along with it. I would like to see us exchange—not necessarily in public, the newspapers—but exchange with our competitors all information we have about our projected numbers, about our projected tuition rate, our scholarship program, subsidies, whatever it may be, have a complete and open exchange of all statistics on this point: I think the colleges should explain what they are doing and the reason for doing it. It seems to me if we could establish a more general pattern of exchange of information we could get rid of a good many suspicions which may not be justified but which foul up the atmosphere from time to time.

Coming back to my original point and summarizing briefly, our overriding problem in universities, and very definitely in collegiate athletics, is going to be in the next ten or fifteen years the problem of increase in numbers. I might say there is no miracle of 1980. The

birth rate hasn't stopped. It will go right on after 1980. But it is hard to get a clear division beyond that point. The student who will go to college in 1980 is already born. You don't have to go and project statistics anywhere. You can reach out and touch the one body, so we know what we are talking about.

If we start in 1980 and its probable numbers of insufficient facilities, inadequate dormitory space, shortage of athletic facilities, and so on, they will be with us for a long time to come. But at the same time we have to try to see if we cannot bring the values we believe in, in intercollegiate sports, to the largest number of students we can. Nobody wails more nowadays about anything than the rate at which we are becoming an age of spectators rather than participants, and the move of the President to try to have physical examination at eighteen, early enough to see if something can't be done about it, is the direction in which things are moving. So I think we have an obligation to make sure our intercollegiate programs work, but the problems are not problems that even the average university administrator knows too much about, and it is incumbent upon athletic directors, coaches, and faculty representatives to make sure, as we try to constantly improve a healthy program of intercollegiate athletics we take into account all the changes that are going to be forced upon us to accommodate to the ad hoc solution the enormous number of students. I can tell you I think you will find a very sympathetic ear.

There are so many ways in which college programs could be bungled, so many ways in which, in order to meet a demand, we could lower the quality of our educational activity, so many ways in which we could give up a necessary library or laboratory facilities. When somebody comes along and says, "If you make this mistake you kill your whole sports program," it becomes an ally of those people who are trying to preserve what is best in American universities and improve it as much as possible.

I think you will find a receptive ear, and if you firmly insist that what you are concerned with is an intrinsic part of the education of boys and girls, you will be doing everybody a favor by making your voice heard right now, this year, as you start thinking more and more about plans for the use of our facilities to accommodate students.

I think we can solve these problems if we all put our best minds on them and firmly insist on the values we believe in, but we have to be alert, and we have to do it right now.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Dr. Gross, we are deeply grateful and appreciative of the very practical and searching look into the future.

Dr. Gross and I talked just prior to the meeting here, and he has a very busy day, with a succession of appointments, just as all presidents do. We are grateful, and I know he has created great interest, curiosity and questions, but I think that he has posed the problems and to some degree answered them for us. So again, Doctor, we will not burden you with questions but express our deep thanks for your being with us.

Developments in the Federation Movement

Gentlemen, before you depart, we have a very interesting panel coming up, and I am going to request that the following men appear on the platform, please: Robert Ray, our President; Robert Kendler, President of the Handball Association; Everett Barnes, President of the Baseball Federation; Wilbur Johns, President of the Basketball Federation; Don Boydston, President of the Gymnastics Federation; W. W. Russell, if he is here; Charles D. Werner, and James Butz.

This part of the General Round Table Discussion I think will be extremely interesting. They will report to you a great deal about the Federation movement. We had reports at the last convention. We made great progress this year, and we are continuing to make progress.

Now, in order to get the program under way and to introduce the subject of the Federations, I am going to ask the President of our Association, Robert Ray, to introduce the subject.

Introductory Remarks

PRESIDENT RAY: Mr. Chairman, it is my intention this morning to be very brief in opening this discussion concerning the federation movement, because I am sure each of you are most interested and concerned with the presentations that will follow by each of the Federations. I would, however, like to remind those of you who may not have been at conventions in several years past, that the present members of the Council, who have served for the past six years, will recall vividly the efforts that were made as long as three years ago to work out some kind of arrangement with the Amateur Athletic Union on the Articles of Alliance which were in force and effect, which we wanted to amend. You will recall the efforts by the Council and by various committees of this Association to iron out differences between the two organizations.

I don't believe it would serve any useful purpose for me this morning to recount those discussions. I do believe that any fair person would regard the proposal we made at that time for our Association as a reasonable basis for discussion.

Several meetings were held between the two organizations with members of both groups in attendance, and these groups included the committee of this Association which was appointed three years ago to stand by, ready to continue the discussion. But all of this came to naught.

From our guest today, and from the report of the Council and the report of the Executive Committee, you heard some of the background of what transpired in the interim period during the last three years. You recall a statement was made concerning a meeting that occurred in Chicago on March 4, 1962, in which no less than 14 national sports organizations were in attendance to consider the federation concept.

From that meeting, four federations were organized—the United States Baseball Federation, the Basketball Federation, the Gymnastics Federation, and the United States Track and Field Federation.

At the time of the organization of these groups the AAU was

invited to participate, to become an active member of the federation movement, and it was announced in the terms of this invitation that if that invitation were accepted the AAU would perform the following functions:

1. It would be responsible for administering open competition in each of the sports.
2. The AAU would conduct the National Championship events in gymnastics and track and field as it does now; the federation would not conduct the so-called all-United States championships.
3. The affairs of the federations would be administered through the AAU office and the federations would pay an appropriate service charge.
4. A certain number of the international delegates would be earmarked for the AAU.

Now the invitation to the AAU was not accepted, and in the interim period the federation movement went forward. They are organizations, in fact. They exist. They are making tremendous progress, and the NCAA is a member. The NCAA does not control the federations. It can be out-voted at the federation meeting, and this is the way we feel that it should be. We feel, however, that we have a fair and equitable representation in that organization.

I believe the essence of all the National Collegiate Athletic Association stood for in this whole business has been a simple fight for an old American concept, that fair representation ought to be accorded those who are taxed. Taxation without representation is grossly unfair, and it is this we have to rectify.

But we have sought more than that as well. We have sought to associate ourselves with others concerned with amateur athletics in the United States in vehicles that will help to provide fair representation for all who are interested in athletics, to promote the whole business of the developmental program, tournaments, the whole concept of recreation, fitness, and finally the achievement of excellence in our athletic endeavors at home and abroad. On this score, our representative has stated time and time again that as far as negotiations with groups are concerned we are fully committed to the federation movement, and we have long since passed the point of no return on this score.

In the course of the last quarter of a century, as Dr. Gross has already said from the platform this morning, we have witnessed an evolutionary growth in the member organizations of those with whom we are aligned in the federation movement, athletic conferences, high schools, the armed forces, the junior colleges, to name but a few. These organizations have grown and developed to meet the ever-growing needs and demands in amateur athletics of our people.

The situation before us then is the product of inevitable evolution, and the NCAA stands ready to negotiate any problem that exists between itself and any other body that seriously is concerned with amateur athletics in this country. NCAA is but one member of the Federation—Track and Field, Gymnastics, Baseball and Basketball—and cannot speak for them, but we are prepared to negotiate the terms of our own relationship with any other organiza-

tion, that which is negotiable, but the ties that bind us with the Federations are not within the sphere of negotiations.

Whatever differences may exist between the AAU and the Federation ought to properly be solved between the two of them, and we will be represented because we are members of the Federation movement.

Mr. Chairman, with these introductory remarks, I would like to say the Federation concept was first discussed by the Council, found to be workable and acceptable. It has been implemented and endorsed by all the conventions of this Association that have intervened since their creation.

The school-college system of the United States is a primary contributor to amateur athletics in this country. If you need further illustrations, I suggest you read again Tom Hamilton's report of yesterday.

We are interested in an equitable voice and vote in the administration of amateur athletics in the United States of America. We are not interested in control. We have committed ourselves to the Federations, and I am very pleased to kick off this discussion period, because I hope it will result in providing you with a great deal of information on how these vehicles operate, how they came into existence, and what their future may be.

With that background, I should like to say late in the fall of 1963 there was a meeting in Chicago to which we invited the members of the Council and the members of the Executive Committee and other vitally concerned persons throughout the country to hear a complete report on the Federation movement to date, its origin, its current status, and its likely future. It is from that the decision was made to provide this section of the round table program at this Convention. I hope that you will leave here fully informed about the Federation movement, where it is going and what it is, and that you will participate in the discussion period that will follow the presentation by those who follow me on the program. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, Bob.

In pursuing our program, and according to the ground rules that were laid down, the same as yesterday, following the presentation of these reports there will be time for a question and answer period.

The New Dimension in Athletics

ROBERT W. KENDLER

Our next speaker is Robert W. Kendler, who is president of the United States Handball Association, and Bob has come all the way from Chicago to join us.

ROBERT W. KENDLER (United States Handball Association): Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

Before revealing to you the new dimension in athletics, I would like to tell you briefly what caused the United States Handball Association, how the USHA won its freedom, and what the USHA has accomplished. Now, if I were going to be perfectly blunt, I would just say this all boils down to "My Life with the AAU."

The United States Handball Association is a voluntary organization of handball pioneers working together to promote a sound growth for the sport and to foster improvements that benefit the general welfare of all players, spectators and organizations genuinely interested in handball's well-being.

We are known as The Players' Fraternity, because we are dedicated to the care and shelter of all players, no matter where they belong. We have a genuine interest in each other and enjoy a nationwide personal relationship, all based on our pure love for handball.

Now some people have the idea that we are in a life and death battle for the control of handball. Nothing could be farther from the truth. USHA members have won all the AAU and YMCA tournaments played since our formation. As a matter of fact, Gus Lewis and I are the present National Masters Champions of the YMCA.

Since our revolt in 1950, the USHA has won the overwhelming support of players everywhere. Our democratic process, in which the game is managed from the handball court and not from an ivory tower, has given our Association the leadership in the sport and the freedom to experiment and progress.

We had a lot of modern ideas for invigorating handball. Because not one of them met with AAU approval, we went into business for ourselves. Now, what do you think happened? A handball explosion took place. Today handball is the fastest-growing sport in America and we think we did it all by ourselves.

How did we do it? Glass walls, attractive galleries; master events; free choice of partners; consolation tournaments; financial assistance; professional officiating; wonderful hospitality; player management; wife appeal; open draws; and a heavy dose of television. Not everything we did worked. Nevertheless, we have continued to introduce new ideas and new ways to glamorize that silly business of batting the ball around.

Obviously, there are two conflicting schools of thought in handball. The AAU represents clubs; the USHA represents people. In view of America's intense dislike for monopolies, I wonder how long Uncle Sam will condone the stagnation that comes from club against club as opposed to man against man. Particularly when our national image is at stake in the cold war of the Olympics. It didn't take the government long to break up Standard Oil, and a similar suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act could very well break up athletic monopolies.

I certainly can understand why any sport would want to be free of AAU domination. The suspension of my national championship handball team, the persecution of my national championship swimming team, the slander of my club and the threats to me personally constitute one of the blackest pages in AAU history.

Our entire controversy with the AAU revolved around one basic point—Freedom. Freedom for the game, and freedom for the player. I made a tremendous effort to obtain this freedom. A fortune in money and fourteen years in time have been required to give players the right to play with anyone they chose and in any place they chose. In a nutshell, this tells you the whole story of Handball's war for independence.

I was simply amazed when I studied the reports of the federation movement at the similarity of our experiences. Your beginning, and ours, stems from the inability of the AAU to be a Jack of All Trades and Master of None. Handball is now so highly specialized—so full of technical, financial and physical challenge, that it requires a big, informed national organization to administer it. To expect an old-time Handball Chairman to administrate a sport involving millions of players is ridiculous.

I am convinced that the concept of the omnibus athletic union dies a little each day. The slow decay that cost the AAU one sport after another is not good for them, nor is it good for us. I would sincerely like to see the AAU do a good job in handball. And I hope others will do likewise. We have no fear of good clean competition. If we can't carry the ball we don't belong in the game. We know the USHA will do a good job because we are unhampered by ancient athletic codes that are older than Methuselah's ghost.

If you ask me what I think of the federation movement, I would have to point out that I took this step ten years before you did. I cannot understand what took you so long.

History will prove that the USHA and the NCAA took the human footsteps necessary to right a great wrong and thereby restored the dignity of the athlete. No longer need he fear suspension without trial. No longer need one sport suffer a secondary boycott because of controversy in another sport.

When we organized the USHA in 1950, the AAU promptly issued suspension threats. When the leading players throughout the country participated in our 1951 nationals the AAU not only invoked these suspensions but blacklisted other sports activities at the clubs where these players came from. This specialty of the AAU occurred at the Chicago Town Club, a nonprofit, nonsectarian, nonpolitical organization I founded in 1946. Our swimming and diving teams both were banned by the AAU, and only the pressure of a lawsuit made the AAU back off. I have always felt the secondary boycott was the favorite tool of disreputable labor unions who feel the public be damned. How the AAU, as a tower of purism, can justify such action, I cannot understand.

You can be sure before we made the move toward independence, we carefully considered all the dangers. We weighed the cost of suspensions and boycotts, and were convinced that all this was an empty boast. Time has proven us right. We met with surprise in only one area. The AAU turned to a mutual YMCA agreement for aid in its vigorous struggle to keep handball under their control. This was an agreement that was initiated many years ago, when handball was virtually unknown. Briefly, each organization agreed to honor the suspensions of the other. All the AAU expected the "Y" to do was deny its own National Champion the right to defend his National "Y" title in a YMCA tournament, held in a YMCA court. You know the "Y" wouldn't do this because they are eminently just and have always maintained a policy of honor and high principle.

Many discussions with competent attorneys convinced me that federal court action would dissolve false premise of the omnibus athletic union and its illegitimate claims of jurisdiction. This would also cure our Olympic sickness and start this nation, for the first time,

down the road to physical fitness. Legal controversy was the last thing that any of us wanted, however.

Now, I cannot tell you what to do in your sport, but I made it clear to the AAU that we would defend to the United States Supreme Court the right of handball players to freely organize and freely compete. When we made this clear to all concerned I think we won our battle.

As a result, we have no written agreement with the AAU. Together with the YMCA, the AAU and the JWB, we now hold annual conferences with a view of moving handball forward. Dr. Harold Friermood of the National Council of YMCA's acts as convener and only because of his inspired leadership have we been able to make a dent in the AAU's armor.

Years ago we had a five-year agreement which we elected to terminate at our Denver Convention of 1961. This was a very simple document in which we agreed to respect each other's suspensions and to observe the amateur code. Since the amateur code in no way fits the handball situation, and since we couldn't change the AAU, we cancelled our five-year agreement. And what do you think happened then? They all got busy on a new amateur code for handball.

To get to the real cause of our break, I must take you back to the dark days of 1950. Lack of inspired leadership, ancient rules and complete indifference finally brought about the collapse of our sport.

Through the years it became more and more apparent that most important to the AAU were the clubs and not the players, the money they could take in, and not the money they should pay out. Absolutely no thought was given to the future of the sport. When we took charge, cities were no longer bidding for championships and the previous meets attracted only a few national players and not many more local players. These meets served only to keep alive the fiction of the AAU record book.

Handball finally had become the orphan of the great monopoly. In fairness to the AAU, I should mention that handball's deterioration was not altogether their fault. As an omnibus organization, claiming jurisdiction over 19 sports, there was little time for handball because it was not a money maker. Nevertheless, handball had been giving the AAU the entry fee, a sanction fee, and half of the ticket and program receipts. In return the AAU gave handball its mighty name. Because handball proceeds were not reinvested in handball, the end of the 40's brought an end to genuine national competition. It was at this point that the men who had handball at heart decided to take the sport in their own hands. And this is exactly what we did. A nationwide group, including nearly all the leading players, asked me to declare handball's independence, fully aware that a violent reaction from the AAU would result.

At our first organizational meeting in 1950, a ten-point program was adopted.

POINT 1: Was the idea of a national fraternity of, by, and for the players, completely democratic in form with full voting privileges and a voice for all. Heretofore, players were under the absolute rule of a National Commissioner—or should I say Commissar—who had

no interest in the players' problems. Today our national convention quickly solves the problems of the game and acts on the suggestions of the players by the democratic process of a majority vote.

POINT 2: Was the implementing of our players' fraternity into a national association. In 1951 the USHA was founded and 156 top-ranking players chose to gamble their future amateur status rather than watch the slow death of the sport that gave them so much health. Today we have about 5000 registered members and tens of thousands of friends.

POINT 3: Was the establishment of local associations to promote qualifying tournaments, to unite the players and to expand our membership. Today every section of the country has local associations which are represented in our tournaments. This includes every age group and both sexes.

POINT 4: Was the development of a true national championship open to all athletic organizations, respected by both the public and press and available to every deserving player.

POINT 5: Was the development of regional tournaments in the outposts of handball, where the unknowns could be brought up to national competition. The objective here was to introduce new standards of sportsmanship that would depart completely from the rowdy tactics of the old Irish game. This means a new generation of players and the game is now played on a much higher plane.

POINT 6: Was the promotion of uniform courts with inviting galleries and glass walls. Today almost all new courts have glass in one form or another and a sport that had been relegated to the dark recesses of the locker room is now close to the lobby with a clean, comfortable gallery where Mom and the kids can watch.

POINT 7: Was a merchandising program to sell the sport with particular emphasis on television. Up to now, we have presented eight of our 13 national tournaments over the air, featuring such devoted handball addicts as Art Linkletter, Harold Lloyd, Jack Brickhouse, and Bob Elson, and the biggest telecast of all will come this February 29. Our All American Handball championships will be televised coast-to-coast on NBC. I strongly suspect that this will be an annual telecast with considerable income and could be the reason the AAU is now so handball-conscious.

POINT 8: Was the standardization of all court materials, equipment and rules. Today this has been accomplished. Not only have all the other organizations agreed to uniform rules, but all architectural references have been brought up to date. The use of glass now makes handball a spectator sport. Our newest handball amphitheater is at the University of Texas where we just held our National Junior Championships as well as our National Intercollegiate Championships.

POINT 9: Was international promotion with a view toward the Olympics. We are making rapid strides in this direction. We are promoting handball in Argentina, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Ireland, Canada, and at Army and Navy installations in all parts of the world.

POINT 10: Was the classification of the sport into age groups. Today, instead of just one insignificant tournament the USHA annually

sponsors five Major Classics. First we hold a four-wall championship that draws more than 300 entries.

Second, we hold a national three-wall event over the Labor Day weekend in Detroit. This has grown from a two-day tournament to a five-day classic.

Third, we hold a national one-wall tournament at the Brownsville Boys Club in Brooklyn. Last October we had a record entry of 537. The finals were played in the gymnasium before 1300 spectators.

Fourth, we hold a national Junior Singles for boys under 19. We hope to give this tournament a tremendous boost next year by offering scholarships to the winners instead of trophies. Regional winners only are eligible and are given financial assistance from our Youth Foundation.

Fifth, we hold the national intercollegiate championships, which we have sponsored for some ten years, and I am sure that with your help this can be our biggest tournament.

Now, with so many fine, new court facilities in the colleges there is no reason why handball cannot become a tremendous intercollegiate sport. Frankly, the main drawback has been a lack of competent instruction. The big exception is the University of Texas, where a full-time, qualified handball coach is employed. You will find that where colleges have adequate handball facilities and college-level instruction, the game usually ranks No. 1 as an intramural activity. Learning the game at college will not only give the boys an ideal conditioner but an ageless sport as well. We have conducted college tournaments in the past at Purdue, University of Cincinnati, and at the University of Texas. Why don't you invite us to put on a championship at your school? You will give your players a tremendous lift. Now we didn't stop with the ten-point program. I invented the glass court and instead of tying it up with patents, I have given it, in a 20-page brochure to anyone that asks. We send our championship teams on exhibition tours to teach as well as compete. We provide excellent handball films, both of tournament play and instruction. We published ACE, a bi-monthly magazine devoted exclusively to the game and its players.

Since we have to live in the same world with the AAU and they have to live in the same world with us, I feel the way to have peaceful co-existence is by practice and not profession. I feel the more accurate information that each of us has about the other the less likelihood there will be of a rash, ill-considered act that might destroy everything we all believe in. Now, the only way to get a realistic view of the AAU is to work with them and learn about them. Ignorance produces suspicion, suspicion breeds fear, fear produces hatred and hatred causes mistakes. If I have any formula at all, it is always to do what is right and let them make all the mistakes. And they made them all in public.

I also believe that a regular exchange of ideas will provide a badly needed bridge of understanding between the AAU, the USHA, the YMCA and the JWB. This bridge should be built with the best interests of handball for its foundation and the physical fitness of Young America for its superstructure.

You see, I come from the old school that believes the greatest

prayer of all is Truth Demonstrated. I don't think victory should come from vindictiveness. And I think we should demonstrate our good and not declare it. Under no circumstances should we resort to the same tactics as our misguided friends. Two wrongs do not make a right.

You may not be aware of it, but time is working in your behalf. Learn to live with your problem for a while—maybe for quite a while—for therein lies your victory. I have lived with this problem for fifteen years. I have done everything humanly possible to breathe life into handball. All through these years I invited the AAU, YMCA and the Jewish Welfare Board to try our innovations. I even offered to help. In isolated cases we have been able to work with them. We have run tournaments for them and have proved that their handball needed our new thinking. I even invited them to join me on television next month and share with me the biggest thing that ever happened to handball.

Now all of this takes a lot of faith but slowly the light of day has dawned on each of the other organizations. And that is because I have always tried to do what is best for the game and not what is best for the United States Handball Association.

So I am proud to tell you, as of last week, that the AAU and the YMCA, for the first time in their history, have finally modified their policies relating to player affiliation, amateur code traveling permits, sanctions and suspensions. So you see my fifteen-year faith has not been in vain. We have even agreed that all our National Tournaments this year will be combined so as to eliminate the confusion resulting from multiple tournaments and multiple titles. I will let you guess who is doing all the work.

To me this represents a tremendous victory, not for the USHA, but for handball players everywhere.

If we are going to make handball a major sport, four organizations will do it faster than one.

Say, I have just decided that if I haven't made a handball player out of you yet, I never will. So, I am going to close by revealing to you the new dimension in athletics. Don't be surprised when I say that you, yes, you, are the new dimension, the NCAA. You have a right idea, and it is based on principle. When history salutes the American athlete as it does the Greek, it must record that on the day the NCAA took issue with those who claim unlimited jurisdiction without right or consent, that day the physical fitness of this nation was insured for generations to come. The federation idea is a Godsend and as long as it is uncontaminated by mortal mind you cannot fail.

The unfolding power you inherit with a big federation should be used to free the athlete, not shackle him. This is the great mistake of the AAU. Don't you make the same mistake.

Just keep on demonstrating day after day that you offer a better package and that you are above animosity. Let them be high and mighty. You be humble. Remember, you are the new dimension, and to prove it, keep coming up with new enthusiasm, new determination, and new ideas. Forget about your competitor; just remember what Rudyard Kipling said:

"And they asked us how we did it.
And we gave them the Scripture text—
'You keep your light so shining
A little in front o' the next!'
They copied all they could follow,
But they couldn't copy our mind,
And we left 'em sweating and stealing,
A year and a half behind."

Baseball Federation

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Bob, many thanks for a fine report. I can assure you that you have a lot of veteran handball players in this audience. We played one-wall, three-wall, four-wall, and the colleges are beginning no-wall.

This is the first time I guess in history that the moderator of a panel is supposed to make a speech, but I do want to take just the allotted time, a very few minutes, to fill you in on the background of the United States Baseball Federation.

In line with what Bob has said—and I am very grateful for his presentation as I have played handball all my life and should know some of the problems which faced his Association—the baseball people in the United States started this long before there was ever a federation concept in the NCAA. We actually started our federation movement in 1952, in a meeting in Detroit, and we formalized the group and took the action necessary to take care of amateur baseball in 1954.

So as we worked down through the years, the Baseball Federation, has progressed. In fact, we are the oldest one of any of the federations in our working, so if anybody ever accuses the NCAA of getting the sports in the federations, it is completely erroneous because our federation started years ago, as Bob's did, before it was a glint in the eye of the NCAA.

When we started this, baseball was pretty well organized on the educational level. In some groups we had some summer baseball, but we learned there were over a million youngsters in the United States who wanted to play baseball but did not have the opportunity, and the reason we started it was to provide that opportunity, to provide the equipment, to provide the parks and playgrounds. This is what started our concept. I do want you to have that background.

We formalized the Federation and got the component members of it, which were the colleges, the armed forces, the junior colleges, and the high schools, and this broad group which we wanted to pull in, to teach, to demonstrate and to instill enthusiasm for the great American game of baseball.

At the present time there are 614 member colleges. The junior colleges are growing so rapidly I cannot give you the number at the present time, but they are members of the Federation. There are over 20,000 high schools who are members.

Unbiased statistics, which were prepared by Commissioner Frick's office, prove that in the United States today there are 158,000 teams playing, and those 158,000 teams are serving 3,438,000 youngsters in amateur baseball.

Now, in order to bring this into a tight organization, something had to be done, and the concept of the Federation was the only possible way it could be done, so when the constitution of the Federation was prepared it was prepared with the assurance that no groups forming the Federation could form a coalition to dominate the Federation. This again was the democratic process.

So we have it actively working as a federation and we accomplished quite a bit this year. We have been sanctioning many teams. Nobody has protested baseball sanctions. We have sanctioned the teams going into the Central American countries. We sanctioned the teams to Venezuela. We sanctioned Venezuelan teams in the United States.

It may be that the reason the Baseball Federation is not experiencing the difficulties of the other federations is because actually, gentlemen, baseball is not a controversial federation. We are independent. We are working. We are developing. We are teaching, and we are spreading good will not only in this country but throughout the world. So perhaps that is one reason we were not controversial.

I knew that the AAU did not sponsor baseball, they had no interest in baseball, they had no facilities, no equipment, no personnel. They have had no coaches. So in the developmental work of the Federation we were requested by the United States Olympic Committee to make application to represent the United States on the International Baseball Federation. This had to do with the expansion of our work, not only the Pan-American games but also the Olympic games, but also sending teams to other countries, and we are expanding that and also inviting teams to play in the United States.

The action of the Board of Directors had to be ratified at the Washington meeting, which follows in November. Many of you were there at the Washington meeting. I think this was one of the darkest moments for amateur sports, in that the United States Baseball Federation had to become the political football of all the federation movement.

I know that some of my friends are in the audience here, and I can see a smile on their faces. I know they bled with me down there and I appreciated their support. I have to say that publicly, because a lot of the fellows are sitting out front here.

It became a political football for this one reason: If one federation was recognized they had nothing to do but recognize the remaining federations. It was purely political. It had nothing to do with athletics, and to me it was one of the darkest moments for amateur baseball, which was noncontroversial, which was minding its own business, doing its job, developing both domestic and foreign baseball, providing opportunities for the youth of the nation to play. One of the reasons for this political setup was to say that the Federation was not representative of all interests in baseball in the United States, which has been completely disproven by the statistics prepared by Mr. Frick's office. I didn't even know at the time he was preparing them.

Now, gentlemen, this was discouraging at the moment, but not discouraging enough to prevent us from keeping on working. Our Federation has decided we will continue to do our job. We will develop in both domestic and international competition. We will sanc-

tion teams and we will also develop all our efforts in this to help the Olympic movement.

We have committed ourselves to help the Olympics in any way we can, and also financially, because it is the most important thing before the athletic interests of the United States today in all of their activities, to get the best possible competition to the Tokyo games in 1964. Thank you.

Basketball Federation

Next, I want to introduce to you—and he needs no introduction I know—Wilbur C. Johns, Vice-President of the Baseball Federation.

MR. JOHNS (Basketball Federation of the United States of America): In the interest of time, I shall cut down on the remarks which I have here and I have submitted to the Secretary a complete copy.

At the Convention last January, A. C. "Dutch" Lonborg, then President of the Basketball Federation of the United States, reported that during the previous year much progress had been made by the Federation and his remarks indicated an optimism for our future.

We are happy to report to you that progress since that time has been significant and most encouraging. There was a meeting held in Rio de Janeiro in May 1963, of FIBA, which is the international body governing basketball, and we were fortunate in being able to send some very able men to present the facts about our situation in the United States. These men were Father Crowley; Clifford Fagan, Executive-Secretary of the State High School Athletic Federation; Edward Steitz of Springfield College; and Charles Neinas of the NCAA staff. They went to Rio and I would like to report to you that the meeting was most successful from our point of view.

Though time will not permit a review of everything that happened, let us say as a result of the meeting with the international group the Basketball Federation has been recognized and has now sanction privileges on an international basis.

We are now operating under what would be called a dual recognition plan. The Basketball Federation has, through the good offices of our secretary, Mr. Fagan, carried on a broad and comprehensive program with other FIBA members, sending publications, films, and materials to the clinics, which will certainly benefit our international goodwill in basketball throughout the world.

The Federation's Foreign Committee successfully arranged for a tour of a Peruvian team to meet our institutions. It is under way right now. It includes some of the finest teams in America. As a last minute addition, the Peruvian Air Force Team was added to the tour and will play preliminary games in the majority of instances.

This is the first of what we believe to be many such exchanges under the Federation leadership.

Just as a matter of information, although this tour was arranged under the conditions established by FIBA and with the knowledge of Dr. R. William Jones, Secretary General of FIBA, at the last meeting of the AAU, two weeks after the concept was started, Mr. Hull, the executive director of the AAU, informed the college presidents it was an outlaw operation and all people who participated would be automatically suspended from future international competition, in-

cluding our Olympic team. This, of course, is completely erroneous. We have no fears of that at all.

Now, in conclusion, let me say this to you: The Basketball Federation is a going concern. The Basketball Federation is representative of over 85 per cent of all the organized basketball in the United States. And the Basketball Federation is going to continue to operate legally under the FIBA agreement. The Basketball Federation is representative of most of the educational institutions in the categories of high schools, junior colleges and colleges, and the Federation with the support of all of our constituents will expand its operation in domestic and foreign matters with the end in view of making the greatest possible contribution to the improvement and expansion of our great game of basketball, which after all was founded here in the United States. It is only natural that the rest of the world looks to us for leadership, aid and assistance. This is what the Basketball Federation is dedicated to do, with the ultimate aim that at the conclusion of the three-year period we will be recognized by FIBA as the most representative organization of basketball in our country and deserving of the sole USA membership in the International Governing Body, FIBA.

Let me emphasize this most important aspect of our program. All decisions of the Council are made by representatives from all constituent groups, and under the terms of our constitution no two groups can join and control the vote. We are truly organized on a democratic basis and will continue in this manner. However, the real success of our program is dependent on the individual membership of each constituent. It is not enough that your institution as a member of NCAA is merely represented in the Basketball Federation. The important prerequisite of the success of the Basketball Federation is that each member institution cooperate with the Federation and support its aims and objectives 100 per cent. The familiar pattern of the AAU attempting to divide and conquer has been recognized for what it is and must be completely rejected by each of our member institutions.

There is still much to be done, but the important first steps have been taken. With the dedication of the men serving you and your continued support, we will achieve our goal.

Gentlemen, I thank you. I hated to reduce this to this extent, Eppy, but if this is reproduced they will be able to have it in full. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you very much. It will be reproduced and will be in the book you receive, reporting the activities of the Convention.

Gymnastics Federation

The next is the Gymnastics Federation, and to present in detail the work of that Federation, I am going to call on Donald R. Boydston, the President of the United States Gymnastics Federation.

DONALD R. BOYDSTON (United States Gymnastics Federation): I will just take a few seconds. The only thing I want to say is that in my year of association with gymnastics in this country I have been very much impressed with the dedication and with the work that these people are willing to do. I didn't know much about gym-

nastics, and still don't know much about it, but they are the hardest-working people and the most able people that I have run across.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce one of those people, a person who has done a tremendous job in the Federation. I think Frank in a few minutes can convince you that in a year's time the United States Gymnastics Federation has made giant strides.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: In that event, Frank is Frank L. Bare, who is the executive director for the United States Gymnastics Federation.

FRANK L. BARE (United States Gymnastics Federation): Thank you, Eppy and Dr. Boydston. The USGF is one year old today, and we have experienced probably the greatest surge of gymnastics events in the United States this country has ever known in the first year.

Through our membership we have conducted some twenty area or national gymnastic events in virtually every corner of the United States.

To give you an example of the appeal, we conducted a clinic in Elgin, Texas, in June. Over 300 children under the age of sixteen signed up for this three-day affair. Volunteer coaches came to Elgin from far-away California, Arizona, and Iowa, to compete at their own expense.

We conducted the largest national open championship conducted in the United States in 1963. With five weeks' notice, on the second week in June, at Chicago, Illinois, we opened the first United States National Championship, with over 134 participants, two divisions for men and two divisions for women.

We also conducted a first in the United States by holding at Palm Beach, Florida, a training session for boy and girl gymnasts. The training season was three weeks in length. We invited some 15 boys and girls from all over the United States to train specifically in gymnastics, with emphasis upon ballet, which in the women's gymnastics constitutes about 80 per cent of the activity.

It was not designed to create any problems. We invited AAU champions to attend, and three young ladies did attend. This may become an annual affair. The entire cost of this was covered by one man who lives in Palm Beach, Florida.

Immediately following our national championship in June it was determined that we would like to take the top three trampoline performers to Germany for the German Turnfest, which draws some 80,000 gymnasts and was being conducted in July in Essen, Germany. The same individual who lives in Palm Beach, Florida, paid the expenses almost entirely for a group of five to make a trip to Germany. I was fortunate enough to be sent, and not as a coach but as a sort of ice-breaker, I think would be an appropriate term.

When we arrived at Essen, Germany, with the three best trampolinists in the world, I was confronted with a telegram sent to Germany by the Amateur Athletic Union which spelled out the fact that we had brought three professional trampolinists, that these people should be denied the opportunity to participate. Our national champion was a seventeen year old senior from a high school in Los Angeles. The other two were students at the University of Iowa and the University of Michigan. Certainly they were not professionals.

The Germans themselves were embarrassed by the telegram to the extent they invited young Danny Williams, who is a freshman now at the University of California, to come back to Germany in October, and we were pleased to send Danny to Germany, where he won the first International Trampoline championship. This represents the first gold medal in gymnastics the USA won in two years.

Our next national championship will come in April. In March we will send a team to South Africa. They have already selected a team and the coach.

An interesting point is that we have asked the AAU for many years to conduct trials which did not place demands on travel. For our first international trip we had a try-out in Chicago on December 7, and we will have another try-out in Arizona on December 30. As a result of these two trials we have selected a term of thirty days, beginning March 15.

The first letter I got from South Africa started out: "We have written the Amateur Athletic Union several times during the past year and have yet to receive an answer."

We conducted, the last week of December 1963, the Western Gymnastics Clinic in its third year, with over 500 gymnasts in all, over the United States, including the University of Sonora in Old Mexico. For the first time in the South, so far as I can recollect, we filled the gymnasiums with 3000 paid spectators.

We feel that gymnastics has a great deal to offer as a basis for all activities. We feel it is a spectators' sport. Further, we feel that the only thing that has held sports back in the United States has been the lack of an organization which has as its primary purpose the promotion and development of gymnastics. We have one now.

One other thing took place late in 1963. Several speakers preceding me have mentioned it, but there was a proposal presented to the Olympic Committee in Washington, D. C. I was not there, but I found it unbelievable that the action which was taken could have been taken in the United States.

The AAU has suspended more than 500 gymnasts in 1963 for participation in the USGF events, many sponsored by high schools, colleges, YMCA's, and the American Turnverein. This proposal presented at the Olympic meeting in Washington called for no concession on either side. It simply asked that the Olympics Committee urge the AAU to reconsider reinstating the 500 gymnasts who had been suspended in 1963, with the specific aim of helping our Olympics cause. Without much comment on the floor, the proposal was denied by, I think, the usual vote.

We have in membership virtually every educational institution in the country, including the American Turnvereins. The American Turnvereins represent 16,000 gymnasts here in the United States of all ages.

Since mid-April of 1963, when our office first called for individual registration, not for controlled competition but dissemination of educational information, we have registered an average of 130-plus coaches and gymnasts per month, which brings our total to well over 1200 paying registered gymnastics people, and the most encouraging

part that I can see is most of them are high-school age, early college age, and a little over 200 coaches. This is where our future is, and there is where we are concentrating most of our effort.

In March we printed our first USGF News Letter, 376. In November we disseminated 4000 News Letters, and if we are utilizing the air, as we now are, we will have 7000 to 8000.

THE MODERN GYMNAST magazine printed in Santa Monica, California, is not owned by the USGF, but dedicated to our goal. It has a subscription list of some 5000 gymnastics people all over the world.

We have expanded in the area of women's gymnastics and our co-women's technical chairman is Mrs. Emmer Russell Carter. In 1960, as Ernestine Russell, she was an outstanding athlete. She is now a teacher at Lansing, Michigan high school, an outstanding woman athlete who won the Canadian Championship in 1960 through 1962.

So we have through our membership conducted a program through 1963. I might add that already in 1964 we have sanctioned to sponsor more events than were conducted in 1963. So we are on the way in our program, which is to fight two wars in the USGF. One is the war of building sports, and through our membership we fight this with all the vigor we can summon. The other one we are forced to fight. We would like to eliminate it, but the AAU, right up through December of 1963 continued to circulate letters saying any gymnasts who participate in any meet, clinic or exhibition not sanctioned by the AAU will be suspended.

The Danish Olympic Team appeared in Chicago, and it was thought it would be nice to have several American gymnasts perform. Eight American gymnasts performed in Chicago at the University, and all eight have been suspended.

I assume that as a result of our Third Annual Western Olympics we now have a little over 1000 suspended gymnasts, because they blanket every meet we have with the threat of ineligibility. We answer with one question: Ineligible for what? They have never conducted a program, and the only thing I can see they can threaten our youngsters with is, "You may or may not get a fair chance to go to the Olympic games," and I assure you they have never had a chance, a fair chance, to go on the Olympic games.

Again the trials will be in New York City and most of the officials will come from New York City, and once again the 1964 Olympic teams will be for the most part the same ones as in 1960 and 1950 and 1956. In other countries youth takes its place. Even in Russia, each Olympic year there are one or two or three new names. I doubt if you see more than one in 1964. This is because of the battle for control of the NCAA and AAU, rather than for promotion of gymnastics.

Thank you very much.

Track and Field Federation

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Frank, thank you very much. I know your problems and the hard work that you and your associates are doing.

Bill Russell, who was to present the MacArthur Agreement and to explain it briefly, was called away to a special meeting with the

National Federation of High Schools, and Father Wilfred Crowley, who is vice president of the United States Track and Field Federation, will present the report. Father Crowley.

FATHER WILFRED H. CROWLEY: A little over a year ago, President John F. Kennedy appointed General Douglas MacArthur as an arbiter in the dispute between the AAU and the United States Track and Field Federation over the administration of amateur track and field in this country. General MacArthur summoned representatives of the AAU and the United States Track and Field Federation to a meeting at his apartment on January 19, 1963. Out of this meeting came the so-called MacArthur Plan or the MacArthur Agreement.

"The purpose of the Plan was to devise a means whereby the United States might be assured of a team composed of the finest amateur athletic talent in the country to represent the United States in the 1964 Olympic Games. General MacArthur's Plan, submitted to representatives of both groups, proposed in general four things:

1. That an immediate amnesty be granted to all athletes who had been disqualified from selection for reasons other than those which are purely personal to the individual;

2. That any discrimination against the full use of available facilities and all athletes for scheduled athletic meets and tournaments be lifted;

3. That a board be established, known as the Olympic Eligibility Board, composed of six members, three to be designated by the AAU and three by the USTFF. This Board would meet at the call of either group under a rotating chairmanship and be empowered to pass upon the qualifications and eligibility of every candidate for the United States Olympic team of 1964 and any matters directly related thereto. Any matters on which the board could not reach an agreement were to be referred to General MacArthur as arbitrator, with a full statement of the divergent views by each group, and General MacArthur's decision would be final;

4. It was strongly recommended to the President of the United States that, if desired, following the Olympic Games of 1964, an Athletic Congress be called, composed of representatives of athletic groups and associations from the various sports endeavors throughout the country to devise a permanent plan under which all organizations dedicated to amateur athletics might be able to pool their resources so that by united effort we might be able in the future to successfully meet the challenge from any nation in the field of athletics and sport.

"As part of the MacArthur Plan, it was agreed that the United States Track and Field Federation would restrict its activities to enrolled students. This included graduate students, students on the vacation period between terms, and students in the summer period between high school, junior college, college and university. It was agreed that there would be an agreement developed by mutual consent between the AAU and the USTFF on a non-membership basis. At the MacArthur meetings agreement was finally reached between the two parties. Despite what representatives from the AAU claim, there was agreement reached that if in any meet, athletes from only

the AAU were to be involved, then the meet should have only an AAU sanction. If the meet were to have athletes representing only the USTFF, then the meet would require only sanction from the USTFF, and if the meet were to involve athletes from both the AAU and the USTFF, the meet should have sanctions from both groups.

"Immediately after the meeting was concluded, it became apparent that the AAU representatives had a different version of the sanctioning procedures to be followed by each organization under the terms of the MacArthur Plan. The officials of the USTFF immediately proposed a meeting of the Olympic Eligibility Board and suggested that such a meeting would afford an opportunity to work out the detailed agreement provided for in the Plan. It was suggested that a meeting be held in New York at the AAU House on Friday, February 1, 1963. Representatives from the AAU and the USTFF met at that time. At the outset of the meeting the AAU contended that this meeting was not a session of the Olympic Eligibility Board and further, that if it were, the issue under discussion was not a subject properly within the jurisdiction of the Board. Following an extended discussion, it became clear that the two groups were not going to accomplish the purpose of the meeting. After a fruitless morning of wrangling, the two parties left the meeting without any results accomplished.

"Immediately following the meeting, the officers of the United States Track and Field Federation wrote to General MacArthur, under date of February 4, asking him to arbitrate the matter of sanctioning procedures to be followed by each organization under the terms of the MacArthur Plan. General MacArthur asked both parties to submit their briefs and replied in his letter of March 12, addressed to Mr. Fisher and Mr. Russell as presidents of the two respective organizations. General MacArthur's letter summarized the contending positions of both groups. It is interesting that in analyzing the AAU position he indicated that the AAU was attempting to rest its case on the International Amateur Athletic Federation rules, but General MacArthur refuted the AAU position and held that the international rules should not determine the manner in which competitions are held in the United States; that is, the international rules shall not govern internal competition here in this country as long as the athletes themselves do not violate amateur rules for personal reasons.

"General MacArthur's opinion in his letter of March 12 can be summarized briefly by reading from his letter:

'It is my opinion that the USTFF in approving, authorizing or sanctioning the participation of athletes under its jurisdiction to compete in open track and field meets and events in this country should approve, authorize or sanction the athletes themselves or the institutions of learning they represent, rather than the meet itself with information thereon furnished to meet sponsors. This is without prejudice to either the USTFF or the AAU to any position on which either may desire to stand or action it may desire to take after the 1964 Olympic Games.'

"From the middle of March until the first part of June, the USTFF did issue approval, authorization and sanction of USTFF athletes to

compete in meets. Meet managers throughout the country requested these sanctions, approvals or authorizations, whatever the term you may wish to use, and the approvals were granted. Even the local AAU district meet managers requested approvals from the USTFF and such requests were granted. There was peace and harmony in the administration of track and field during this period. However, as time drew closer to the AAU national championship meet, the AAU national office refused to ask the USTFF to approve or authorize or sanction the USTFF athletes' participation in the national AAU meet.

"General MacArthur stepped into the breach on June 2 when he issued a directive to the USTFF which indicated, 'Open meets are under the sole sanctioning power of the Amateur Athletic Union. Such meets do not require the sanction of the NCAA, the USTFF or affiliated groups. These latter groups have complete control of their own college meets and in open meets have administrative jurisdiction over their own participating individual athletes, subject only to limitation contained in the January agreement that they will refrain from any action which inhibits the free participation of any athlete except upon personal grounds.'

"The USTFF replied to General MacArthur by advising him that he had stated March 12, 'No one denies USTFF's right to approve or authorize participation by its own athletes in competitive events,' and that the USTFF executive director had advised Mr. Hull of the AAU that the AAU could request approval, authorization or sanction of USTFF athletes' participation in the AAU meet on June 21-22; but Mr. Hull replied that he would not ask for such permission. USTFF therefore asked General MacArthur to reconsider and asked him specifically if we were privileged to approve, authorize, or sanction the participation of USTFF athletes in competition, and if it were necessary for USTFF athletes to register with and join the AAU against their will as a requisite for participation in the AAU meet. He immediately replied and indicated that the USTFF had jurisdiction over its athletes but we were not to exercise it so that any athlete would be inhibited from free participation in any event except upon personal grounds. He further stated that there was no requirement upon the athletes that they join the AAU but that they would need to pay a certification fee of 10c per participating athlete.

"In October the USTFF sent a policy statement to General MacArthur which we wished him to consider and approve before it was released to all of our constituent members. The policy statement would create maximum freedom for USTFF athletes to participate in track and field competition during the interim period up to and including the 1964 Olympic Games. We indicated to General MacArthur that his approval of the policy statement would insure its acceptance and compliance.

"The policy statement said that:

1. The USTFF will approve or certify participation by United States Track and Field Federation athletes in all open meets. Open meet managers will be expected to complete information questionnaire and return it to the USTFF. In other words, we were issuing blanket approval or certification for USTFF athletes to participate in all open meets.

2. USTFF athletes, educational institutions and member track clubs need not become members of the AAU in order that USTFF athletes participate in open competition. It is understood that a minimum certification fee may be required by the AAU for the AAU national championship meets.

3. Management of the AAU national championships will not be requested to complete the USTFF information questionnaire.

4. The USTFF athletes who are selected as members of the United States teams for foreign or Olympic competition will take AAU cards after they have been selected as members of the United States team. USTFF athletes need not take AAU cards as a prerequisite to enter the competitions out of which the teams are selected. The policy statement contains the following:

"This statement of policy and procedure has been approved by General Douglas MacArthur who was appointed by the President of the United States to serve as an arbitrator in the dispute over track and field administration between the AAU and the United States Track and Field Federation."

"General MacArthur, in his letter to us, under date of October 11, 1963, indicated that he did approve the policy statement and the statement was released to the press for the information of all concerned.

"Gentlemen, to summarize the current operating procedures, blanket authorization has been given by the USTFF so that your athletes may participate in all bona fide open meets. In these meets, your athletes need not take AAU cards in order to participate, and they need not pay the certification fee to participate in the meets. The only time that they may be required to pay the certification fee is for the AAU national championship meets. Most managers are expected to complete the USTFF questionnaire and return it to Mr. Werner.

"These policies were submitted to General MacArthur and approved by him and they are, at present, the mode of operation. If you have any further questions about the MacArthur Plan, I am sure that Mr. Werner or Mr. Butz would be very happy to answer your questions. I am indeed sorry that I cannot be with you today, in person, to give you my report. Thank you very much.

*"WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, President
United States Track and Field Federation."*

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Gentlemen, following the report which Father Crowley read, by Bill Russell, the next one we are going to call on for discussion is the Executive Director of the United States Track and Field Federation, Charles D. Werner.

CHARLES D. WERNER (United States Track and Field Federation): Gentlemen, I, too, will try to be brief, because I know this has been quite a lengthy presentation.

I would like to go back to the AAU meet of last summer, around which some controversy arose, and which has just been described by Father Crowley. The AAU made quite a squawk because our athletes in entering their meet felt that they should have the approval of the group they represented. General MacArthur's edict stated that

we should not even voice the approval which we had authority to do, but let our boys freely enter this meet inasmuch as it was a qualifying meet for a Russian dual in Moscow. As soon as it became apparent we were going to get into the meet with our boys, the resulting AAU publicity implied this was a good thing although it was doubted whether very many of the non-open athletes would make the teams to go to Russia. I would like to have you know that 70 or 80 per cent of the competitors in the AAU Championship were Federation athletes.

Furthermore, the Russians would have beaten us if it hadn't been for our representation on that team, and I would venture to say that at least 50 per cent of that team were what we call Federation athletes. The rest of them had been Federation athletes until they graduated.

I might point out that we would have fought the Russian dual meet in spite of all this, had it not been for the fact that Harold Connolly, an open athlete world-record holder in hammer throwing, participated somewhat against his desire, because he is not pro-AAU at all. He is one of the many open athletes who helped to back the federation, because they were simply sick and tired of AAU control and poor administration; however he took part, and I think his victory was significant. Again, the AAU claimed that we had administered improperly and come out victorious.

Following this, the Federation put into effect, on an experimental basis, a number of developmental projects this summer, in order to find out just how to go about it. We received a manual based upon ten-years experience of the University of Oregon's program, and we sent this manual to a few areas in which we were trying to experiment. As a result of that, I would say that we had over half a million boys and girls involved in this splendid developmental practice. This is the basis on which we should spearhead our Federation plan.

We also have attended some women's conferences and are determined to enlarge upon the scope of women's track and field. Please bear with us; we aren't seventy-five years old yet. We are making substantial progress although we feel some of the temporary restrictions placed upon us have slowed that progress.

The report that Father Crowley gave to you simply means that until the Olympic Games are over there should be from neither side in this controversy any impeding of competition on the part of American athletes. Our October meeting with General MacArthur was to open up for our athletes the privilege of competing in all meets. This has been very favorably received everywhere. As a matter of fact, we feel that a similar gesture would be in order from the AAU, granting their athletes the privilege of taking part in our meet. Should they make such a gesture, I would urge you gentlemen to have your track coaches put in your dual meets and other meets, special events for the open athletes in the area who might profit by this added competition. I doubt very much that the AAU will permit them to participate. It seems they prefer to say: "If you need this competition and get into it without our blessing, we won't let you make the Olympic Team."

Our point in sending out the questionnaire to the meet directors was based upon the NCAA's policy of asking that outside promoters of tournaments and bowl games operate under certain criteria. You can only obtain that information by means of a questionnaire. We felt this was in order.

I might say that was followed by the AAU's directive sent directly to the meet directors of the AAU. I believe it might be in order to read that directive at this time.

"From the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to the Meet Directors and the AAU Registration Chairmen:

"The recent USTFF letter with enclosures addressed to meet directors from Mr. Werner was the usual misrepresentation we have learned to expect from these NCAA spokesmen.

"I hesitate to correct such a distorted publication, but it is very important that meet directors and registration chairmen fully understand that compliance with the USTFF demand for rule violations would make it impossible to have AAU sanction.

"Since the purpose of the AAU-NCAA arbitration conference at General MacArthur's residence in January 1963 was to protect the eligibility of United States athletes for the Olympic Games, there is no doubt in my mind but that this distortion attributed to General MacArthur is false. I know that General Douglas MacArthur, a former United States Olympic President, would never agree to a policy of violating established rules. Throughout the discussion concerning the NCAA attack against the AAU, General MacArthur made clear that established rules and procedures must be followed in order to protect the eligibility of potential Olympic athletes.

"Let's examine the USTFF misrepresentation. In the first place, General MacArthur was not President Kennedy's arbiter in the USTFF-AAU dispute."

This I think is quite a statement. We always felt that he was.

"At the request of the late President Kennedy, General MacArthur called a conference of representatives of the AAU and the NCAA to protect the eligibility of our track and field teams for the 1964 Olympic Games.

"The NCAA is responsible to adhere to the MacArthur Agreement, and it will serve no purpose by hiding behind the USTFF except to emphasize that NCAA originally sponsored it.

"The AAU is not in dispute over the track and field administration with anyone."

That is really something!

"The AAU has the responsibility of administering established rules and we shall discharge that responsibility to the best of our ability.

"In my considered judgment, the NCAA is using the USTFF to break down those rules by making as many innocent athletes ineligible as possible.

"There is no requirement for any meet director to fill out the questionnaire. General MacArthur stated on June 6, 1963, 'Open meets are the sole sanctioning power of the AAU,' and we do not require the sanction of the NCAA, the USTFF, or affiliated groups.

"If the criteria for meet approval by USTFF were complied with, your AAU sanction would be automatically withdrawn.

"Contrary to anything else anyone tells you, all athletes competing in your open meet must be registered or they must be certified by a responsible official as representing an educational institution or military unit."

I could go on with this, but the main point is you are aware of the fact that cooperation is not the principal endeavor of the AAU.

Just last night, in the telegram I read, that our AAU people in New Jersey are helping to keep the situation off balance, I would like to mention something about that. They haven't done a thing wrong over there. They have hired a facility, and they intend to have three or four meets. On their entry blank, they stated there would be events for open athletes. I think they had in mind that open athletes would be welcomed if the AAU permitted them to compete. Otherwise I don't believe they will accept an open athlete's entry.

Well, I have gone much longer than I expected to here.

Following the Olympic Games I think there must be a show-down, and I think it is only fair to the nation and the athletes that this thing does not continue. It should be resolved. We appreciate your support in this, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Following this, we have James Butz, who is the promotional director of the United States Track and Field Federation.

JAMES T. BUTZ (United States Track and Field Federation): I should mention the developmental program the Track and Field Federation put into effect this past summer. The developmental program was held in many states throughout the country and took care of half a million youngsters, most of them of high school age and pre-high school age. It was the largest track development program in the history of the United States, and as Chic intimated, "You ain't seen nothing yet."

The development program operated in Ohio, New York, West Texas, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee, the Gulf Coast, Oklahoma, Florida, Michigan, and many other areas. It was your coaches, your assistant coaches, athletic directors, along with a number of high school people, who put this program on, and we owe a great deal of thanks to them.

With regard to our developmental program, we sent news releases out in September which went to newspapers throughout the country. The New York Times and others ran the entire release. We felt this was the type of publicity which the United States Track and Field Federation desires very much. This is positive publicity—no name calling.

We are merely pointing out some of the positive aspects that we are contributing to build the sport of track and field in the United States. This developmental program was a great part of it.

We also worked with the National Junior Chamber of Commerce for the developmental program of track that they have had going for a number of years. One hundred twenty thousand youngsters took part in their program this year. They conducted a national champion-

ship with the winners from six different states—St. Paul, Minnesota, this year. Next year the winners from 30 states. Their program is just getting off the ground, and our coaches and the Federation people throughout the United States are working with their local chapters to promote and develop track and field, both in boys as well as girls. There are many girls in the developmental program, which we think is very important.

Gentlemen, we began publication a couple of months ago of a little paper called THE USTFF RECORD, in which we discuss our plans, policies and programs. The purpose is communication. It goes out to your publicity men, your track coaches, athletic directors, city recreation directors, and people like that. We want to tell people what we are doing, how we are doing it, and what we intend to do in the future. We hope you get a chance to see this publication. We know it is sometimes difficult to filter up, but we do hope you will make it a point to ask for it, because every educational institution in the United States receives at least one or more copies of this publication.

We also have a brochure planned, gentlemen, which will be out probably by February 1. In this brochure we are trying to explain what the fuss is all about. We are trying to explain the history and background of the AAU rule of amateur sports, particularly in track and field in this country, and their constant disputes over the last half century with other athletic administrators. We are trying to explain the aims and policies of our programs. We are introducing our member groups, telling whom they represent. We are giving our general aims and policies, and, gentlemen, we are giving our contributions to track and field. And that is the last point I wish to make.

We conducted a survey, but perhaps I should say our constituent members, the NCAA, the High School Federation, the junior colleges, and the Track and Field Association conducted surveys of their members just this past fall, and some of the facts we developed out of this survey shocked even us.

We discovered, for instance, that in the United States Track and Field Federation there are almost 17,000 outdoor track teams, almost 3000 indoor track teams, almost 9000 cross-country teams.

We discovered that in competition alone we have almost 700,000 boys and 31,000 girls in competition in track and field in the United States.

We discovered there are almost three million boys who take part in track and field through their physical education programs or on an intramural basis, almost three million boys, and almost a million and a half girls and women.

We discovered that our members have more than 13,000 indoor and outdoor tracks, the majority outdoor, of course, and that these tracks have an estimated value of \$100,000,000.

We discovered that we have more than 27,000 coaches, head coaches and assistants, and almost 2000 trainers.

We discovered that our people conduct almost 12,000 indoor meets a year, and 122,000 outdoor meets, and 60,000 cross-country meets.

We discovered that our people expend more than \$31,000,000 every year to keep their track programs going. And of this, \$28,000,000 has to be subsidized and is not refunded in gate receipts.

We discovered that the United States Track and Field members represent more than 90 per cent of the competitors, of the coaches, of the facilities, of the competition, of the dollars spent.

So we would like to ask one question, gentlemen: Who should represent American track and field on an international basis?

This is a side point. Last month, at the AAU convention in San Diego, they approved ten world's records set by Americans last year in the sport of track and field. Nine of these records were set by NCAA college men. So we think we have a strong story, gentlemen. We think we have a very strong story, and we are going to continue to accentuate the positive aspect of our program, to work on our development program, and to tell everyone the story of what we contribute to track and field.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you very much. Gentlemen, I think from what has been placed before you by the Federation people it is obvious that if we pool our assets and work cooperatively there is no doubt of the outcome.

The next item on the round table is one which in my opinion is one of the most important reports to come before the Convention. It may take on the furnishing of some of the things which Dr. Gross said this morning. We are also, family-wise, taking a long, searching look into the future, and I believe that the report of the Long-Range Planning Committee, under the chairmanship of James K. Sours, of the University of Wichita, is going to be one of the most important documents to be presented to the convention.

Now, gentlemen, because of this, and so we can all get the full impact of the report, and so that we can have a full attendance, we are going to postpone that report and put it the first matter on the agenda of the Business Session of our Convention, which will start tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m., promptly, in the Windsor Ballroom, which is this room.

Before adjourning the meeting, I want to make this very important announcement of the postponement of this report by James Sours' committee, and to again thank everyone who participated in the symposium or seminar. I must say you have been very patient through the long session. If there are members here who, before we adjourn, would like to ask any question, we will entertain them.

If not, gentlemen, this round table session is adjourned, and the report will be made tomorrow morning at nine o'clock from the Long-Range Planning Committee.

Thank you very much.

(The session adjourned at twelve-five o'clock.)

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Tuesday Afternoon, January 7, 1964

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE of the Fifty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, January 6-8, 1964, convened in the Windsor Terrace, at 2:10 p.m., Francis E. Smiley, Jr., of the Colorado School of Mines, and Chairman of the College Committee, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: I understand certain activities took a little bit longer during the morning and during the noon hour, and I have deferred opening the meeting as long as I dare and still cover the things that we want to do.

For some of you who may not know me, I am Fran Smiley, Chairman of the College Committee, from the Colorado School of Mines.

The success of the College Division and its activities depends upon the work that you do, and it pleases me to see so many of you here at the national Convention to participate in the business of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and to be at this particular meeting of the College Division.

You have representatives in each of your districts that I would like to introduce to you, in case you may not have had a chance to meet them. (Mr. Smiley introduced the members of the College Committee.)

Now, to allay your fears, these gentlemen are not all going to make speeches. I just wanted them up here so you could see who they were.

There are two members of the College Committee who go off the Committee this year, and this gives them the privilege to speak to us perhaps more plainly than they would if they were going to stay on the Committee. Without knowing who their successors may be, I would like to say this: that Dean Trevor, who has served on the Committee for the past four years, has been one of our pillars of strength, particularly in the Midwest area, and we will be deprived of his services because he has to go off the Committee. But I would like to give Dean a chance to say a few words that he may think appropriate at this time.

DEAN S. TREVOR (Knox College): Mr. Chairman and Delegates: After four years on the College Committee I find I have two lasting impressions.

First, without the support that is given a member of this Committee by the athletic directors, coaches, faculty representatives, in arranging tournaments, hosting teams and answering questionnaires, etc., it would be impossible to operate this College Division program. At this time I want to thank all those people, and there are many in the Midwest who have acted in these capacities during the four years that I have served.

Secondly, I cannot help but say how much we have been guided by outstanding men as chairmen of this Committee.

As one parting thought—Fran doesn't know I am going to say this and Chuck Neinas doesn't know I am going to say it—I have one idea that I think I should mention. In this regional football, four regional games are to be played. I think this College Committee is going to be too small to get the job done, with all the other duties that a member of this regional has. We have now nine members, one from each district, and one at large. I think I should say, for my friends who are still on the Committee and for those who are going to be elected, that they will need more help. I know nothing can be done at this time, at this Convention. But I would like to throw out the idea that this Committee could be increased to twelve—one from each district that we now have, and instead of one member at large a member at large from each of the four regions, which would make a total of five.

I may get tossed out of the Association for submitting this idea, because I haven't checked with anyone, but that is what I really feel about it. One thing I do have is the agreement of the gentlemen who joined me at the time I became a member of the Committee, Jerome Holland. We talked this over and thought it was a good idea, and any time you can get a college professor to agree with you on anything I think it has some merits.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Thank you very much, Dean.

We have been extremely fortunate in the last four years to have a man who has all the duties, obligations and problems of a college president on his shoulders take the time off to help guide College Division activities. Although Jerome doesn't admit to all these problems, in visiting with my own President, I know they exist, and I would like to thank Jerome for the things he has done to help me, and give him a chance to say a few words.

JEROME HOLLAND (Hampton Institute): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I certainly have enjoyed working under your leadership.

I also want to express my appreciation to my colleagues on the College Committee. It has been a very exciting and interesting four years.

I would like to say, as part of my parting words to this group, that I am more excited about the potentials of this College Division than ever before. I have seen it grow. I have had the opportunity to sit in on many of the deliberations. I have had an opportunity to work with a number of people in various areas, and all I can see is a very glowing and bright future for the members of the College Division, and I am sure that under the leadership of Fran Smiley we can look forward to greater things in the immediate future.

This Regional College Football Championship will be one of our greatest undertakings, if it is approved by this group and by the body as a whole, and I certainly join with my buddy, Dean Trevor, in stating that we are going to need some extra help, and that if we make a success of this latest venture, I think we will have gone a long way in bringing the College Division program to the expected level that we should have in institutions of higher education. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: It was my hope at this time to introduce some new members of the NCAA staff. They are a rather harried and harassed group at these conventions, and they have not been able to get in yet. I hope I can do this before we leave. They are people that I feel you should at least see up here and know and recognize, because they will listen to your questions and problems and give you good advice and help.

We do have one member of the staff present, and I would like to introduce Chuck Neinas, of the NCAA Staff, who has as one of his principal duties looking after the administrative end of the College Division affairs. He has other duties as well. I am not going to advertise the other duties. I am going to advertise the College Division today.

Report on Administration of College Division Affairs

CHARLES M. NEINAS (National Collegiate Athletic Association staff): Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to greet you again this year. I will attempt to be consistent. I think I have been fairly brief in the past.

I was happy to notice that both Dean Trevor and Jerome Holland assumed the position of elder statesmen, but truly, as was said before, both of them have given a great deal of time and effort on behalf of College Division institutions.

I am going to spend a little time here on something that I feel is important because apparently it is misunderstood, and if you have questions, I hope that you will feel free to ask them. I don't know if this would be the time, Fran; maybe later, at your discretion.

Competitive Designation

I am going to talk about competitive designation and the qualification procedures for College Division student-athletes who go into the University Division competition.

It was the basic philosophy of the College Committee that for institutions which prefer designation in the College Division, the National College Division Championship should serve as the pinnacle of success for that particular institution. However, it was also the thought of the College Committee in an individual sport in which the Association conducts both University and College Division National Championships an outstanding student-athlete should have an opportunity to test his ability against the best athletes that the nation's colleges have to offer.

With this in mind, I feel they have come up with a workable program that meets both the needs previously expressed by the College Committee.

Institutions are asked to declare their competitive designation in cross-country, basketball, golf, tennis, track and field, wrestling, and most recently swimming. Each of these sports has a different criterion of successful performance, bearing in mind that basketball is eliminated from this as a team sport, speaking now strictly of individual sports.

So, to try to sum it up, gentlemen, if you declare yourself for the College Division in a sport, your student at least must then compete in the National College Division Championship in that

sport and meet the criteria of successful performance, which are listed again in your Bulletin this year, to be eligible to go on to the University Division Championship in that sport.

There is some confusion, regarding the regionals. You do not have to qualify in a College Division regional to go to the College Division National. Regional events are held to provide the College Division institutions with further competition.

Now, if I might just dwell on how you change competitive designation for a moment, if you are in the College Division and wish to go to the University Division, all you have to do is notify our office by October 1 for the fall sports; December 1 for winter sports; and March 1 for spring sports, if you desire to become a part of the University Division. You then become eligible to compete in the University Division championship of that academic year.

If you should wish to leave the University Division in a sport, you again notify the NCAA executive office, your institution is then removed from the University Division designation, and after one year you become eligible to compete in the College Division in that sport.

I hope I haven't confused the issue.

Dates and Sites of National Events

Let's move on briefly to dates and sites of national meets and tournaments. They are printed in your Bulletin, so I will not dwell on them. However, a number of you have made a very valid suggestion, and that is that we should attempt to establish the dates and sites of our National College Division events two years in advance. We are attempting to do this now. Apparently this fits in much better with the budget planning of our College Division institutions, so I just want you to know that we are trying to work two years in advance in establishing dates and sites for College Division National Championships.

The Association this year will conduct indoor track and field championships for the first time. There is an amendment which will come to the convention floor to establish a national indoor track and field championship for 1965. For 1964, on February 29, there will be indoor regionals—an Eastern Regional at Louisville, in which institutions of Districts 1 through 4 are eligible to compete, and one at Portland, Oregon, on the same date for Districts 5 through 8.

I point out to you that both College and University Divisions are eligible to compete in those regional indoor meets. No qualification is necessary for those indoor regionals. Both College and University organizations are eligible to compete.

Moving to the business at hand, we have the College Division Football Program, which again will be brought to the convention floor. If approved by this convention, the Association will establish four regional College Division football championships next fall. There has been prepared a memorandum giving a brief description of the details, as to how the championships will be conducted. I hope all of you will obtain a copy before you leave. I would just like to highlight some of the salient points.

First of all, I must impress upon you it has to be passed by the convention so the program goes into effect and the College Committee's recommendations are passed on to the Executive Committee for their approval.

The games will be conducted in conformance with the Extra Events legislation of the NCAA. The date is the second weekend in December.

The sites: The criteria have been established for site selection. The College Committee has already recommended one site. That is the Camellia Bowl for the Pacific Coast Region.

The gross receipts to be distributed as in the legislation on Extra Events covered in the By-laws.

Competitive Designation for Football

When the Association started the basketball championship it took the NCAB statistical designation for the first year or two. This proved workable and apparently was equitable. So the College Committee will follow that same procedure. Any institution which is listed as College Division by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and also designated as College Division in the sport in its competitive designation is eligible for the College Division Football Championship.

Some of the other details are yet to be worked out, but I think it is an encouraging sign that the College Committee was able to agree and make specific recommendations in most areas concerning the implementation of the College Division regional football program.

Wiles Hallock is not with us today. I would just like to dwell on Wiles for a moment. He is a former publicity director for the University of California and joined the NCAA in August. He becomes the first full-time public relations director in the history of the Association. I am sure he will make many contributions to the NCAA, and I know I speak for Wiles when I say he encourages you, the College Division members, to forward information of interest to him, because within a month or two we are going to have a NCAA News Letter or a publication which will be distributed every other month, I believe, and it will contain pictures and stories about the Association which will be of primary interest to our membership. I think you will find the publication worthwhile.

Olympic Trials

Finally, we come to something which is of interest to all of us. It comes every four years, like leap year and the elections. This is the Olympic Games. The various Olympic Games Committees have established certain procedures regarding qualification for Olympic trials, and I would like to dwell on just a couple.

First, in track and field, the NCAA will be allowed to qualify six men for the Olympics track and field trials. The AAU will have six. The armed forces automatically qualify one, which can be expanded to three if they have deserving performers in certain events.

Then the Committee reserves for itself the privilege of selecting other outstanding athletes who for one reason or another do not qualify through the armed forces, the AAU or the NCAA.

Undoubtedly the top six men in the NCAA Track and Field Championships to be held in Eugene, Oregon and Portland will qualify for the Olympic trials in their specialty, so if you College Division men have outstanding Olympic contenders, I urge you to make sure that they compete in the College Division National Championship at Fresno, California, and then qualify to compete in the University Division championship the following week, so they will have an opportunity to compete in the Olympic trials.

In basketball there will be an 18 bracket for the trials, and the NCAA has been allotted three teams. A total of 36 players will be eligible to represent the Association on three 12-man teams. The teams will be designated Red, White and Blue, which we thought was patriotic. The University Division Champions will have six men in the trials as a group. The remaining 30 will come from the membership at large, and they will be selected by the National Association of Basketball Coaches, which has already established a committee for that purpose. They will attempt to select the best basketball players in the NCAA membership, regardless of whether they are from the University Division or the College Division.

These young men will be assembled at a college institution on Monday following the University Division championship. They will then undergo about a ten-day training period before entering the Olympic trials.

For some of you who are vitally interested—and the main reason a young man goes to college is education—we realize that this is not as good a plan as it could be. However, in the trials you must play according to international rules, and it was proven in the Pan-American trials that you cannot get a squad together in one day and expect them to go out and perform as they should. It is not fair to the boy. It is not fair to the institution he represents. It is not fair to the Association. And most of all, it is not fair to the country, because we want to have our best adequately prepared for the trials, so they can give their best performance and be judged on their merit, and of course have the possibility of being selected to be on the Olympic teams as representatives of the United States.

I would ask you to give serious consideration to allowing any of your athletes who might be selected to compete in the Olympic basketball trial to attend this ten-day practice period.

We are going to make arrangements to have faculty-supervised study halls for these student-athletes. They will be on a college campus, and they will also practice on a college campus.

So again, I say I urge you, if you have an outstanding basketball player, I would hope you would make him available for the Olympic basketball trial.

I see I have already run over my time, and I apologize, Mr. Chairman, but this seems to be following the regular procedure of the Convention, running a little bit overtime.

Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. CHARLES HENRY (Grambling College): I would like to ask a question. Is there any possibility from the standpoint of practicability for the University and College Division championships to be close by, as this year, a week apart, as contrasted to last year when one was the last of May and the other the middle of June? That would be desirable from the standpoint of moving an outstanding boy in track from the College championship to the University championship.

MR. NEINAS: The College Division Championship is held one week prior to the University Division.

MR. HENRY: Maybe my question wasn't as clear as I wanted it to be. Last year the College Division Championship in Track and Field was in Chicago, and the University Division's was in Albuquerque. Grambling has a budget problem, if we want to send a boy to both of them. This year it might not be too hard to keep them on the West Coast, but closer to the site.

MR. NEINAS: The College Committee is attempting to do this in spring sports where the students will not be required to go back to college that year. In other words, when the school year is over, the spring sports are going to attempt to locate the College Division and University Division tournaments in the same geographical area and eliminate the cost of sending the boy from one part of the country to another.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Any other questions of Chuck?

GASTON F. LEWIS (Central State College): I don't know whether this is the right time to ask this question. I am concerned about the basketball situation and want some information. It so happens we are located in an area where we do not have membership in any of the outstanding conferences. The question in my mind is: If we should be fortunate enough to develop a good basketball team, how could we qualify for an opportunity to play off? We may not be very good, but we would like to have the opportunity to be defeated anyway.

The Ohio Conference, of which we are not a member, I believe gets an automatic qualifier. We played, I believe, only one of those teams during the regular year.

Should we be fortunate—I repeat—to have a good ball club, how could we qualify?

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Maybe Dick Koenig could answer that. Would you like to, or have somebody else answer it?

MR. RICHARD P. KOENIG (Valparaiso University): You will have every opportunity to be selected. For the benefit of some of you who may not be familiar with the format, we will be using the same format this year as has been used in the past, which means we will have eight regionals, with the finalists moving to Evansville.

The country has been divided into four areas. In each area the tournament committee tries to play two regionals. You would be in Area 2, in the Basketball Tournament.

We have tried to maintain the ratio between automatically qualifying champions and at large, in proportion to that which exists in the College Division membership. For example, we have 364

schools who are eligible this year for the College Division Basketball Tournament. Approximately one-third of them are in conferences whose champion automatically qualifies for the College Division tournament, and approximately one-third of the 32-team field is automatically qualified also.

MR. LEWIS: Would this be on won and lost?

MR. KOENIG: The selection is on the basis of won and lost, on the basis of qualifications, on the basis of the number of teams who are in the given area, and also on the basis of competition. There is no one single factor that the committee considers.

MR. LEWIS: This puzzles me a little bit, because we have little opportunity to measure our stature against the teams in our area. I can well see that we could easily be passed over.

I want to know if there is any assurance that is available in that connection.

MR. KOENIG: I don't think you will be passed over. The Committee has a Selection Committee which spans the country, and I am sure your record would be given every consideration.

Report of Vice President at Large

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Are there any other questions on that?

We have a very valuable member of the College Division family. He is called the Vice President at Large. He has an his specific duty on the Council and on the Executive Committee to look after the interests of the College Division schools and their enterprises. I would like to give Jim Loveless, Vice President at Large, a chance to speak to you for a few moments.

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

If you heard Dr. Hardt yesterday give the review of activities of the Executive Committee, I am sure you were impressed, as I, although I had heard these items many times before, was present when most of them were discussed and the decisions were made. But you must have been impressed with the number of items that concern so-called College Division school interests.

The same thing was true I think when you heard the report also by Professor Sneed of Oklahoma, when the Council report was given.

I would like to say it has been a pleasure to represent the College Division. I know, as you know, the institutions who belong to the NCAA are those across the country with great academic stature. Actually size has little to do with this I think. It need not have anything to do with it.

It just occurred to me that the makeup of the NCAA was of interest, and then the first question came back to me that I heard asked in Baltimore, I think it was, a few years ago at a workshop: Just what does NCAA membership mean to your institution anyway? Why are we here?

Well, no doubt we would receive many and different answers to this question. From time to time, I think, however, we should examine the basic reasons for membership in the association to which

we belong. NCAA is a voluntary service organization, as I see it, and through this organization the colleges and universities of the country have an opportunity to speak of and act on legislative matters at the national level.

Actually, in my personal opinion, the NCAA, if it is nothing more than this—and I think it is a great deal more—but the NCAA membership means that we belong to the national accreditation in the field of intercollegiate athletics. My institution is proud of its membership because the academic and athletic leaders of the country belong to this group.

Just to review again, the NCAA is composed of 612 members. These next points are not of special interest, only for information. Of these 612, 392 are so-called College Division members. To go further, 189 of these institutions have less than 750 men enrollment, 107 have less than 1500 male students. The remainder vary in size of enrollment to include some institutions of over 10,000. These schools have chosen College Division designation for sports competition. You see, even within this group there are many problems that are not common to all. So then it isn't surprising that we hear in the hall at our Convention that we actually have many problems, the so-called big institutions have many problems, the so-called small institutions don't have. We can say that about 190 institutions have less than 750 enrollment so this doesn't seem to me to be a valid reason for criticism for a great organization to which we belong.

I do think, however, that it possibly is a unique challenge to every one of us, and I think we need not develop this, but there is one point I would like to make, that the NCAA is so constructed, that all segments may profit from the services of the Association, regardless of these diversities of interest.

Each member institution likewise, has its own obligations and responsibilities to the Association, not that a large institution has more responsibility for the national image than the smaller institution. I think we all need to give this some thought.

What are we doing as a College Division member or a NCAA member to help make the image of the NCAA what we think it should be?

So I pose this, that each member institution has these unique obligations and responsibilities. These obligations are yours to assume in your own unique way. I think the College Division members have been doing this.

I know that you are interested in our sports activity. I am not going to review the advances that have been made. These are obvious. Some mistakes have been made. No doubt there will be mistakes made in the future. Our strength or weakness it seems to me depends upon this expression of yours to the people who are willing to take the time to serve and try to represent the various interests of the NCAA.

I think that maybe I should make a comment in passing. I have felt that the College Division members are especially interested in moving forward quite rapidly in sponsoring various sports and championships and so on. I remember one time — and this was

referred to this morning in the group at breakfast—that many thought when we decided to move into this area one year the very next year we should have all the championships established that we had established at the University Division. It would have taken years in some cases to get these done. I think this has been done. I think we have made mistakes that might have hurt us, and mistakes we may not have recovered from. I was a little eager, and I am thankful that there were other people with more experience than I had who said, “Jim, I think you are right in wanting the program moved, but be sure you are able to carry off what you are attempting to do.”

Well, I never lacked confidence, as many of you know, that the College Division could put on any kind of program they wanted to. It seemed to me that to think this could not happen, with the leadership that is in the colleges in the country today, was ridiculous.

We have been criticized, however it seems to me that everything we have done has just been toward establishing more tournaments and meets and championships, regional and national.

When I have written you, your response has been wonderful and we appreciate it. Without this, we could not have any kind of report or any kind of representation. We wouldn't know where in the world to go, you see. But you have told me a lot about what you would like to have and “Let's get a regional established here,” and “Let's get this going here.” It is almost all on a competitive show window type of program.

I think there are much greater things that can be done. I think we need your ingenuity and your thought on this. This is an intercollegiate program, certainly, but our intercollegiate program. Why do we have it? Because we have a student body behind it, we have administration for it, we have committees for it.

One thing that seems remarkable to me, one of the most remarkable things I have noticed in my service on the Council and on the Executive Committee and in actually observing the work in these conventions—and I can say this—it seems to me a wonderful thing that our program, our profession, is well enough thought of that we can get presidents of universities, heads of engineering departments, vice presidents of universities, English professors, and people in every field of profession and education outside of athletics who are willing to come in here and come to grips with these problems with us. It is a hobby for them. They are willing to take this time. To me this is a terrific thing, and I think we don't recognize this as much as we should.

Well, I have enjoyed representing this group. I hope we have been able to implement and support the things you want. I believe progress has been made. It has been a privilege to me to represent men of such stature as we have in the NCAA. I appreciate it, and I thank you for this opportunity.

Impending Legislation

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: We have legislation coming before us tomorrow in our business session, and I have asked Walter Bryant, a member of the College Committee and also a member of the

Council, to quickly review this legislation. We don't have time to go into it indefinitely, but I think a review of it here is important to give you an opportunity to think it over and perhaps think more clearly on it tomorrow when you have to vote on it and to evaluate the remarks that will be made tomorrow on some of this legislation.

Walter, will you proceed with this at this time?

WALTER D. BRYANT, JR. (University of the South): Fran and gentlemen, I am sure that Fran could have chosen someone much more capable than I am to do this.

In handling this, I will go over the things that are before us here, beginning on page 130 of the Bulletin. Fran began by stressing brevity, and I assure you that will be the outstanding characteristic of my part of this program.

This I think will give us as a group, a College Division group, a chance perhaps to discuss some of these things from the standpoint of our own interests.

Under Proposed Amendments, beginning with Article II, there is a proposed amendment to Article II, Section 1, (2), which is simply a change in the wording. As I understand, it is nothing more than just a little more definitive than the previous definition has been.

Article III, Section 10. It has been suggested or asked for by the Babson Institute that this be done away with. As I see it, this would simply mean there would be no limit on the basketball season.

Article III, Section 10, (c). Puerto Rico has asked that it be excluded from this restriction. This sheet was given to some of you, which is a Supplementary Notice No. 1. By using this, after the word "Participation," would be added the words "by residents of Puerto Rico." "Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling."

Under Amendment Procedures, Article IX would be amended to allow the Council the authority to amend a proposed amendment without having to go through the steps described there.

Article III, Section 2, (d), (e), and (f), which takes you through that page, simply is increasing the number of members to these various committees, giving more representation to the College Division and the junior colleges and the high school students.

The Junior College Rule is next, and as I see this it is simply to give the boy who has done one year or 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours and has maintained a "B" average the right to transfer and be eligible rather than having to complete twice that many hours. The "B" average I think is the item for your attention there.

NCAA Events Article V, Section 1, (a). This will be amended to have our College Division swimming championships.

Article V, Section 1, (a), will allow us to have indoor track and field championships; that is both, as I believe has been explained before, College Division and University Division, and it will also give us the outdoor track and field championship in the College Division.

Article V, Section 1, (b), prepares for the College Division Regional Football Championship.

Turn to page 134. In all these NCAA events it simply states that they would be conducted under the NCAA rules.

The next item, Article VI, Section 5, is a tremendous blow to most of the College Division teams. It simply states that they cannot own their own airplane. I do believe there is a proposal to amend this to stop after the word "used." It simply means there I believe that the service academy would not be excluded from this, and they also could not use their own airplanes which they own.

Coming on down to Article VIII, Section 1, it would be amended simply to state that rather than two weeks before the start of the first class, that football practice would begin one week before the start of classes. I believe that came about in some institutions where they had a trimester. I am not too familiar with that situation, but I suppose most of you have an understanding of what that is.

On the next one, Article VIII, Section 1, (b), I wish you would turn over to page 137 and read the O.I. 3.

"A post-season tournament contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term post-season necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season."

Now —

"If a conference or playing league conducts a regularly-scheduled, season-end, elimination tournament among its members to determine its entry in the NCAA tournament, then the game or games played by each team shall count as one of the permissible 26 contests."

Gentlemen, I believe that just about concludes my report of this.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Don't leave, Walter. The floor is open now for your questions. Please remember to identify yourself and your institution.

A. C. BUNDGAARD (South Dakota State): This is a question on Amendment V, Junior College Rule. I note that the source is not given. Can this information be given?

MR. BRYANT: Yes, sir. I have the source here as the western schools, principally California. That, I believe, is where the problem exists.

If there are any other questions about the Junior College Transfer Rule, I believe Jim Loveless is probably better prepared to answer than anyone else here. He was on the committee that worked up these proposed amendments.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Is there another question on the proposed amendments or other legislation?

EARL LORY (Montana State University): The Skyline Conference, which is not an allied member, through Montana State University proposed an amendment to the amendment, to the Junior College Rule, that the "B" student must be in one junior college for one year and then that he has 24 or 36 credit hours be changed. In other words, they are dropping off requesting the "B" average but putting the requirement that the student must be in one junior college for one year.

This has been presented to Walter. He hasn't had it reproduced yet, but it will be.

MR. BRYANT: Thank you. That was turned in before one o'clock?

MR. LORY: Yes. It was given to Walter this morning. He hasn't had it reproduced yet.

EDWARD W. MALAN (Pomona College): I would like to hear some justification for either point of view on the proposed amendments in regard to basketball—why or why not do away with the seasonal limitation, or why or why not allow Puerto Rico to be excluded.

MR. BRYANT: I am not really prepared nor inclined to defend these things. There may be some who are.

MR. NEINAS: I do think the explanation was not quite accurate. I believe Walter in his explanation said there would be no limit on the playing season. Actually what this amendment as introduced by Babson Institute would do is do away with Article II, Section 10, (c), which prohibits students from participating in organized basketball competition outside of the permissible playing season. In other words, this legislation was introduced back at the time of the gambling and bribery menace. It was introduced because they felt that too many—well, a survey showed 90 per cent of the contacts made by gamblers were during the summer, during the Catskill Mountain leagues, and that type of operation, so this legislation was introduced to prohibit college players from participating in that type of league. It doesn't have anything to do with the permissible playing season as it now stands.

MR. BRYANT: I stand corrected.

FRANK THOMS (Williams College): We in the East were really mixed up in that, two of our conferences were mixed up in that bribery business, and most of us very deeply oppose the elimination as suggested by Babson Institute.

I didn't take a poll on this. I perhaps should not say most of us, but there were many of us who were cognizant of the things that went on in that scandalous period, who do not want any possibility of a repetition. So personally I would oppose it very, very strongly.

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): I wanted to talk on a different subject—if there is more discussion on this subject I will yield.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER (Northeastern University): I wear the hat of the New England Conference, and just in support of what Mr. Thoms said, this proposed amendment in regard to the liberty and participation of our players in basketball was brought to the attention of that conference by a motion before the conference to support this item that appears in the Convention Bulletin. It was not seconded though. There were 43 colleges assumed to be against this item suggested.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Any other questions on this point?

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): Perhaps there might be another point made in regard to the proposal. You notice there is a proposal from the member institutions of Puerto Rico that "Participation in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling."

That league is a summer league down there. It is not a matter of the institution, of presenting a team as a university or college team per se. It is a town team type of thing that they have during the summertime. It is not related at all to the institutions, although many of the players are men who do play on the university college teams of the area.

The Council is proposing that we make a further amendment in that to say, "Participation by residents of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling."

That is to prevent some young fellow who is playing on a team here within the States going down to Puerto Rico and getting additional participation during the summer season but rather that he would have to be a resident of Puerto Rico.

I might point out also that the Puerto Rico League, the Superior League, requires that any person who plays in the league must have been a resident of Puerto Rico for a period of at least three years, and the feeling is there would be no danger of this thing involving gambling, which was so characteristic and so dangerous to summer basketball or out-of-season basketball here in the States.

THOMAS E. SMITH (Babson Institute): I am the one who originated this proposal. I know you have many questions.

If you will look at your first amendment it is the purpose of NCAA to develop recreational facilities. Now, it certainly strikes me, because for the last four years I have been attending college basketball luncheons and over the last two years every time there has been a student from a college who participates in active college basketball, who has brought up that proposal, either from the table or alongside the table to discuss it.

I proposed another amendment Monday which would give to the NCAA regulatory power over town and city recreation programs, YMCA, camps, and so forth. It is not even in the Catskills. I can't see the purpose really. You develop these kids. They are in the most formative years, and you say to them, "You cannot play basketball."

If I were a man interested in gambling and trying to pursue a boy, the very first argument I would use would be to say to him, "Now, look, you are deprived of the right to play, so why not take the opportunity to make the most of it?" That is worth thinking about.

These kids love basketball. Let's give them everything we have. I still can't understand why you can take over 17,000 men each year and say, "Between midnight and October 15, you can't play organized regularly scheduled basketball competition on a league basis on a recreational pursuit." That is the main reason I proposed this amendment. It is just a matter of principle.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Thank you, sir. This is the kind of discussion that I think makes these things worth while, to get both sides out. This is what we want.

Lysle, you have been very patient. Thank you.

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): I would like to ask someone on the College Committee if they had listed or if they have

listed any reasons for the new setup on football. In just a few minutes back here I put down seven or eight reasons why I would disagree with post-season football play, but I would be interested in knowing what the reasons were for opening this up.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Chuck, do you have at hand figures on that poll? A poll was taken not too long ago on this subject, and it showed, as I recall—it is a bad thing for an engineer to do, quote things from recollection—a majority of the schools answering the poll favored post-season contests of the sort that we are speaking of, and this has been the view of the College Division, to wait upon requests for this kind of competition to develop, and then to be sure, before they start, that they are providing something that is needed and wanted and not trying to develop something for the sake of the sport itself. To fill a need is what we are trying to do.

Now, perhaps others of the committee would like to amplify or modify my statement. Don or Chuck or Jerome?

DON ADEE (Chico State College): I would just like to say the one reason I am interested and have been in post-season competition for the College Division football teams is because it makes us consistent with the other sports. Having been in a number of sports, I never have been able to figure out why we have post-season opportunities in, well, now in seven or eight, and nothing in football. I think there is something inconsistent about it.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Lysle, would you like to take a minute or so and delineate these reasons?

MR. BUTLER: You had better hold the watch on it for a minute or so. I have listed quite a few.

I think one of the obvious answers as to why you cannot do this in football is that football is a sport in which you can only play about one game a meet. In the others you can have a big meet and have everybody participate. In basketball you can have two or three meets in the spring and prolong the season.

In football it interferes with winter sports and has a tendency to tie up the staff.

Football coaches are getting the idea now the only thing they can do is go to football the year around.

It increases pressure on the already pressurized sport.

It has a tendency to influence all schools to want to participate. You might say you don't have to participate if you don't want to, but in general it doesn't work that way. We belong to a conference, and I have been opposed to the conference end-of-season tournament, but we have to have the tournament in the conference so we can have our spot in the College NCAA basketball playoffs, and we are forced to go along. My campus forces me and the boys want to do it, once it is set up. I think it would be better if we didn't set it up.

If you are in a conference that doesn't have spring games, this forces you to eight or ten games because your conference wants to do it. We are forced to participate.

So I think those are a few points.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Thank you, Lysle. This is all quite valid,

and I feel, again, as in the other case, this is the best demonstration of the use of this forum, to get a complete exchange of ideas.

Are there any other questions on the legislation that Walter has been talking to us about? I am going to give it back to you, Walter, and let you do some of the talking.

MR. BRYANT: I don't know that it is necessary to do any more talking, if there are no other questions.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Fine. Thank you, gentlemen.

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): There is one thing that Walter did not touch on, that was not within his responsibility but I at least would like to bring it up. I think it is germane to our discussion at the moment.

At the bottom of page 136, there is a new Official Interpretation No. 7, that I will bring to the floor of the meeting tomorrow for the Council. This is a proposal to clarify definitely what is a freshman team and what is a junior varsity team, and the Council here is trying to clarify. I think perhaps it might be advantageous to mention it now so if there are any questions that might come up, you can think about it between now and tomorrow, on how people might want to vote on the thing.

This applies only to NCAA events, where, of course, as you know, all students in institutions above 750 male enrollment have only three years participation after the freshman year.

"Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior, or a student who although academically classified as a freshman has been in college residence two semesters or three quarters, shall be considered to be of varsity status in applying paragraph (e)." That is in applying that provision that a student has only three years.

Now, the substance of this, gentlemen, is that if you have a team, even though you call it a freshman team, if any member of that team is a sophomore or a junior or a senior, or if he is still classified academically as a freshman but has been in school for more than two semesters or three quarters, that is not a freshman team but rather is a junior varsity team, and that participation on a junior varsity team counts as one of the three years of varsity competition.

I think it is of special importance to us in the College Division because we don't have the setup where we have a varsity team, a junior varsity team, and a freshman team. We are faced there with the second team that we are presenting is a J.V. team or a freshman team. It is a J.V. team if any single member of the team is a sophomore, junior, or senior, or has been in school more than two semesters or three quarters.

I think it is important legislation and we will take action on it tomorrow.

The Alumni and Intercollegiate Athletics

COL. WENDELL W. FERTIG

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Thank you, Art.

In the past several years it has been the custom at this round table to have a panel of experts to talk to us about different aspects

of intercollegiate athletics, with particular emphasis on the College Division things.

This year the College Committee, when they started to talk about this meeting last June, decided that rather than have a panel, they would break this format and have a single speaker on a suitable subject.

We were very fortunate in obtaining for our speaker a gentleman who is well qualified to talk on the subject, "The Alumni and Inter-collegiate Athletics." He is a good friend of mine. I feel that perhaps I shouldn't read his introduction, but to be sure that I get everything in proper chronological order, I will read my introduction of Colonel Wendell W. Fertig.

Colonel Fertig attended the University of Colorado in 1917. After World War I, he transferred to the Colorado School of Mines, completing the Engineering Masters degree in 1924. The next seventeen years were spent in mining in Arizona, California, Colorado, Mexico and the Philippines.

In 1941 he was called to active duty under his Reserve commission earned through the ROTC unit at the Colorado School of Mines. During the first five months of World War II, Colonel Fertig served as Chief of the Construction Division, United States Army Forces Far East, under General MacArthur's command in the Philippines.

Being left behind on the Island of Mindanao, while en route to Australia, he organized the Guerrillas of Mindanao and Sulu, which he commanded until the Americans returned to the Philippines in 1945.

Colonel Fertig served as Professor of Military Science at the School of Mines from 1947 to 1951. From 1951 to 1954 he was Chief, Psychological Warfare, Special Staff, Department of the Army, Pentagon. During that period the Special Forces doctrine and policy were developed, units organized, and the Special Warfare School at Fort Bragg was established.

He spent 1954 as Special Forces Officer, United States Navy, Formosa, and 1955 as Deputy Director, Joint Staff, MAAG-Korea. You can ask him later what that means.

He retired from Fort Belvoir on January 31, 1956.

He returned to mining, and completed the organization of the Western Nuclear Corporation, Wyoming Uranium company in Gas Hills.

Retiring again from active mining, the Colonel and his wife, Mary, and the author, John Keats, spent five months in the Philippines accumulating data for the book, "They Fought Along," which has in the last few months appeared on the book stands across the country. This tells the story of the three years behind the Japanese lines in Mindanao.

Wendell has been the Executive Director of the Colorado School of Mines Alumni Association since February 1960, which is a culmination of his long years of interest in alumni activities. Many of you may have seen him on national television on "To Tell the Truth," and the "Today" Show. He has been on some other exposures on the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountain area. I invite you to ask him questions on any part of his career.

COLONEL WENDELL W. FERTIG (Colorado School of Mines Alumni Association): Mr. Chairman, Members of the NCAA College Committee, and all the others who are here: It is certainly a privilege to appear before you. As you are well aware, this is my first time to attend one of these meetings, and it was a strange formation. I sat at the speakers' table up here, surrounded by a group of eight or nine others, and on signal they all fled. I didn't get any signal, so here I am.

It is a pleasure for me to appear before you this afternoon and discuss the interrelation of the athletic programs and the alumni. It is only right that you should know that my background lies with the alumni association and its operation rather than with an athletic department.

Further, our own situation at the Colorado School on Mines is somewhat different from that in many schools. At Mines, scholastic endeavor not only comes first but dictates the quality of competition by limiting practice time and participation to the minimum consistent with the heavy schedule carried by all students.

Since the entire curricula is limited to men in engineering and directed toward earning a professional degree, rather than a bachelor of science, more class hours are required. Although the student may in his option elect a five-year course instead of four, he still must carry 17 credit hours per semester for ten semesters in order to graduate, or he has the option of 20 semester hours for the eight semesters or four full years.

As a result of this, the Athletic Department of Mines believes their success is achieved when nearly every student takes at least some active part in the physical education program.

As a result of this background, some of the statements which I will make may not fit your individual condition, and yet the generalities can be applied. The statements that I am making are my own personal observations, conclusions, and I present them in that form.

First of all, one of the problems that many of you may have faced is the over-enthusiastic alumni. It has been my experience in working with the average alumnus to discover that he remembers more about the various athletic events which took place during his student days than the average educator likes to admit.

Perhaps it is the same conditioning that allows us to recall a pleasant circumstance of the past, easily forgetting the harrowing conditions that sometimes accompanied those conditions. Pleasant memories of college days may involve the athletic content, even though participation was limited to mere observation. The big game is more important than any of us realize when it is viewed in retrospect.

The ability to forget hardships is so well illustrated when the members of my old command meet for their biennial reunion. In this group at Mindanao were 120 average American kids, 19 or 20 years of age, ranging up to twelve-year veterans. This group were left behind on an unfriendly island, a completely foreign climate, yet when they get together at these reunions twenty years later their memories are not of the hardships that they encountered, the

fact that they were hungry, barefooted, surrounded by enemies. The things they recall are the humorous things that happened, and it is always a great mystery to our wives—at least to those who were married at that time—to think that we must have had just a wonderful time out there, that all we can remember is the good part of it.

Since this condition exists, we frequently find that the over-enthusiastic alumnus can become a serious headache to the head coach or the athletic director. In the heart of every American lies a sincere conviction that he is much smarter than the most famous football coach, the most famous coach of any type of athletics, for his decisions are always colored by hindsight. With this faculty well developed, the alumnus can prove that had his advice been taken concerning a protege he had arranged to go to college, the team would have won the contest.

As I look over this group, I wonder if some of the faculty members of this Committee don't fall in the same category.

When the athletic scholarships are limited, and they always seem to be, the coach must be called upon to resist the importunities of the alumnus who is overwhelmed from the big exploits of the hometown boy. To view the situation in perspective, the coach — and here I use coach as the athletic director or the head of the athletic department but the generic term, coach—must be both a prophet and master psychologist. If the protege does not fit into his program, the refusal must be phrased so as to avoid offense to the active and enthusiastic alumnus who might be most helpful on another occasion.

It is needless, in speaking to this group, to point out that alumni support can lead to disaster, for these men are far removed from the campus and its maze of regulations and restrictions on subsidizing prospects and players and the penalties involved if infractions become glaring. Yet the same over-enthusiastic alumnus is the one who is always ready to help. He is indispensable, and yet at the same time he can be very troublesome.

Now, let's look at the students for a moment. All statistics prove that the colleges will be overwhelmed by a flood of students arriving in the next few years. In fact, it has already started and is expected to increase annually. However, there is nothing in this to indicate that the quality will increase in proportion to the growth in numbers.

It is quite possible that even more careful selection will be required in the future, for the good athlete in the past has frequently found his way to college. The outstanding athlete almost surely has found his way to college. The same thing is true of the outstanding academic students. Thus the increase in numbers does not necessarily mean an increase in quality or even the maintenance of the same percentage, and as a result we may see even more active recruiting of the quality student or the athlete in the future.

In our own case at Mines we found the Athletic Department is very helpful in locating excellent students as well as excellent athletes. It is admitted that Mines occupies an unusual role for we do

not participate in athletics at the level that attracts nationwide attention. We are more apt actually to get an AP story in the newspaper because Fritz Brennecke, our football coach, makes the boys wear tennis shoes back and forth from the field to keep from wearing out their cleats on the pavement. The emphasis is on the quality students. The athletic field is not overpopulated with those of the technical bent, with the interest in a technical degree and the desire to work hard enough to earn it.

My remarks above tend to divide the scholastic and the athletic, but such division is not quite as clearly marked as we are prone to expect. Secondary education has weeded out the mediocre student before he tackles the college board examination.

What I am trying to say here is that I think you will agree with me that the number of very fine athletes who are also excellent students have increased in the last few years. I noticed at one of the ball games we had a nuclear physicist and a premedical student on a bowl team. A few years back that didn't happen.

Recruiting. This term offends many admissions people, but I know of no other term that applies so properly to our activity. The college that has the student body that meets its needs will have to recruit, unless they belong to a limited number of prestige schools, and even among these, they do their recruiting although they euphoniouly call them loyal alumni. They go out and beat the back country and bring in the students.

Now, to find the quality student, either academically or athletically, or even better, combining the two, requires even greater effort and inducement. In this area the alumni can be most helpful. The wide distribution of college graduates, due to our mobile society, has increased their potential helpfulness.

If the individual alumnus is cultivated he can become the mainstay of any recruiting program. First, he may act as a scout, reporting his findings to the athletic director, to the board of admissions, or to the alumni director, but the decision to follow these leads must rest with the school administration. If this decision is favorable, the alumnus may continue to cultivate the prospective student by means of personal contact through friends, family, or high school officials. Frequently the last offers an excellent opportunity to maintain friendly relations with the prospect by means of the local high school coaching staff.

To many of you who are fathers or grandfathers, it may come as the same surprise as it did to me, that as I have gone around the high schools and talked to the parents I have found the coach frequently has a much better idea of the boy's aspirations than his own family does.

It is during this period of cultivating the prospect there is the greatest danger of violating one or more of the regulations that surround and limit contact with the athlete. The alumnus and others must be fully informed of these restrictions and avoid all possible violations of them.

By utilizing this mass approach referred to above, by reaching many prospects by various alumni, more quality students can be interested in your particular school.

It is an established principle of salesmanship that the number of sales actually completed is a definite percentage of the number of contacts.

During the period in which I commanded the Guerrilla operations in the Philippines, we departed from the usual format of gathering intelligence. Rather than rely upon a few trained and skilled intelligence professional spies to obtain information about the Japanese, we gathered our information or intelligence by using thousands of unskilled intelligence civilians. These people lived and worked with the Japanese, were frequent in their contacts, and the bits and pieces of information that they reported were compiled and interpreted to become military intelligence upon which not only my own command could act but the Southwest Pacific Area as well.

Thus the skills of our few trained intelligence officers were magnified many times by using their ability to interpret information rather than devoting their time to special projects.

This same principle applied to recruiting quality students would utilize the alumni manpower resources most effectively.

I don't know how it is in your own school. In the Schools of Mines we have a single director of admissions, and when he tries to cover the many contacts that he must make he is spread too thin to do a job. If you can utilize alumni to assist the director of admissions, you can utilize manpower effectively.

To repeat a previous statement, it is simply again to stress the fact that the institution, through its various administrative channels, must inform the individual alumnus about the restrictions on entertainment, gifts, or special offers. It is possible that the alumnus may be an agent of the institution without recognizing or realizing this fact, and in this case he could involve the institution in the violation.

This is particularly true, but it must be remembered that a single visit to the campus is all that can be paid for by the school or its alumni. In the case of our own conference no visits can be paid for, and the amount of visiting on the campus of the student's hometown is restricted by regulation.

It wasn't until your good Chairman, Fran, asked me to speak to you that I got into this and discovered that the codification of your regulations is fast approaching that in size of the laws of the State of Colorado. I think you will have to set up a supreme court to interpret them.

Sometimes unintentional violations occur, which upset the college athletic world. Did the alumnus who started the fund realize the serious offense in subsidizing his coach for his successful season? That question stems directly from the University of Colorado province. If it had been explained carefully to him at the time, would he have given support to a program that would ultimately do great damage to his alma mater? I cannot answer those questions.

If the alumni are to be involved in the recruiting program, it must be clear to the individual that he has accepted responsibilities that are fully documented as a result of the long experience in handling violations.

The attitude of the institution toward the alumni and the athletic program defies any attempt to catalogue, for no two institutions are alike in this respect, yet there are general types of alumni associations—captives and independents.

Now, perhaps captive is a poor terminology, but it means an alumni association that is actually a part of the institution and a part of the administration. The salary of the alumni director and his staff is paid directly from the school funds, and the office and attendants, as far as expenses, are paid in supporting the same man. Token dues are charged the graduate who wishes to be an active member, but all graduates are on the mailing list for all publications, whether or not they are active, and the dues, if any, will be only a small part of the total expenditures of operation.

The independent associations are fewer in number, for they must be self-supporting. They depend entirely upon the dues paid by members for their existence. In spite of the shortage of funds frequently encountered in an association of this type, it does enjoy freedom of action that is denied the captive association. It also has great problems.

The Association of Mines returned to the campus in 1960 for the first time in 28 years. We had a little trouble with the President, and he just locked up all the buildings and said he would open the buildings when the association was off the campus. I think our relations with the institution have improved.

These two types of associations still have common problems in interrelations with the athletic program. What support is given the athletic program by the organization, as distinguished from individual sport? Does the organized association support the aims of the athletic department as formulated in conjunction with the faculty and administration? If it does not, maybe the association can be more harmful than if it were merely indifferent.

Alumni influence on school policy. This factor can be most important, or it can be harmful as well as helpful unless the alumni are kept well informed.

Now, may I interpolate here, as an active alumni secretary, I can assure you this is an impossible goal. You may prepare and mail information, but you cannot be sure that it will be read by the members concerned. As a matter of fact, I remarked rather bitterly at times, I don't think any one of our graduates can read.

Small pressure groups may develop for the sole purpose of influencing school policy in one area, without any knowledge of the damage that might be inflicted elsewhere.

Leadership. The athletic department might be called the leadership and training department. It might stress team play, but that is only possible if there is a recognized leader. Current social conditions have thrust more important leadership problems on the coach today than existed when family discipline was more strongly established. The coach must frequently be the father image as well as the familiar leader.

The athletic director or the coach is in the forefront of the institution's public relations, frequently adding to or detracting from the

public image of a great school. He is the one who visits high schools, who speaks to many civic groups, and who must live the exemplary life as a model for his players. This looks like a pattern of a superman, and it is surprising to me how many fulfill all these requirements.

In times past the coach could be the harsh, rough, tough individualist, with little interest in academic affairs. Now he occupies a prominent place at the administrative level, as well as an academic role, where he must meet as equals the educators and the scholars. His relations with the faculty committee will determine his usefulness.

I might interpolate here that the tendency of the civilian is to point at the military and say, "You are more rank-conscious than you should be." I return the compliment: There is more rank on the average college campus than there is on any service. I have had the problem of seating guests at a banquet.

The position of the coach with relationship to his players cannot be stressed too strongly. If he is interested solely in winning by any means, possibly he should not be in the business. The purpose of the athletic contest is to win by playing the best game possible within the limits opposed by the rules then in effect. To cut corners to see just how much you can get away with may give you a temporary advantage but the cost is not worth the victory. The dirty philosophy rubbed off on your team is instilling disregard or disrespect for the rights and privileges of others among the members of your own team. The same principle has been used in politics at all levels, but eventually right seems to triumph. To live with oneself by holding such a philosophy must be a pretty stiff sentence.

Now, in concluding, I don't want to leave you with the idea that I believe that Pollyanna had the right idea. I do not advise you to believe that it is enough just to play the game. The game is only worth while when it is played to win honestly and fairly. To do this you should expect to use all the resources at your command, and one great untapped resource is the body of loyal alumni who have not been asked to do anything specifically by you or your institution.

The most frequent complaint I hear from my own members is, "All I ever hear from the school is a request for money." If you want to get help for your athletic program, ask the alumni to help in finding the good-quality prospective students. Be as interested in the athletic field as well as the academic. Each individual should spread the word that the institution in which he is working or is employed is the best in the world. If he, the coach, or the director, or the professor, cannot do this, he has no business being there, for he has failed in the first test of loyalty that he has attempted to instill in his own team. You cannot win unless you have the loyal support of your team members.

Now, it would be a pleasure to try to answer any questions that you might have, for I know that I have been labeled as an expert here. Really, as we say in the mining industry, I am just a man a long ways from home. Thank you, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: Thank you very much Wendell.

Gentlemen, we are somewhat ahead of schedule. We have caught

up with the clock. We have some time, and as the Colonal has indicated he would be pleased to answer questions that you may care to ask.

I think you did a good job, Wendell. You answered them all in your talk.

Don Adee has an announcement to make.

DON ADEE (Chico State College): I am sure all of you are looking forward to any announcement of another meeting. This involves the Pacific Coast Regional fellows and it will take only a few minutes, and we can accomplish what we have in mind, fellows, if you will just stay after school and come down in front right after we adjourn. I would appreciate it. As Chairman of the Pacific Coast Sports Committee, we have a few things we need to settle on baseball and on the possibility of football, and also I would like to introduce the President of the Camellia Bowl, who has come from Sacramento, California, to meet with us and present his organization's case to the College Committee. Bill, will you stand up?

CHAIRMAN SMILEY: I have another announcement, just handed to me. The ECAC will meet at 5:00 p.m. this afternoon in the Wind-sor Ballroom. Those of you who are members of ECAC please note.

There will be district meetings for many of the districts. I cannot remember all of them, but consult your Bulletin. It tells you the district meetings and where they will meet.

I want to thank you all for coming, showing your interest, and for discussing the things that are bothering you.

With that, we will close the 1964 Session of the College Round Table. Thank you.

(The session adjourned at 4:05 p.m.)

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Morning, January 8, 1964

THE BUSINESS SESSION of the 58th Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Windsor Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, New York, New York, at 9:10 a.m., Robert F. Ray, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT RAY: As you will recall, yesterday the Round Table discussion could not be concluded. So this morning the first order of business will be the continuation of the reports of committees. Yesterday we hoped to have the report of the Long-Range Planning Committee presented as a round table presentation. Instead we will continue it this morning as a part of our regular business and legislative session.

9. REPORT OF LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

At this time I will present to you Professor James K. Sours, University of Wichita, who is Chairman of the Long-Range Planning Committee.

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): Thank you. President Ray, Members of the Convention: This is a progress report on the work of the Long-Range Planning Committee that was appointed by the President and the Council in January, 1963.

The members of this Committee are:

Mr. Carl A. Erickson, Director of Health, Physical Education and Athletics, Kent State University

Dr. Jerome Holland, President, Hampton Institute

Dr. A. D. Kirwan, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Kentucky

Dean N. M. McKnight, Columbia University*

Earl Rudder, President, Texas A & M University

Fred Telonicher, Secretary-Treasurer, Far Western Conference, from Humboldt State College

James H. Weaver, Commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference

Mox A. Weber, Director of Athletics and Intramural Activities, Hamilton College

Ivan B. Williamson, Director of Athletics, University of Wisconsin
Professor Francis Smiley, Colorado School of Mines

I am sure I speak for all members of our Committee when I say we appreciate the confidence placed in us, and that while we have not yet traveled very far, we do sincerely believe that the long-range role and the long-range function of this Association are of the utmost importance.

We, therefore, are proud to accept the assignment and the challenge and to share with you this morning the fruits of our early efforts.

*—Mr. McKnight subsequently resigned from the Long Range Planning Committee and Mr. W. D'O. Lippincott, Dean of Men, Princeton University, was appointed to replace Mr. McKnight.

The Committee met July 18 and 19, in Kansas City, and again October 14 and 15, in Chicago. We were honored to have President Ray in attendance at our first meeting, along with Walter Byers and members of his staff. Mr. Byers and Wiles Hallock, the new Director of Public Relations for the NCAA, also attended our second meeting.

In order to determine those areas of basic concern in the life of our Association and to provide some focus for our discussion, I asked some 25 or 30 persons across the country to respond to a series of nine questions. In addition to their reactions, these persons were also invited to identify other problems, especially those they felt would have long-range implication, and ones that they felt should be considered by a committee such as ours.

It surely should be reported to you that the results of this request for initial assistance were overwhelmingly gratifying and the many pages of response to our questions posed penetrating and thoughtful problems and guidelines for formulating solutions. The Committee wishes to take this opportunity to publicly express its appreciation to those who so graciously assisted in this way.

The Committee at its first meeting was further aided by a report presented by Walter Byers on the growth and problems of the NCAA. He pointed out that there had been a 91 per cent increase in membership since 1950 and that most of this growth was in College Division institutions. Moreover, the future growth is likely to follow the same pattern. This will be primarily institutions of the College Division, bringing with them particular problems.

He also cited the rising costs of our sports program as perhaps the most serious single problem confronting intercollegiate athletics today.

The first problem considered by our Committee was this one: What is the current image of intercollegiate sports with our different publics, and what, if any, will be the role of NCAA in this respect?

On every question that our Committee has thus far considered the Committee discussions have been, I think, very searching, very informative and very useful.

In the case of this question, having to do with the image of our Association and of intercollegiate sports generally, our discussion led to a request that Wiles Hallock file with us at our second meeting in Chicago an analysis of our public relations problems and the tentative design for a program aimed at strengthening both the NCAA image and that of intercollegiate sports. Mr. Hallock submitted an excellent report, and I would like to have him now present to you the highlights from that report.

C. WILES HALLOCK (Director of Public Relations, National Collegiate Athletic Association): Thank you very much, Jim. At the Round Table meeting on Monday afternoon, which dealt specifically with the problem of the image of intercollegiate athletics, I dealt with the first two phases of the material which was included in this report. Those phases were: What is the image of intercollegiate athletics, and what should it be?

In the first case, it was the essence of the report that the image of

intercollegiate athletics is a divergent one, and that it is muddled by certain paradoxes in our own philosophy and action.

In the case of what our image should be, I suppose this is — well, I know it is an oversimplification to say that the summary of this question was expressed by Bill Reed, when he said, "We must do what we are saying and say what we are doing."

I am going to devote the rest of the time for this report to the implementation of a public relations program, the material contained in the report concerning that phase.

The development of a sound public relations program for intercollegiate athletics is the responsibility in the broadest sense of all those engaged in their conduct. In the more limited sense, as intended here, the development should come from the institution's experience to the conference level, and be coordinated at the national level. Contribution from all sources is of equal importance. Leadership should be expected from the NCAA.

The structure for development of a sound program is already functioning, but coordination and mutual aid can be improved. The institution's sports information director is a member of a conference and (or) the College Sports Information Directors of America, dedicated to the pursuance of a sound program of public relations for intercollegiate athletics. Most conference offices have a person specifically responsible in this area and the NCAA Public Relations Committee functions exclusively to this end with representatives from every district plus one at-large member. Now the NCAA executive office has vested public relations responsibility in a specific person.

The objectives of a sound public relations program for intercollegiate athletics as developed by the NCAA Public Relations Committee in 1954 are as appropriate now as then. They are as follows:

1. Constant review and evaluation of intercollegiate athletics as an expression of and an important contribution to the American way of life.
2. Development of a proper perspective of athletic competition by everyone participating in the athletic program.
3. Emphasis on the advantages of competitive athletics to the individual, his institution and his community.
4. Support of the press and other media of communication in carrying out an intercollegiate athletic program.
5. Foster and maintain the positive support of the public toward the continuance and further development of intercollegiate athletics and an appreciation of its purposes and objectives. And to this I would add another objective: Development of a professional ethics and a sense of moral responsibility which will become as important in a personal sense to those engaged in intercollegiate athletics as the ethics of the medical profession are to a physician.

It is the recommendation of this report that implementation of the internal objectives are of first and primary importance since the approach to complete understanding on the part of all those in college sport could muster so much support for the external objectives

that acceptance and support on the part of those who interpret our program would seem assured.

There are many techniques which can be used to implement a public relations program—many media which should be utilized.

I believe specifically that implementation should be directed by the NCAA Public Relations Committee with the NCAA Public Relations Director coordinating its activities, acting in response to its approved directives, and, working with the committee members who are experienced, competent sports information directors from every district.

Recommendations concerning public relations matters should come from every segment of intercollegiate athletics, from the Long-Range Planning Committee, College Sports Information Directors of America, and all other NCAA committees. These recommendations should be channeled through the Public Relations Committee to the Executive Committee and Council, and at the same time the NCAA Public Relations Committee is at work on a number of important projects which I will take a moment or two to list for you.

These important projects include:

1. Formation and development of panel discussion groups appearing before various coaches' associations and other NCAA groups discussing athletic-faculty relations, which is certainly a key internal public relations problem.

2. Annual preparation of a series of six articles for football programs throughout the country dealing with positive aspects of the intercollegiate athletic image and outstanding and distinguished personalities who engaged in college sport.

3. Annual preparation of several feature article series for use by the various wire and feature services, such as an AP feature series in the last several years, "Tips to Kids," which was written by our college coaches and which teaches skill techniques.

Future projects will include, among others:

1. A survey to accurately assess faculty feeling toward our athletic programs.

2. Organization at district level of method by which important news stories may be initiated or rebuttal to negative stories may be implemented by respected intercollegiate athletic spokesmen within each district. Also regular reporting by district members of committee to NCAA executive office of area public relations trends.

3. Completion of revision of NCAA Public Relations Manual.

4. Clearing house for district contributions to *NCAA NEWS* publication which is being inaugurated according to present planning February 1 and will be published six times yearly.

In pursuit of the improvement of internal public relations with its subsequent enhancement of external public relations, an *NCAA NEWS* publication has been authorized.

Other projects which will be pursued by the NCAA Public Relations Director in the development and implementation of the Public relations effort include these:

1. Preparation of article material for use in alumni magazines throughout the country to tell properly the NCAA and intercollegiate athletics story.

2. Preparation of radio materials for institutional use on play-by-play broadcasts. This is already started and has proved successful in its early stages.

3. Utilization of television contacts and development of others with the object of stimulating increased interest in televising of a variety of NCAA championship events, all of them, if possible.

4. By personal contact and the encouragement of personal contact on the part of other key spokesmen for intercollegiate athletics seeking better understanding by all these men in all communications media who interpret our programs.

Finally, there will never be completely effective public relations, there cannot be, until all those engaged in intercollegiate athletics recognize their own obligation and responsibility to the over-all effort. This seems very obvious, but no amount of proper technique and skill on the part of the public relations and information specialist can counteract the statements or actions of a coach, supporter, or administrator unaware of his responsibility, or deliberately speaking and acting from the selfish, short-term viewpoint, unrelated by moral and ethical considerations to the athlete in his charge, his opponent, or the proper philosophy and objectives of amateur athletics.

Good public relations is everyone's business!

MR. SOURS: Thank you, Wiles, for that report.

Also, in connection with this, you are aware that when you discuss this kind of problem you soon get yourself involved in consideration of how our programs are administered, and it was consequently pointed out it might be helpful if our member institutions could have systematic criteria prepared against which they could measure the effectiveness of their own institutional athletic management of their own local sports activities.

From this consideration there arose a recommendation that the Council sponsor the development of a manual of model management. Such a manual, as it has thus far been envisaged, should identify the appropriate objectives, purposes and philosophies that would underlie, in common, a variety of institutional efforts in a heterogeneous lot.

In addition, such a manual might include specific examples of this institutional and athletic management against which other schools and other administrators might choose to gauge their own administration.

Such a manual, it was further proposed, should be continually updated and provide new examples and encourage on a continuing basis the upgrading of our athletic management.

Another question was: What about the future student participation in sports? Are we overemphasizing the athletic specialist at the expense of the average student?

The discussion of this question has to date led to two specific recommendations. We have recommended that the Council sponsor

an amendment that would replace the present language of Article II, Section 1, Item 2 of the Constitution. You will recall that Article II of our Constitution is the article which sets forth our statement of purposes and Fundamental Policies. Item 2 asserts that one of our purposes is, "The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports."

Our Committee, after much deliberation, proposed to the Council, and the Council has recommended to you and you will act on this later today, the following language replacing that I just read to you:

"The stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs."

In connection with this recommendation, the Committee feels that the proposed language would more fully express our Association's interest in stimulating all activities related to physical development, including fitness and leadership.

Should the NCAA play a larger or a smaller role with reference to such matters as coaching ethics, training of game officials, sports injuries, research and prevention, and so on?

Our Committee has no recommendations on these matters at this time.

The following were highlights of our deliberations:

Perhaps the official technique manual, issued by the Association of Collegiate Commissioners, might become part of the total NCAA rule package.

Perhaps all NCAA members should play by NCAA rules as a condition of membership.

Perhaps the NCAA should sponsor further research on less expensive and more efficient games equipment.

Perhaps NCAA should encourage the Department of State to send representatives of collegiate teams abroad.

Another question that was discussed was this: Is the present organizational division—that is, university and college—a meaningful one? What other criteria should be considered, if any? For example, we have public as against private institutions, or we have co-educational versus all-male institutions.

Somebody suggested that perhaps the size of the athletic program might be a criterion for organization.

Are present districts useful, or should there be some other basis for membership and representation?

No question among all of these has caused more probing analytical conversation than this one. Several possible plans involving basic reorganization are currently under consideration. The aim throughout would be to give better structure to our common areas but to provide a structure that would be conducive to the effective reconciliation of the differences there are bound to be.

It is significant that in the matter of working policy for our committee in its own deliberations it was voted unanimously that

we consider no plan that would involve anything other than one unified association, regardless of internal organization division.

It is hoped that our next report can include a package of ideas with a basic regrouping of NCAA, a regrouping that takes cognizance of our heterogeneity, but as I said is conducive to reconciling of our differences.

How well is NCAA fulfilling the purposes set forth in Article II of the Constitution? This is a big question. It is still under consideration, although it is clearly interrelated in many aspects to the question of image Wiles discussed a moment ago.

Should the NCAA concentrate more or less on legislative or enforcement programs? Here again, as was often the case in our discussion, it was felt that institutions and conferences should be encouraged to greater activity and greater responsibility. However, it was the consensus that the activities of the NCAA in enforcement in the last decade have motivated great improvement. The Committee will devote further attention to the more fundamental aspects of this question.

Meanwhile we have recommended that all official interpretations of the Constitution require a two-thirds vote at the Convention instead of a simple majority vote as at present. This action is based on the fact that to many people the function of interpretation is a form of rule-making, and the constitutional amendments themselves require a qualified majority, therefore, the logic would seem to have to be that the official interpretations of the constitutional amendments should also require a qualified majority.

We have recommended that all official interpretations be circularized as soon as possible after their adoption by the Council and by the Convention.

We have recommended that, as a matter of reaffirming present procedural language, if not always present practice, NCAA penalties and sanctions should be broad if the basic institutional pattern is found in violation or narrow in instances where violations are isolated and do not involve institutional dereliction, on a broad pattern. In other words, the intent here is the thrust of NCAA penalties ought to be against wrong-doers specifically whenever their guilt is clear.

Is the present pattern of relations between the NCAA conferences and the independent institutions a satisfactory one? Should it be altered, and if so, in what direction?

While this question, too, will be considered further, the Committee has speculated about the advisability of one aspect, and we made no recommendations, but we considered the establishment of a broader organization of conference commissioners, and we have also considered the establishment of a leadership training program.

Perhaps you are familiar with the leadership training program conducted by the North Central Accrediting Association, whereby institutional members are trained in the analysis of those criteria against which schools are evaluated for accreditation purposes. The idea in our case would be to establish some sort of nationwide training program for the same purpose within the field of athletic administration and then on the basis of this program and the

earlier mentioned manual of this management, each member institution could perform a self-study that could then be followed up by visit of a team whose members had undergone such NCAA leadership training.

So what we are doing here is suggesting two parts of a package, a leadership training program and a manual of model management. The two together we would hope would do much to stimulate improvement of athletic administration.

Finally, should the NCAA concern itself more or less with criteria for the granting of aid to student athletes? For example, should there be a nationally recognized academic floor under grants in aid?

Here, as in many other parts of our deliberations, there was expressed belief that conferences should be encouraged to play a stronger and more aggressive role.

Recognizing national trends, however, and believing that NCAA has responsibility for giving enhanced meaning to the phrase "student athlete" the committee is awaiting with a great deal of interest the findings of the Special Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. The former chairman is now President of the Association, and its present chairman, James Weaver, is also a member of the Long-Range Planning Committee. Because this is such an important part, and because we also need to hear a report from his committee anyhow, it was decided in planning this program to tie the two together and hear a report from Mr. Weaver and his committee at this time. Mr. Weaver.

Academic Testing and Requirements

JAMES H. WEAVER (Atlantic Coast Conference): Thank you. Mr. President and Gentlemen: A year ago President Ray reported to you on a meeting that we had. At that time, one of his first acts, when he was elected president, was to rid himself of the chairmanship of this committee. That is understandable, but the thing that is quite difficult to understand is why the present chairman was selected.

However, before Bob left the committee he was most helpful in carrying out two or three things that we thought most important. One is if we went ahead with this study it would only be worthwhile as long as we had an extensive enough basis to be meaningful, that we would have to have funds, and that we should select a qualified director.

The Council provided the funds, and through the efforts of Bob Ray we were able to secure the services of Dr. Arthur Mittman, of the University of Oregon, to serve as director.

Another thing that Mr. Ray was most helpful in, realizing the limitations of the chairman, was in arranging to have the committee enlarged. Our committee at present consists of Rixford Snyder, Stanford University; Dean Trevor, Knox College; John Fuzak, Michigan State University; Laurence C. Woodruff, University of Kansas; Carl A. Erickson, Kent State University; Art Bergstrom of the NCAA office, and the Chairman.

This Committee met in Chicago, October 4, 1963, with Dr. Mittman. Dr. Mittman presented his plan, which in essence was to

secure a large sampling, several hundred mailings, from institutions invited to participate.

On October 29, the NCAA office, over the signature of the Committee, contacted various institutions, asking them whether or not they would participate in the plan. Several weeks ago 77 institutions had agreed to participate. If we can get the information from these institutions, I am sure you would agree that such information would be meaningful.

The information that Dr. Mittman wanted included high school rank, high school grade information, testing, SAT or ACTP or whatever test the institution was using.

With this information, Dr. Mittman will be able to give an estimate to each institution for each conference and for the group as a whole.

It is the Committee's hope that from this study we can come up with some pre-admission tests which, if they were successfully passed would give the prospective students at least a 50/50 chance of completing the freshman year.

The Long-Range Planning Committee has requested the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements to study the number of athletic grants-in-aid which are awarded nationally, and if possible to come up with some recommendation on this. The Committee made such a study and recommends to the Long-Range Planning Committee that when athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, that the maximum be 30 per year in football and six per year in basketball. It wasn't felt it was necessary to make any recommendation in regard to other sports.

That about brings it up to date on what we have done. Should there be any question, we have on the platform Carl Erickson, of Kent State, a member of the Committee, and he will be happy to answer any questions the members have to ask. Thank you very much.

10. REVIEW OF INTERPRETATIONS

PRESIDENT RAY: Are there any questions to be addressed to either Mr. Sours or to anyone else?

I want to thank you, Mr. Sours, for the leadership you are giving in this connection. Inasmuch as we have moved this report over to the regular business, I will entertain a motion that the report of the Committee be received.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Inasmuch as the Report of the Committee on Academic Testing was incorporated in the report of the Long-Range Planning Committee, we shall not have a further report from the Committee on Academic Testing.

At this point I would like to turn to the Official Interpretations on pages 136 and 137.

There are two additional committee reports to be heard, but it is my understanding that those who are to report are not quite ready, so we will take up the Official Interpretations. Then we will

have the additional committee reports, and then move back to the additional legislation that is before us.

At this time I would like to ask the members of the voting Committee, please, to meet with their chairman, Bill Stetson, over in the corner.

I would also call to your attention at this time that this is the day in which the Memorial Resolutions Committee is to report. Any of you who wish to pass along to the Committee names of those who have died during the last year please be sure to see one of the following persons, and I will ask that they rise as I read their names: Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, Santa Clara; Henry Hardt, Texas Christian; Bradford Booth, UCLA; and Tom McDonough, Emory University.

If you will please contact these people the report of this Committee may proceed.

Now, as you recall from the report of the Long-Range Planning Committee, that Committee recommended to the Council that the consideration of Official Interpretations be put in the same frame of reference as legislation concerning the Constitution and By-laws; that is, any Official Interpretation to be adopted by the Convention—and this is the final approving body of all Official Interpretations—will require a two-thirds vote. The adoption of Official Interpretations of the By-laws will require a simple majority.

I don't want to present the report of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions, but I do believe that J. Gordon Gose, of the University of Washington, would have been pleased with this decision. Some of you will recall the magnificent contribution he made at our conventions, and he never failed to suggest the adoption of the Official Interpretations constituted a legislative procedure and the Official Interpretations of the Constitution ought to require a two-thirds vote. I deeply regret that J. Gordon Gose will not be here at the first Convention in which this procedure will apply.

Without further ado, we will turn to the Official Interpretations on pages 136 and 137 of your Convention Bulletin.

At this time, to present the first interpretation, on page 136, I will recognize Mr. Thoms. Mr. Thoms is from Williams College, and Vice President of the First District.

Principles of Amateurism

FRANK R. THOMS, JR. (Williams College): Mr. President, the first Official Interpretation we are asking for action on has to do with Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, which you will find on page 4 of the Constitution in your Bulletin. It is "Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation."

The Official Interpretation for which we are asking revision will be found on page 14, and the revision, as you notice, will be by the elimination of the word "generally" in italics, and by adding: "by this Association" in bold-faced type.

So the revised interpretation will read:

"The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match not recognized by this Association as an intercollegiate sport."

I move the adoption of this proposed revision.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded.)

It has been moved and seconded that the Official Interpretation as presented be adopted. This requires a two-thirds vote. Is there discussion?

STANLEY L. WILLIAMSON (University of California): I have a question.

This Official Interpretation by its wording implies that there is a sport recognized by the Association as an intercollegiate sport. I must say, in reading over the many pages of information that we have at various times, I have never been able to find a list of recognized sports. Will someone help me out?

MR. THOMS: I will try, Mr. Williamson. I am not as well informed on some of these things as some here. Other members of the Council will come to my aid, if necessary. I couldn't find the list, Mr. Williamson, but on page 28 of your Constitution you will see a listing of the Rules Committees as established by the Association. All of those sports governed by the Rules Committees qualify as recognized sports, and in addition to those there are Tournament Committees in the sports of cross country, golf, and tennis, which added to those listed on page 28 would comprise the total list of intercollegiate sports recognized by this Association.

I hope that answers your question.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there any further discussion? The Voting Committee will then assume its position in the front of the room, and I will put the question. As many as are in favor of the adoption of the Official Interpretation of the Constitution as presented, will you please rise? Those who have two votes to cast, please raise one hand.

The Official Interpretation is approved by a vote of 204 in favor, none against.

Mr. Thoms, will you present the second Official Interpretation?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Would it be in order to ask, for the benefit of our colleagues who are not here, that some responsible officer get out to the membership a list of the recognized sports. It would be very helpful.

PRESIDENT RAY: I can assure you that such a list will be circulated with this Official Interpretation.

MR. THOMS: The second proposed revision is on Official Interpretation 17, on that same "Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation." Official Interpretation 17 will be found, as it is now, on page 18, and we are suggesting that it be revised as it shows right here, with the elimination of the words in italics and the introduction of the bold-face type words, so it will now read:

"Any student-athlete who receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, compensation for officiating in athletic contests is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle; however, a student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment."

I move this revision.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded.)

It has been moved and seconded that the Official Interpretation as presented be approved. Is there discussion?

HUGH HACKETT (University of New Mexico): I would like to ask a question, as to whether this means, saying indirectly, a student-athlete who either does or has served as a counselor in a camp in which officiating is a part of his duties, this rule would apply to him.

MR. THOMS: I had the question put to me, and perhaps I am not the final arbiter of that, but my answer would be that he would not be considered a professional in that capacity.

W. W. COBEY (University of Maryland): Does this rule apply if he officiates in games in which no fee is charged and for which he is paid? The rules and contests in the Metropolitan areas, in case you have a sports officiating class, would be the best experience.

MR. THOMS: It is my understanding that such a student would be included. I am sorry, but he would be included.

HARRY FROST (University of Washington): It was my privilege to go through the files of J. Gordon Gose, and in going through his files I ran across a letter which came to my mind when I read this proposal. It was a letter from, I don't remember whether it was the boy involved or his father, who was worried about this situation some years earlier. He was primarily in charge of the Little League baseball program in his home town, and the boy was asked to umpire in the contest, and he did. He was paid a nominal fee of \$2 or \$5 for umpiring the Little League game. Unquestionably, as I read this proposal, this boy is not a baseball player at all; he is a professional. I think I would vote against it.

BERNIE H. MOORE (Southeastern Conference): I am concerned that we are trying to reword an interpretation that I believe is seemingly opposed to the intent of Section 1, Article III. Underlined I have here that this article says that a young man is not an amateur if he has, directly or indirectly, used his athletic skill. In my opinion, officiating is not an athletic skill. It is knowledge apart from it. He knows it but he is not necessarily the best athlete. What we are trying to do is reword an item in this interpretation which actually should be studied a little further. I would be opposed to rewording an interpretation which is not based in my opinion upon athletic skill. Officiating is a part of a training program for future coaches, future officials. It is not athletic skill. It is the ability to control athletic skill of others.

MR. THOMS: You will note that the words deleted in the suggested revision make it specific, and state, just as it says, "He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution." I don't argue with what you have to say, but that is the rule as it was.

RAYMOND T. ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): I am going to vote against the approval of this interpretation. We have a curious situation here, that if we pass this we approve the notion that a

boy could officiate at the going rate of pay at his college and university, but if he had officiated at the going rate of pay at his high school before he came to college, then his position is as a professional, and he would not be allowed to participate at college.

I am in my fourth year as a faculty representative, and I am only now beginning to learn the rules of NCAA, and you can certainly imagine many freshmen and sophomore high school students are not altogether familiar with these provisions. I think it would be ridiculous for us to adopt a thing like that, where a boy in high school cannot officiate somewhere for \$2 or even in his own high school, making him ineligible for any participation in athletics.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS (University of California, Berkeley): I would go even further and say any regulations of the NCAA which penalize a boy for the rest of his competitive life for some fault that he may have committed before he was in any position whatsoever to know that he was violating any rule are, to say the least, unfair. It would require that a boy, let us say, by about the seventh grade in grammar school would have to have a lawyer or know some faculty representative who could tell him what he should not do for the next six years until he gets to college. If we are to treat such a boy fairly, I would think unanimous vote of disapproval would be in order.

PRESIDENT RAY: I don't want to begin a mad rush of amendments, but I call your attention to the fact you are now discussing an official interpretation. I should have made this announcement earlier, I am sure. Any amendment may be proposed. It need not be circulated. This is open business, and if anybody is so inclined on any matter under Official Interpretation of the Constitution or By-laws, I want to make it clear it is permitted.

DELEGATE: My feeling in this is that it is prohibiting a boy from participating in interscholastic, intercollegiate and professional games, and that could conceivably be of great benefit, but where we are trying to help such programs as the programs that run in many of our cities and recreation centers during the summer and things of that nature, I judge it could easily be changed in some basis whereby a boy could be hired under the guise of some other capacity. I don't like to see you do it. I know these boys are asked to officiate in the baseball games to keep the program running. I believe it is the purpose of the NCAA to keep many of these programs running or to help the people ten, twelve or fourteen years of age. I would think this legislation would be harmful to many of those programs.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there any further discussion?

The question has been called for. Will the tellers please assume their position? You have a proposed amendment to the Official Interpretation of the Constitution, and it requires a two-thirds vote. As many as are in favor will they please rise? Will you please be seated? As many as are opposed, please rise. The motion is defeated by a vote of 162 to 7.

Financial Aid

I will now ask Mr. Thoms to present the third interpretation.

MR. THOMS: The next revision to be proposed has to do with Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution, to be found on page 4, and the Official Interpretation for it will be found on pages 19 and 20, having to do with the "Principles Governing Financial Aid."

Since there is nothing to be deleted from this Official Interpretation as it stands now and only two words to be added, I trust it will be agreeable that I move this revision as it is proposed, unless I am ruled out of order.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there a second to the motion to adopt the Official Interpretation as it appears in your Convention Bulletin? Is there any discussion?

The question has been called for. Will the tellers please take their places? You are approving an Official Interpretation of the Constitution and it requires a two-thirds vote. As many as are in favor please rise. Please be seated. As many as are opposed, please rise. The motion is approved, 195 to zero, and the Official Interpretation is adopted.

Eligibility Rules

I now recognize Arthur Reynolds, member of the Council, for the presentation of the next Official Interpretation.

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): Mr. President and Gentlemen: Please note, first, that this new Official Interpretation 7 applies only to the rules for NCAA events.

Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, which is found on page 33, in the back of the Convention Bulletin, provides in its first clause, "He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule."

The new Official Interpretation 7 has been approved by the Council to clarify for the membership precisely what is meant by the term "varsity competition." The new statement is found at the bottom of page 136 of your Official Convention Bulletin and reads as follows:

"O.I. 7. Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior or a student who although academically classified as a freshman has been in college residence two semesters or three quarters, shall be considered to be of varsity status in applying paragraph (e)."

That is if you have a team which includes anyone who is a sophomore or a junior or a senior, or a freshman who has been in residence two semesters or three quarters, that is a junior varsity team rather than a freshman team, and that competition must be considered as one of the three permitted for NCAA events. If on the team there is anyone, sophomore, junior or senior, who although academically a freshman, has been in residence for two semesters or three quarters, that team is a junior varsity team, and that must be counted as one of the three permitted for competition for NCAA events.

Mr. President, I move the acceptance of this new Official Interpretation.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT RAY: It has been moved and seconded that the official interpretation be approved. Is there a question? Is there discussion?

WILLIAM SAWREY (Alameda County State College): We discussed this last night at the District Eight meeting, and it seems to me that the basic idea is that if a sophomore, junior or senior is participating on a junior varsity team, it restrains any freshman, insofar as NCAA events are concerned, in varsity competition.

I will vote "no" on this measure, primarily because at our institution we unfortunately have a number of physical education majors and minors who do not participate in any sports because of marriages, jobs, etc. So we have advised these young men to participate at the junior varsity level, to gain experience, so that when they go into teaching athletes they will have some background, and we think this has helped them. But we do not think it is fair to our freshmen who are in this program that it should discriminate against them in varsity competition.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

(The motion was voted upon and carried.)

Recruiting

MR. REYNOLDS: The next new interpretation deals with recruiting, Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws, which is found on page 36, at the back of the Convention Bulletin.

"No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport."

In an effort to encourage the development of outstanding young athletes or Olympic teams, a new Official Interpretation 6 has been approved by the Council. The new statement is found at the top of page 137 of our Official Convention Bulletin and reads as follows:

Now, first gentlemen, let me point out there is a printing error in the reading here at the top of page 137. In the second line, the first two words, "or competition" should be stricken, the first two words of the second line. The new Official Interpretation then reads:

"This provision does not apply to developmental clinics approved by the United States Olympic Development Committee or a national sports federation of which this Association is a member, provided the activity is conducted by and subject to the control of the host NCAA member institution and limited to athletes residing in the school district of the host institution and districts of school superintendents contiguous thereto."

Mr. President, I move the acceptance of this new Official Interpretation.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Playing and Practice Seasons

PRESIDENT RAY: I will now ask Milton Hartvigsen, a member of the Council, to present the next Official Interpretation.

MILTON F. HARTVIGSEN (Brigham Young University): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: This is a very simple interpretation and relates only to one factor in your operations. This is Official Interpretation 3, on page 137, following the one you just completed, which reads as follows:

"A 'post-season tournament' contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term 'post-season' necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season. **If a conference or playing league conducts a regularly-scheduled, season-end, elimination tournament among its members to determine its entry in the NCAA tournament, then the game or games played by each team shall count as one of the permissible 26 contests.**"

The question arose regarding certain conferences wherein the basketball season was played and then an elimination tournament which all teams played to determine the championship. The question was how many of those games or if any of those games were counted in the regular permissible 26 contests.

The interpretation given to this question is that this tournament shall count as one game, regardless, of course, of the number of games that are played. For example, if in the elimination every team played at least one, the entire tournament counts as one, and the interpretation is that the pre-season must consist of a maximum of 25 games in order to stay within those limitations.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the Official Interpretation.
(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

11. REPORT OF OTHER COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT RAY: At this time the Chair will recognize the Chairman of the NCAA Olympics Committee, Clarence L. Munn, Director of Athletics at Michigan State University, for the presentation of his committee report. Is Mr. Munn present? In the absence of Mr. Munn, the Chair will recognize Father Crowley, if he is here. Father Crowley! Father Crowley has asked to be recognized for the purpose of making a special statement at this time on the reports of other committees. Father Crowley!

Special Report on Track and Field

FATHER WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): It is thought advisable that we direct your attention to the Special Report of Track and Field, on page 63 of your Convention Bulletin. As a member of the Executive Committee and a Vice President of the Track and Field Federation, I submitted this report. The work, of course, was done by somebody else, our Executive Director, Walter Byers.

I won't burden you with reading the entire report, but just the

highlights, which give evidence of the contribution that this organization, this Association, is making in this particular field.

These are summaries, beginning on page 63, under nine points.

1. 471 NCAA members sponsor outdoor track and field, or 87.8 per cent of the membership, 324 have indoor track (60.4 per cent) and 371 cross-country (69.2 per cent).

2. 18,180 student-athletes actually compete in intercollegiate track and field and 6,047 in cross-country.

3. 55,142 student-athletes compete in track and field and 9,943 in cross-country on an intramural or recreational club basis.

4. Thus, 89,312 student-athletes compete in cross-country and track and field at NCAA institutions.

5. NCAA members maintain extensive facilities: 84.4 per cent have outdoor tracks, 30.8 per cent indoor tracks and 69.4 per cent cross-country courses.

6. 397 institutions own outdoor track facilities valued at almost 19 million dollars or \$47,784 per track; 100 institutions have indoor tracks valued at \$7,371,800 or \$73,718 per facility.

7. Each institution employs slightly more than three men to supervise its track program.

8. The total cost of the membership's track and field and cross-country programs each year amounts to \$6,506,292 with 93 per cent of the institutions incurring a deficit averaging \$9,870 per year or a total annual deficit of \$4,323,060.

9. At home and away, the colleges are responsible for 8,368 meets each year, not to mention an additional 1,618 meets annually in which they enter less than a full team.

Now, the NCAA is only part of the Track and Field Federation, and the combined report which will be published very soon will include the contributions of 20,000 high schools, 300 junior colleges, and 40 or 50 clubs. That will make the picture far more impressive of the contributions of the Track and Field Federation.

In view of this contribution of the Track and Field Federation it is rather astounding to hear that the Track and Field Federation is engaged in a fight for control of the sport in America. Its competitive program provides the very life blood of the sport in this nation, and for any other organization to demand control would be analogous to the City of San Francisco demanding control of the United States of America.

Since the Amateur Athletic Association has maintained that "established rules" — and I quote the memorandum — "are being violated by the USTFF," it might be well to take a look at these rules and their implications, especially since there has been considerable misunderstanding by the public on this point. The AAU at one time claimed, although this position has been recently modified, we understand, that International Athletic Federation Rule 4 required that in domestic open meets the AAU be the sole sanctioning agency and that if any other body would issue a sanction, the AAU sanction must be withdrawn and all participating athletes declared ineligible.

Rule 4 reads this way:

"Any person who is and for so long as he has remained ineligible to compete in competition under the jurisdiction of the national governing body is ineligible to compete under the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation."

The position of the AAU, when at one time they demanded this rule require sole sanctioning, was plainly rejected by General MacArthur in a letter of March 12, when he stated, and I quote him:

"The AAU maintains a fact conceded by the USTFF that it has the right to 'sanction' all open meets. It attempts to refute the USTFF by contending that the international rules require 'the withdrawal of an AAU sanction if USTFF forces acceptance of a sanction upon a meet director.' No international body, however, can properly establish rules governing an intra-American athletic competition."

Consequently, no amateur international rule requires a *single* sanctioning agency for domestic meets. But in December, 1962, following the organization of the Federations, the AAU enacted a rule which, in my opinion, creates a sports monopoly. This is General Rule I, Section 2, which reads:

"As conditions of the granting of the AAU sanction, the organization applying therefor must confirm that the AAU is the sole United States governing body in the sport for which the sanction is applied, and must further agree that as further conditions for the granting of such sanction, such organization will neither seek nor accept sanction from any other group or body claiming jurisdiction in such sport, nor permit athletes who are not eligible to compete in such sanctioning events. The penalty for violation of such conditions or any of them shall be forfeiture of the sanction which is granted."

Now the intent of this rule can hardly be discussed, and while I am not a lawyer I wonder how such a rule can be justified in the light of our anti-monopoly law, on the basis that it is clear it is designed to give the AAU sole control of open meets and tournaments and exclude any other organization from sanctioning or granting sanction.

The rule is highly incongruous insofar as it dictates that an agency representing the educational institutions of the nation has no right to examine the conditions under which its athletes will compete and grant or withhold sanctions in accordance with what it deems best for the welfare of the intercollegiate athletes.

By this rule the AAU in effect says the holding of an open track meet is illegal and that collegiate athletes meeting the requirements of amateurism are rendered ineligible for Olympic or international competition solely because the rules prohibit the meet promoters from complying with the requirements of the Track and Field Federation, which represents the school-college community, a com-

munity which provides most of the facilities of coaching and the athletes of the United States of America.

As a citizen and an educator, I believe in the inherent principle of America, freedom and democracy. Our defense of those principles through the sacrifice of American lives and the extending of our resources will prove to be for all time a glorious chapter in the history of the twentieth century, and in all phases of American life, sports included, we cannot afford to ignore our heritage of freedom. If it is alleged that representation in this international body and the holding of an international franchise demands this type of monopoly restriction, it seems evident that we are handing jurisdiction over our domestic affairs to a foreign administration and allowing our cherished American tradition of free enterprise to be sacrificed in the field of sports. This would be a sad trend.

One searches in vain for a valid reason for opposition of the Federation movement, particularly when there are seventeen other sports associations or unions holding international franchises independent of the AAU, and furthermore, in most countries of the world today the governing bodies of the federations are made up of the groups making the most significant contribution to a sport and are similar to the federations formed in this country for basketball, gymnastics, track and field, and baseball.

One is forced to the inescapable conclusion that if there is any illegality about the federation movement or any restriction of competition among our athletes, or any threat of ineligibility for Olympic or international competition, it stems from a monopolistic regulation which rejects co-sanctioning for domestic open meets.

The officers of the Federation recognize the right of the AAU to take a stand as a splinter group, if it so pleases, but they cannot recognize its claims to interfere in the legitimate interest of the major sport groups in this country. Thank you.

PRESIDENT RAY: I will entertain a motion that this supplementary report on track and field be received.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Summer Baseball Committee

Now, we will ask George Shiebler, who is the Associate Commissioner of the ECAC, to make a report on behalf of the Summer Baseball Committee.

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I will not intrude on any time of the business at hand on amendments, except I would like to record in the official minutes of the convention the report of the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee.

Mr. President, I would like to present this report to the recorder so that it can be included in the Bulletin, and I don't wish to take any further time, except it would be interesting to know that we covered a wide area of activities in the name of the NCAA. We also covered the Basin League and from coast to coast in amateur baseball during the past summer.

PRESIDENT RAY: Mr. Shiebler moved the report of the Summer Baseball Committee be included in the transcript of the proceedings of the Convention. Is there a second?

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

THE REPORT IS AS FOLLOWS:

The NCAA Summer Baseball Committee, at its meeting on Monday, January 6, 1964, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, was attended by the full complement of members. Charles J. Thornton's report of December 30, covering the activities of the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee for the season of 1963 and the certification procedures, was discussed at great length.

The Committee certified a total of 50 teams and three leagues during 1963, with a total of 334 NCAA institution athletes from 125 NCAA members playing on the 50 teams. This was an increase of more than 50 per cent over 1962.

Particular attention was paid to the matter of the approval of certification for the 1964 season for the Basin League. In a motion made by John Kobs and seconded by Ralph Coleman, the Committee voted that the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee recommend that certification for 1964 be granted to the Pierre and Rapid City Clubs of the Basin League. Secondly, the Committee will not recommend certification of Winner, Sturgis and Valentine teams of the present Basin League. Certification to these clubs is denied for the reasons that reports of investigators indicate that the latter three teams failed to comply with NCAA regulations in 1963 after repeatedly promising to so comply.

It was voted further to convey to the officers of the Basin League and to the clubs involved that any later reorganization of the Basin League, if it so develops, will receive attention and consideration by the Summer Baseball Committee.

The four recommendations set forth by Mr. Thornton in his December 30 report to the Summer Baseball Committee were taken up item by item. It was decided by vote that:

1. The recommendation to "tighten Paragraph 5 to eliminate professional aid but legalize foundation assistance on the basis we already have specified" be approved. The Committee agrees with the recommendation but the Committee insists that Requirement Number 5 of our present Summer Baseball Regulations be enforced strictly and without change.

2. Only teams to be made up completely of amateur players should be certified. It is the opinion of the Committee that amateur players are those "not under current professional contract," and only those amateur players who are not under professional contract can play on teams expecting to receive the approval of the Summer Baseball Committee.

3. That only college, high school or recognized amateur coaches be employed to handle the teams. It is the opinion of our Committee that wherever possible this must be the rule.

4. There should be no professional assignment of players. The

Committee goes on record as stating that it intends being very liberal in our over-all views of the entire program *but under no circumstances will the Committee tolerate misrepresentation in the area of employment or dictation on coaches, policy, or team candidates from representatives of professional teams.* The Committee suggests an early winter season meeting of the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee with other college baseball committees be held to explore the past and newly instituted policies and to define our respective areas of responsibility. We feel that a thorough airing and a frank discussion of the problems will help all concerned. It is very important to the plans for expansion of summer baseball. We need the cooperation of all the committees and the Summer Baseball Committee feels that we need a closer liaison with these other committees, with the Baseball Federation, the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation, and with the Executive Office of the NCAA. The Committee has a responsibility in the approval of the list of certified teams issued each spring by the central office but the Committee cannot certify these teams unless we are sure that our policies agree with the prescribed NCAA regulations.

George L. Shiebler

PRESIDENT RAY: At this time I would like to call your attention to pages 138 and 139 of the Convention Bulletin. These really are by way of a report to the Convention. The Convention is, of course, the supreme body of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Council, on page 138, is authorized under the By-laws to determine the procedures of the Rules and Infractions Committee. The Council has approved the change in the language concerning the procedures of the Rules and Infractions Committee, and includes in the Convention Bulletin, as a supplement to the report of the Council, the material on page 139 concerning revisions in executive regulations.

Under our Constitution, the Association's Executive Committee is empowered to adopt executive regulations not inconsistent with the revisions of the Constitution or the By-laws. The Executive Committee calls to your attention this action in revising the executive regulations concerning Ice Hockey Finances and Sunday Competition, which appear on page 139 of the Convention Bulletin.

I will now entertain a motion to approve as a part of the Council and Executive Committee reports, the material which appears on pages 138 and 139.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Report of Committee on Youth Fitness

Is Mr. Hamilton here—Tom Hamilton? Are you prepared to present the report of the Fitness Committee? Tom Hamilton, Commissioner of the Association of Western Universities, Chairman of the NCAA Fitness Committee.

THOMAS J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): The substance of our committee report was given at the Round Table, in addition to the survey report which was mailed to all members prior to this Convention.

I will not burden you with a repeat of this report.

In addition to the report, the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLUTION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

"Whereas, the welfare and security of this Nation is dependent in large measure upon the fitness of youth and adults who comprise it;

"Whereas, the President's Council on Fitness under the late John F. Kennedy has been very effective in bringing the attention of the public to the need for increased programs and facilities in the area of physical activity;

"Whereas, the efforts of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, under the direction of Charles B. Wilkinson, has been so well received through the medium of publications, television and state-wide conferences;

"Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAA, at its 58th Annual Convention, wholeheartedly approves the work of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and urges the continuance and enlargement of this vital and important organization under your administration and hereby pledges our loyal support."

I move the adoption of the report and the resolution.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

12. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Is Father Crowley here? Are you prepared to report for the Memorial Resolutions Committee?

FATHER CROWLEY: Yes. The Memorial Resolutions Committee submits the following:

BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates to the 58th Annual Convention give public expression of their esteem for the following men who served the cause of education and intercollegiate athletics with distinction and who have been called by Divine Providence from this life during the year 1963:

Ronald T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University,
director of athletics

Anthony Blazine, Washington State University,
football coach

Willis Bracy, Benedict College, football coach

John H. Brown, U. S. Naval Academy,
graduate manager

Duffield Tilden Campbell, University of Alabama,
backfield coach and baseball coach

Wilfred E. Cann, Rutgers University,
wrestling coach

George F. David, Central State College faculty representative

Meyer Fisher, Brandeis University, director of athletics

John Frankie, Rice University, basketball coach

J. Gordon Gose, University of Washington,
faculty representative

Hugh S. Greer, University of Connecticut,
basketball coach

Dorsey J. Griffith, Catholic University,
track coach

John Joseph Harding, University of Miami,
director of athletics

Joseph I. Judge, Georgetown University,
baseball coach

Oliver Owen Kessing, United States Naval Academy,
graduate manager

David MacMillan, University of Minnesota,
basketball coach

Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University,
director of athletics

Shelton McKinney Matthews, Virginia State
College, basketball coach

William J. McConnell, Ohio High School Athletic
Association, Commissioner

James Arthur Moore, Virginia State College,
director of athletics

Clarke Randolph Noble, Mississippi State
University, director of athletics

Herbert Patchin, Virginia Military Institute,
director of physical education

Murphy Dale Ranson, University of North Carolina,
track coach

Ira Errett Rodgers, West Virginia University,
coach

Herman D. Schneider, Providence College,
director of athletics

George M. Trautman, Ohio State University,
assistant director of athletics

Irvin C. Utz, Washington University,
assistant director of athletics

Wayne W. Weare, Western State College,
football coach

Hamilton Webb, United States Naval Academy,
boxing coach

John Woodworth Wilce, Ohio State University,
football coach

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the bereaved families of these men be notified of our expression of esteem and that our condolences be conveyed to them.

PRESIDENT RAY: As many as are in favor of the adoption of the resolution will please rise and remain standing for a moment of silence.

(The audience rose and stood for one moment in silent tribute to their departed colleagues.)

The resolution is approved.

13. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

We will now turn to the proposed amendments which appear in Appendix I, starting on page 130 of the Convention Bulletin.

Before taking up these proposed amendments, I would like to call your attention to the two stacks of materials on either end of the head table. They consist of copies of a speech made by Robert W. Kendler, of the United States Handball Association, and any of you who are interested in having a copy of that speech, please feel free at the conclusion of this session to take a copy from either end of the table.

We turn now to the proposed amendments, and I will, first of all, call upon Mr. Sours, whom you have already heard, to present the first proposed amendment. Mr. Sours.

Excuse me, Jim. Before you present the first proposal, I should like to ask the Parliamentarian to explain the procedure concerning amendments to amendments that have been percolated in the Convention. Will you do that, please, Mr. Plant?

Explanation of Parliamentary Procedure

MARCUS L. PLANT (University of Michigan): Thank you, Bob.

The amendment procedure with respect to both the Constitution and the By-laws has a limitation on the amendments that may be made to proposed amendments either of the Constitution or of the By-laws. The proposed amendment must be circulated, and the limitation is that amendments, while they may be made to the proposed amendments, are subject to the limitation that they do not, as the wording is, "increase the modification" of the By-laws provision to be amended.

I thought it would be advisable to discuss it briefly, because we have five amendments or proposed amendments to proposed amendments, and I want to make it clear that the thinking is not arbitrary. I feel it is my obligation to advise the President what is out of order.

The theory underlying the limitation is that it is unfair to have an amendment circulated thirty days before the Convention, and then on the floor allow an amendment to the proposed amendment which will broaden the scope of the change that is to be made.

Let us assume that the By-law to be amended is changed by the degree of "X." An amendment to that proposed amendment may be made if the result is to change the By-law in the amount of X-minus, but an amendment to that proposed amendment is not in order if the effect of it is to change the By-law to the degree of X-plus.

I can illustrate it perhaps by turning—and I am just doing this for illustration—to Proposal VIII, which is page 134. Let me use that as an illustration.

This is the proposed amendment to the By-laws relating to the time when football practice may start. The rule, as it presently stands, permits football practice to start, with other alternatives, two weeks before the first day of classes. That is the rule as it is now.

The proposed amendment is to provide that football practice may not start more than one week before classes, so that the modification is seven days; that is to say, the amount of time before classes in which football practice may start is cut by seven days.

Now, to that amendment there has been a proposed amendment which would substitute the words "nine days" for "one week," or in other words football practice would start nine days before the opening of classes. That would make a lesser modification; that is, whereas the proposed amendment would cut the period by one week, by seven days, this would only cut the period by four days. Therefore, the proposed modification does not increase but decrease, and the proposed amendment is in order.

I think the principle is not too difficult to understand, but like many things of law it is difficult to apply, and these decisions you are making today are applications of this, and of course I should call your attention to the fact that they are interpretations, and they are subject to being questioned from the floor, and the Chair may be overturned with the Parliamentarian on this interpretation of the Constitution or the By-laws.

PRESIDENT RAY: Thank you, Mr. Plant.

Now Mr. Sours will present the first proposed amendment.

Purposes and Fundamental Policy

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): Gentlemen, as I told you earlier in my report of the Long-Range Planning Committee, as that Committee looked at Article II of our Constitution, the one in which our purposes and fundamental policies are set forth, we discovered that stimulation and improvement of something like intramural is mentioned here, and not very significantly mentioned at that, and certainly was not mentioned again later on in the Constitution and By-laws.

As leaders or proposed leaders of athletics at the collegiate level, in all of its many manifestations, leadership training and so on, it was felt that Paragraph 2, under Section 1, of Article II, should be reworded to express more fully and in more detail our belief of the fundamental purpose.

Thus the item you see on page 130 is a whole new item, and would read, if adopted:

"The stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs."

Moreover, it is the feeling of the Council this is about as fleeting a statement of purpose as we could have, and that it perhaps ought to lead the list, over here on page 3, under Article II of the Constitution, so that it would become the first of our declared purposes and the present Paragraph 1 could become Paragraph 2.

I move the adoption, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT RAY: It has been moved—

(The motion was seconded.)

—and seconded that the NCAA Purposes, Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, be amended as recommended by the Committee on Long-Range Planning and approved by the Council. Is there discussion?

MEMBER: Mr. Sours, in presenting this amendment to the Constitution, has pointed out that it is extremely fleeting, however, as it reads now I believe it goes too far, because it gives to this Association blanket authority in concerning itself with problems of educational leadership which, as I read it, are not necessarily related to the athletic endeavors. It also opens up the activities of this Association concerning problems of educational leadership. Likewise if this amendment to the Constitution were adopted, it opens the field for this Association to concern itself with areas of activity which I believe go beyond the intended purpose and scope of this Association, and I shall therefore be obliged to vote against this amendment.

PRESIDENT RAY: Thank you.

MR. SOURS: While I can understand your point, sir, I do not think it was the intent of the Council in recommending this to go sweepingly into the bailiwick of other people at our universities. I think we genuinely felt that this Association among the other associations at large in the land today who profess to lead in these fields do have as one of our purposes the stimulation and improvement of these interests and activities, but I would agree with you that it would be a bad interpretation if it were construed to mean that we would meddle in the activities and the legitimate responsibilities of others of our member institutions.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there any further discussion?

VICTOR OBECK (New York University): I would like to differ very violently with the previous speaker and put it in a stronger way. The primary job of an athletic director of a university is to do all these things we have listed. This is an association composed of athletic directors, faculty representatives notwithstanding, and I think that sometimes our faculty representatives do not realize what the entire purpose of the intercollegiate program is.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

The question has been called for. You are amending the Constitution. Will the tellers please come forward? Will as many as are in favor of the proposal please rise? Please be seated. As many as are opposed, please rise. The amendment has been approved by a vote of 183 to 13.

Outside Basketball

I will now call on a representative of the Babson Institute to present the next proposed amendment.

THOMAS E. SMITH (Babson Institute): Gentlemen, I want you first to realize that I stand here not because I am defying the current rule. I have been a college basketball coach for four years, and ever since this law was put into effect in 1961, I have heard people from different colleges talk and almost without exception the question was always made, why was the right to play organized basketball taken from them?

It so happened I received the report of the Committee on Physical Fitness about three days before I came here—this report says that basketball at the intercollegiate level is sponsored by most institutions, it is the most popular in intramural activities and it is the most popular on the basis of recreation.

You have just voted to amend the NCAA Constitution to include "programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs."

To me, the rule in effect now has actually taken away in this democratic country, the amateur right that an individual is supposed to retain unless he gives it up voluntarily.

You look to the Olympics in 1964. As you look at this rule and you spread it from 1964 to 1968, it gives these talented men who have the ability only 20 months to prepare for a sport that is acknowledged today as a year-round activity.

Now, projecting into the future, in Massachusetts the State Education Commission recently submitted a public report that by 1973 all the state universities and colleges will be in session the year around, which means that those facilities will be in use from September through the following September, and one of the primary problems they would face would be athletic training. You can't tell me that, looking ahead that far, basketball won't be organized on the intercollegiate basis in those schools involved.

Gentlemen, I cannot understand it. I love basketball. I love sports. I don't go against the edict of these issues. I know that everything has to be done to prevent gambling, but concerted measures have been taken since what happened two years ago. Every effort is made to combat gambling, to eliminate it.

But what about this program here? I come from a school of business administration. I appreciate the advantages of statistics, in every business throughout the country, and this is not a business. The number of participants, according to this survey, based on the projection of a membership of 536, was 15,125 men. This Association has grown to 614, so you can at least say that there are 16,000 men participating in organized basketball.

I have done as much studying as I could do about this report. I have obtained every available measure of information I could get. I didn't go to the district attorney's office. Maybe I should have.

It was revealed yesterday in the College Division meeting that 90 per cent of the men who were involved in these scandals were first contacted in the summer during the Catskill Mountain Leagues and that type of operation — I am not trying to rekindle that, I am just trying to establish: What is the purpose? This punishment or penalty is more severe, in my estimation, on the man who played no part in that. In the sport of basketball it is worse than the punishment meted out to the men directly involved, because you are taking from these men, you have literally pointed the finger at them and said, "You are potentially capable of accepting bribes." If I were a man who was trying to induce some kid to drop a basketball game and accept a bribe, the strongest statement I could make would be to say to him, "Kid, you are deprived of the right to play when it belongs to you, so why don't you get the most out of what you can while you can."

It takes time to think things like this out. It takes time. How can you explain to these men? Where is the great value? I am not trying

to take the power to enforce rules from the NCAA. I have proposed an amendment which gives the regulatory body of the NCAA an opportunity to approve these rules as it is done in organized baseball.

Why are basketball players punished because of the nature of what happened? Things happen in life. This country is full of it. We have to be conditioned to it. These men deserve the opportunity to play. If you can do it for baseball, you can allow these men to retain their amateur status. If you allow them to play tennis and golf and to swim, then give these men the right to belong to the—

Gentlemen, I have been advised to make a move to amend the proposed amendment you see on page 130.

PRESIDENT RAY: You have had circulated to you an amendment to the proposed amendment on this sheet, Item No. 1. The Babson Institute, having proposed the amendment that appears in *Italics* under II (A) on page 130, moves to amend that proposed amendment by inserting this language, having stricken the language of paragraph (c):

“(c) He may participate in organized, outside basketball competition between the permissible playing session specified in Article VIII of the By-laws, provided that the league or tournament play in which he takes part receives the prior approval of the NCAA Council, and that no more than two members of an institution's basketball squad play together in such organized basketball competition.”

Is there a second to the motion to amend the amendment?

(The motion was seconded.)

It has been moved and seconded that the amendment to the amendment be adopted. It is now in order to speak to this subject.

The Babson Institute, having proposed the amendment, should speak to it first.

MR. SMITH: I have here a published statement of a boy who plays college basketball. I am not going to mention the boy's name or the school he represents, but it is a public statement. This boy was from the Greater New York area, and he is now a senior. He says, “I really didn't appreciate it until I got into the summer league. Now when we go home for the summer there isn't any organized basketball at all. We usually hold pick-up games or go out shooting by ourselves.”

And what is the purpose of it? You are trying to train these men to become competitively inclined. You are trying to teach them to face the problems that they are going to face in life. You are taking something away from them.

In his own words, he says—“It seems to me that the NCAA has taken the very heart out of basketball with its ban on some of these things because of a handful of basketball players involved in scandal.

“Basketball is one sport the boy really has to play the year around to become proficient in it,” and I heartily agree.

Some statement has been made about, “What value does he get out of it?” He gets value out of this type of play. You are saying to groups like the YMCA, Boys Clubs of America, and other or-

ganized groups, that they are not capable of doing a job with these kids, in the jurisdiction of the NCAA. That is the proposal.

Gentlemen I think it is time to reappraise the situation.

I feel as administrators of athletics we owe it to these kids to give them back their game.

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): Mr. President and Gentlemen: I speak for the Council. I speak for the NCAA. I sincerely recognize the fact that this is not one individual or a small group of our membership. The NCAA is you. There are over 600 institutions. Each institution has a vote for any legislation that is placed on the floor of our convention. The legislation in question was placed in the Constitution by two-thirds vote. The Council is strongly opposed to the striking of any part of Article III, Section 10, from our Constitution.

I think most of you would agree with many of the things that have just been said about basketball. However, this legislation came about through very unfortunate circumstances surrounding basketball. Those are the scandals in the bribing of college kids. The legislation came about after the facts. You will recall that in 1951 we had a libel situation, and following those scandals in intercollegiate athletics the Eastern College Athletic Conference placed within its bible similar legislation, and after a few years we felt this problem was over and withdrew that legislation from their books and they have regretted it ever since.

Only recently, or probably the most recent schedules, the President of the Eastern College Athletic Conference called the meeting of what is termed, for lack of better nomenclature, the Committee of Forty. This Committee of Forty was composed of athletic directors, faculty people, and coaches, and the committee met in session not for a few minutes but many hours, discussing this program and what could be done about it.

I am sure each of you will recall the outburst in the newspapers and in other media across this great country of ours, blaming first the presidents of our institutions, and secondly the athletic administrators, and third the coaches, because such a situation could possibly occur within the circle of basketball on an intercollegiate level. Something had to be done.

It was done after the fact, but it would be a serious mistake to remove this legislation from the books so soon after the scandals which are not yet forgotten. This Committee of Forty has met twice in the last three months, again to see if there was anything further that we might do to alert not only our Association and our administrators, but the kids about the continuing danger of being approached by these gamblers.

These approaches, if you follow the cases closely, were not to any particular segment of our basketball players. Boys who didn't need a dime were approached and affected, as well as others. This could only be a setback in trying to prevent future occurrences of this type.

I have played basketball as an amateur, in high school and in college. I have coached it most of my life. It is my first love, and it hurts to have to vote for legislation that does prevent boys from

playing basketball in an organized situation in the summertime. The rule does not prevent them from playing basketball in the summertime. They can play it on a pickup team, under certain rules and regulations.

In reviewing each of these cases, and I am sure the people who sat in on this will agree, they found that the majority of contacts or names of kids that might be affected were found in the leagues that were being run at that time. That is not peculiar in the East. If my information is correct, the same problem exists, increasingly so, or did up until the time of this legislation, on the West Coast.

Mr. President, I would urge the membership not to touch Article III, Section 10, of our Constitution.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion of the amendment to the proposed amendment?

Then so there will be no doubt, the question has been called on the matter of amending the proposed amendment by substituting for the language to be stricken, as it appears on page 130, the following new paragraph (c):

"He may participate in organized, outside basketball competition between the permissible playing season specified in Article VIII of the Bylaws, provided that the league or tournament play in which he takes part receives the prior approval of the NCAA Council, and that no more than two members of an institution's basketball squad play together in such organized basketball competition."

The amendment to the amendment requires a simple majority vote. Are you ready for the question?

As many as are in favor please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The proposed amendment is lost. Now before you is the motion to amend. That is what you find on page 130, Section II (A), to strike all of paragraph (c). Is there discussion?

The question has been called for. You are amending the Constitution, requiring two-thirds vote to be approved. Will the tellers please come forward? As many as are in favor of the adoption of the proposed amendment please rise. As many as are opposed please rise. Please be seated. The proposal to amend the Constitution by striking paragraph (c) of Article III, Section 10 has been defeated by a vote of 177 to 1.

Eligibility of Puerto Rican Student Athletes

We will now turn to the second proposed amendment to this Section, Article III, Section 10, (c), a proposal made by the NCAA member institutions of Puerto Rico. I will recognize Mr. Torregrosa or Mr. Cruz.

RICARDO CRUZ (Inter-American University): President Ray, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Members of the Council, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am from Puerto Rico, and I have traveled all the way from the island to present to you personally the reasons for requesting an amendment to Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

As far as I know, this article was inserted in your Constitution to prevent the participation of your athletes in games or leagues where gambling and bribery prevail. It is to help them to avoid racketeers who attempt to profit from basketball and keep the athletes from getting paid while still being amateurs, also because of the unfair advantage that some coaches had when they had their spring training ahead of the season. I realize the wisdom of this rule insofar as it does help to control this.

Nevertheless, I think that participation in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico should be exempted from this ruling for the following reasons:

(1) Our league is a nonprofit organization under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and is supervised by the Division of Recreation and Public Parks.

(2) Our League is a holder of a charter or franchise issued by the Commissioner of Public Parks, who promotes and organizes basketball leagues, and there is competition in basketball for juniors and the Superior League. Besides our Superior Basketball League we have two other federations who are dedicated to organized junior competition.

The administration of Recreation and Public Parks specifies every year that every one of the athletes participating in our League is an amateur, and they furnish us an amateur certificate to every one of our athletes.

Furthermore, this administration investigates the financial operation of the league and the financial operation of every team participating.

In general terms, basketball in Puerto Rico is well supervised. The things that happened in the United States several years ago which caused the review of Article III, Section 10 (c) of your Constitution are not present in our basketball league. We have been supervised by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In our International Amateur Federation, we have been participating in American basketball championships since 1959, and we participated in the Olympic games in Rome and will participate in the Olympic games in Tokyo. We have also participated in the Central American Olympic games since 1936, and at the present time we are the champions of Central America and the Caribbean. Our athletes have to participate in our basketball leagues in order to be eligible to play on our Olympic team.

This International Federation also has a tight control over the game and the morality of the obligated members. We have been a bona fide member of this Association for the last five years.

Our league also belongs to the Puerto Rican Olympic Committee, which in turn belongs to the World Olympic Committee. This committee also has a tight control over the operation of our league.

Several coaches and referees from the United States have worked in our league, and they can testify as to the high moral standard and the prestige of our organization, not only in Puerto Rico but in the international sphere.

I would point out that in order to be able to participate in our league players have to be residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto

Rico for three years prior to the beginning of the competition. In other words, our tournaments are for local people, for residents of the Commonwealth.

Our league presents a special situation and should be given special consideration. We would like our players to participate in the NCAA tournament because they get some related techniques on sports and basketball. In general terms, they get a good illustration in the States, but they should be able to put into practice what they learn here in our country where they were born, in order to play our Superior Basketball League.

Our tournament is held during the summer, to have the advantage of the students who go to the States for their education.

For the above reasons, I respectfully request that the amendment be approved as presented.

Gentlemen, I thank you very much. I am open for any questions that might come from the floor.

PRESIDENT RAY: Mr. Cruz has moved the adoption of the amendment as it appears in the Convention Bulletin. The Council has circulated a proposed amendment to the amendment. I will ask that Mr. McCoy present it.

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): Mr. President and Gentlemen: You will find on this list of amendments, the Council proposed an amendment to the amendment to insert the words, "by residents of Puerto Rico," following the word, "Participation," so that this amendment would read:

"Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto is exempted from this ruling."

(The amendment was seconded.)

MR. CRUZ: We have no objection to the amendment to the amendment.

RAYMOND T. ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): I am certainly inclined to be in favor of the amendment, but I am curious about one point. At the very end of his presentation the speaker said that their tournament was held in the summer for the benefit of students who then came to the States for their education. What I am curious about is this: Is it possible that a student could be listed as a resident of Puerto Rico, even though he comes to the United States for schooling during the academic year? And could it be possible then that, being a resident of Puerto Rico, perhaps having been born there, he would be exempted from this ruling, but still be able to play?

MR. CRUZ: As I understand it, if a Puerto Rican comes to the United States to college, he is still a resident of Puerto Rico, where his father lives.

MR. ELLICKSON: If I understand what has just been said then, I would be opposed to this amendment unless in some way or other some language could be added to make it clear that the Puerto Rican student would not be eligible to play on a university or college basketball team in the United States if he had participated in the tournament in the summer in Puerto Rico. Is that point clear?

MR. CRUZ: I didn't get your point.

MR. ELLICKSON: Perhaps I am the only one who doesn't understand it, but isn't this possible, that if this amendment is passed as it is now, a Puerto Rican student who intends to come to the United States—that is, to the mainland—and play basketball at a university or college in the United States, isn't it true that he could participate in the summer in Puerto Rico and still come to the United States and play on the university or college team here?

If that is true, I would be opposed to the amendment.

FELICIO M. TORREGROSA (University of Puerto Rico): I request permission to try to clarify and state the question.

Legally a resident of any state or commonwealth is a person who lives or intends to live in that particular area for a certain specified length of time. In the case of a person who is under twenty-one years of age, his legal residence is where his parents live.

Now, those who live in Puerto Rico, who come to study in the States, should be permitted to participate in our own basketball season without being ineligible to participate in NCAA competition.

There are many reasons why all the schools in Puerto Rico—the Catholic University, the Inter-American University, the College of Mechanical Arts, and the University of Puerto Rico—are agreed unanimously to request this change.

Perhaps many of you are aware of the fact that a tremendous change has taken place in Puerto Rico since 1940. These things did not happen by act of the Senate. If happened because a number of young men came at that time into the political sphere in Puerto Rico. These young men happened to be graduates of American universities. In other words, they were Puerto Ricans with a Latin culture and the American know-how.

We believe that we want our students to come to the United States to learn as much as possible in what we consider the greatest country in the world, to be able to go back and help us solve our many problems. Prior to 1940, in Puerto Rico many of us thought we had a number of problems, and that it was the responsibility of the Congress of the United States to solve those problems, up to the time when a number of young men came to American universities and were convinced of the idea that those were our problems, and if we were ever going to solve them, we, ourselves, had to do it, with all the help we could gather and muster from our friends in the United States. That is the time we started growing.

We do not play basketball in the summertime because we want to. I think it would be unfair to refer to the basketball league season as the summer basketball league. It may be technically correct, according to American standards, but we do not play basketball in the summer because we want to, but because nothing can compete in Puerto Rico with professional baseball.

We are fortunate to play basketball in the summer and since our climate is more or less the same during the whole year, that is why we play basketball outdoors in the summertime.

Now, it doesn't seem to me fair, and it doesn't seem fair either to the four colleges and universities in Puerto Rico, that a young man who happens to come to the States, but who resides in Puerto Rico, cannot play for his own team in Puerto Rico during our regular season of basketball.

It isn't that we are trying to get away with something that others are not permitted to get away with. It is simply that it seems to us illogical that only a few youngsters be denied the opportunity of playing with their own teams because they are students in the States.

PRESIDENT RAY: The question has been called for. The question before you is the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Council, which would add the words, "by residents of Puerto Rico," following the word, "Participation." As many as are in favor say "aye"; those opposed. The amendment to the amendment is adopted. The amendment as amended is now before you. Is there discussion? You are amending the Constitution. It requires a two-thirds vote.

(The amendment was voted upon and carried, 162 to 5.)

Now, in this connection, may I call to your attention, please, a proposed amendment to the By-laws on page 135. In view of the action just taken and by virtue of the discussion of this matter in the Council with the representatives from Puerto Rico, we believe this change would not be necessary, and hence it is withdrawn. Without objection then, we will consider the final item on page 135 to have been withdrawn.

There being no objection, the matter is withdrawn.

Amendment Procedures

We turn now to Mr. Sneed, of the University of Oklahoma, a member of the Council and Vice President of Oklahoma, for the presentation of the next proposed amendment.

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): The next amendment concerns the amendment procedures. You will find it at the beginning of page 130 and taking up most of page 131. The new material is in black type, and there are no other changes existing. If I may, I will make my remarks applicable to both the amendment to the Constitution, which is III (A), and also III (B).

At one time, and not too long ago, the NCAA had an open amendment procedure, and some of you who have been going to NCAA meetings for several years may remember a rather chaotic meeting in St. Louis at which time amendments to amendments were proposed from the floor, and there was great parliamentary debate and hassle and so on, and many left that meeting feeling frustrated and somewhat disappointed in that there had been an amendment of which they had not been forewarned.

Out of that came the present procedure for amendments, which involves a notice to the Secretary, the Secretary then circulates the proposed amendment, and then there is this provision that a proposed amendment can be amended if it does not increase the modification. And thank goodness, Mark explained that to you.

So this has been in effect then for several years, but in the last two or three years we have been embarrassed on various occasions in that there was no opportunity to amend a proposed amendment, in some areas which did increase modification, and I remember specifically one amendment here last year or the year before, in which we really made a typographical error, and yet we couldn't change it because to do so increased the modification.

Out of that problem then came this suggestion that we could within the Council, after deliberation—I stress that “after deliberation,” to avoid any corridor meetings or quick meetings—propose an amendment to the amendment at the time of the convention, without giving circulation, the notice, without being hampered by this restriction that you cannot increase the modification, if the proposed amendment to the amendment be supported by two-thirds of the Council.

Now, the Council, as you have seen and continue to see today, is not a monolithic body. We don't all think alike, and I assure you, there is good debate in the Council, and I don't believe anything that comes to you for vote—and please keep in mind you can turn it down if you want to—will have two-thirds of the vote of the Council if it is not to your interest.

The Council meets three times a year. We meet three days prior to every opening session of the Annual Meeting. We meet for one day after it, which we call the January meeting. We meet in April, and we meet in October.

We sometimes propose amendments at the October meeting and find the amendments are circulated through the country and we have made mistakes, and therefore we sometimes need to send proposed amendments after they come to you for your final disposition.

Mr. President, I move you, sir, that we amend Article IX of the Constitution of the NCAA, in the Official Bulletin of the Association on pages 130 and 131.

(The motion was seconded.)

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS (University of California): With the calendar you indicated for the meetings of the Council, I wonder why it is desirable to delete the part of the procedure requiring submission to the Secretary prior to the final business session. As it reads, the proposed amendment to the amendment might be flashed on the membership with ten minutes notice. There is some advantage in the conferences or districts being able to discuss, obviously, last-minute amendments, if they aren't too last-minute.

MR. SNEED: As a matter of general procedure, I would agree with you wholeheartedly, and I think the members of the Council would. I certainly think the circularization prior to the meeting is one thing I would like to see done. However, if I recall, two years ago there was a district meeting and it actually came to our attention we had made an honest mistake.

I assure you, we would not do this unless there is some dire emergency, but we should have a little more leeway.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there any further discussion? Will the tellers come forward please? To amend the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote. (The amendment was voted upon and carried, 159 to 5.)

MR. SNEED: Mr. President, I move that Article IX of the By-laws of the NCAA, be amended as shown in the Official Program on page 131.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Elimination of Boxing Rules Committee

PRESIDENT RAY: I will now ask Herbert Dorricott, a Past President of the Association and member of the Executive Commit-

tee, to present the next amendment under Section IV, Rules Committee, on pages 131 and 132.

Before I present him, I would like to suggest, it is now quite clear that we shall be unable to complete the business session without a break, and I would suggest that we recess at 12:30 and reconvene at two. Is there objections to this, or any other proposal anyone would care to make? If not, we will recess at 12:30 and reconvene at 2:00. That will give us thirty minutes in which to go on with this session of our business.

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): Mr. President and Gentlemen: I will be as brief as you will let me.

On page 131 and page 132, you have proposals IV, Rules Committee, and IV (A) amends Article III, Section 2, of the By-laws by the elimination of paragraph (g), which is the Boxing Rules Committee. I will call your attention to the first line on the top of page 132, which eliminates Boxing from the list of Rules Committees in Article III, Section 2.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there discussion?

NORMAN F. LORD (Washington and Lee University): You understand we do not have a boxing team, and I am not interested in boxing. However, I would like to find out from the Executive Committee who is sponsoring the amendment who will act as a technical committee for our NCAA member institutions who have intramural boxing, in connection with their physical education program, and in the event that boxing is continued in the Olympic games, should not the NCAA have a technical committee to have a NCAA rule book on boxing, even though I realize intercollegiate boxing is practically dead.

I would like to have that answered before I can vote.

MR. DORRICOTT: I don't believe I can answer it fully. However, I believe the boxing rules will carry on as we have them now. Perhaps the Olympic Committee would have to be set up for boxing rules.

MR. LORD: Another question!

The NCAA will continue to publish, once every ten years or once every two years, a NCAA Boxing Rules Book?

MR. DORRICOTT: I would doubt it. This eliminates boxing from NCAA.

MR. LORD: One more moment of your time, gentlemen. Could we have a member of the present Boxing Committee come up and make a three-minute or thirty-second speech? Thank you.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there a member of the Boxing Committee who wishes to talk on this proposition?

(No response) (The amendment was put to a vote and carried.)

Limitation on Playing Seasons

PRESIDENT RAY: The Chair is informed that there is a large number of delegates who wish to have considered prior to the time of leaving the proposal at the bottom of page 134, concerning the Play-

ing and Practice Seasons. Is there objection to taking up this item out of order? There being no objection, Mr. Dorricott, you will remain on the platform, and the Chair will recognize Alfred Scott, a member of the Council, who will present the proposed amendment to the By-laws.

ALFRED W. SCOTT (University of Georgia): Mr. President and Gentlemen: In order to try to keep the amount of practice of football more or less equitable, your Council changed only one thing there. They changed it to one week prior to the first day of classes. So there is one change, as explained to you before, and I move this as an amendment. (Article VIII, Section 1, (a).)

PRESIDENT RAY: The proposed amendment has been moved. Is there a second?

(The motion was seconded.)

There is a proposed amendment to this amendment by the Southeastern Conference. Is there a spokesman for the Southeastern Conference who wishes to speak to the circulation as it appears in Item 5 of the circulated sheet?

BERNIE H. MOORE (Southeastern Conference): I wish to offer an amendment to this of nine days, excluding Sundays, instead of one week. I ask that from the standpoint of feeling that all football coaches should have nine days or a week and two days practice before classes begin. I do not believe that the one-week situation will take care of that.

PRESIDENT RAY: You have heard the proposal, which is to substitute the words "nine days (excluding Sundays)" for the term "one week." Is there a second to the motion to amend the amendment?

(The motion was seconded.)

FRANK CARVER (University of Pittsburgh): I think I speak for our coaches and training staff who seriously believe that any reduction in the pre-season practice time is not to the best interest of this game, whether it be nine days or seven days.

I feel also there are an increasing number of institutions who are going into various accelerated programs, with starting dates of classes changed considerably during the years. The directors are now making schedules ten years in advance. I don't think we should be accused of trying to play for any particular advantage.

I believe in the interest of football no restriction beyond that currently in the books should be placed on that very valuable two weeks, two-a-day session. Our coaches and our training staff feel they are very important in the conditioning and prevention of accidents on the football field.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

RAY MURPHY (United States Military Academy): I would like to second the comments made by Frank Carver. I do not see how the introduction of one week's time in practice will make the distribution of practice time equitable among all institutions. There are many institutions where we are now starting in August, and there are others that are starting September 19, say, for next year. These

schools in fact are given, in view of the present By-laws, additional practice time over that which will be available for those who start in August.

We start at the United States Military Academy on the 8th of August. This would give us one week for the first of August, when we can start our practice. However, because of the peculiar nature of the United States Military Academy, that one week, from August 1 to August 7, is devoted to what we call Reorganization Week, and we are deprived in that case of many opportunities to have two-a-day practices which will be available to other schools. With the two-weeks extension which we have now, we are able to get five days of a two-a-day practice.

We feel that it would be very difficult for us to live with less than that and still have our teams prepared and conditioned to meet our opening schedules, which have now been established through 1973. We cannot meet our commitments. We feel we would propose either a changed amendment or the nine days amendment.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

ALDO SEBBEN (Southwest Missouri State): I feel we represent another segment of the practice, too that needs to be heard. We are a College Division team and have some other unique disadvantages in the fact that we do not have spring practice. We feel that a reduction in the present rules would seriously handicap our students. This is the time in which, with two-a-day for two weeks, we do probably 75 to 80 per cent of our team work. We would like to continue this. Because of the fact that we do not have spring practice, the boys have not played football for nine months, and it makes it almost imperative we have time to prepare the team, and time to condition them.

(The proposed amendment to the amendment was put to a vote and failed to carry by a vote of 74 to 42.)

PRESIDENT RAY: The question now before you is the proposed amendment. The question has been called for. You are amending the By-laws. As many as are in favor signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The "nays" have it. The proposed amendment is lost.

College Division Representation Rules and Tournament Committee

We will now revert to the schedule. I will ask Mr. Dorricott to present the next two amendments.

MR. DORRICOTT: On page 132 of the Convention Bulletin, the Executive Committee recommends the change in the By-laws amending Article III, Section 2, (d), to increase the Swimming Rules Committee from 11 members to 13 members, from one at-large member to three at-large members, and in bold-faced type, "One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman."

I hope that later today you approve the College Division Swimming Championship. If you do, it is necessary that we have the

change in the Rules Committee so they can manage the championship.

I would move, Mr. President, the adoption of the amendment of Article III, Section 2, (d).

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

MR. DORRICOTT: On the same page of the Convention Bulletin, the Executive Committee recommends the change in the Track and Field Rules Committee, increasing it to 14 members, one of the extra members to be a representative of the junior college track and field interests.

Mr. Chairman, I move the approval of the amendment.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

MR. DORRICOTT: We are still on page 132. The Executive Committee recommends that the Soccer Rules Committee be expanded by one member who shall represent secondary school soccer interests.

I move the amendment to Article III, Section 2, (f), that is printed in your Convention Bulletin on page 132.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

MR. DORRICOTT: The last item, E, on page 132 of the Convention Bulletin, the Executive Committee recommends that the Wrestling Rules Committee be increased to 14 members, one who shall represent junior college wrestling interests.

I move the adoption of Article III, Section 2, (1), appearing on page 132 of the Convention Bulletin.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

(Upon motion duly processed and seconded, the Convention recessed at 12:20 p.m.)

BUSINESS SESSION CONTINUED

Wednesday Afternoon, January 8, 1964

THE MEETING was called to order at two-five o'clock, President Ray presiding.

13. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED (Cont'd.)

PRESIDENT RAY: We will proceed now with the legislative considerations of the convention.

I will recognize Mr. Rix Yard, of Tulane.

Increased Representation on Soccer Rules Committee

RIX YARD (Tulane University): I would like to move to reconsider the action taken this morning on the Soccer Rules Committee. As I understood it, Herb presented it that this would be an addition to the Rules Committee of a secondary school member. I have no objection to the additions, but I think it would be a crime if we reduced the number of collegiate representatives on the Soccer Rules Committee, which in effect the action taken this morning would do.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT RAY: It has been moved and seconded that the action taken this morning, concerning item (d), on page 132, be reconsidered. The motion is debatable, and with a simple majority it can be approved. Is there discussion on the motion? If this motion passes, we shall have item (d), before us again. Is there discussion?

HUGH G. MCCURDY (Wesleyan University and member of the Soccer Rules Committee): I understood, when this was before the convention this morning, in the presentation, that this was to be simply a member of the committee. If this is not so, it was incorrect. The number of colleges should not be reduced.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

(Calls for the question)

All in favor of the motion to reconsider the action taken under item (d), on page 132 signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The motion to reconsider is approved. The "ayes" have it, and now before you is item (d). Is there discussion of item (d)?

MR. MCCURDY: Mr. Chairman, is it possible to have this motion come before the Convention to include a subsequent member of the Committee from the secondary schools? This is a request that the Soccer Rules Committee has made of the Executive Committee for the past two years at least, that I know of.

PRESIDENT RAY: I am afraid a motion to amend six to seven would come in conflict with our provision concerning the amendment of the By-laws at this convention. In other words, I don't believe you can amend six in this case or seven, in the absence of having circulated this to the delegates prior to the convention.

MR. MCCURDY: Mr. Chairman, I was informed specifically yester-

day that this was not the intention of the Executive Committee, and as I read this, it says "and one" and I realize this would reduce the number of colleges.

PRESIDENT RAY: I think the "and" in this case refers to the fact that one member of the Committee be the chairman and one of the stated six. Does anyone on the Executive Committee wish to speak to this question of intent?

There was a parliamentary inquiry at the table to which the Parliamentary responded, as I have indicated, that a modification of six and seven would not be in order. Is there further discussion of this question?

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): Mr. President, I think we took action this morning in amending our By-laws and Constitution to get it out of this sort of involvement by a Council meeting. With a quick Council meeting you could get two-thirds majority in favor of increasing from six to seven, if it is the will of the Convention to do so, and we could implement it at this time instead of one year hence.

PRESIDENT RAY: I believe you are correct. I have made inquiry of the Parliamentary concerning the point raised by Mr. Reynolds, and he tells me that the new legislation adopted this morning allows the Council to provide an amendment, but it must comply with the same rule that concerns other amendments in terms of substance. Procedurally the Council might make an amendment after the one in circulation, but as in the case of any other delegates to the Convention, the Council could not propose an amendment that would broaden the scope of the proposed amendment to the amendment or the amendment.

(Calls for the question.)

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS (University of California): That is the very question I asked this morning, at about 10:48, and I was assured that the Council, in making this proposed amendment, had deliberately included the possibility that the procedural change would allow the Council also to make more serious modifications. I thought that was the answer I received.

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): That is exactly the answer he received.

MR. WILLIAMS: The only question is: When does any effect of legislation passed at this meeting take place, at the end of the convention or during it?

PRESIDENT RAY: It is immediately effective, unless otherwise specified.

MR. WILLIAMS: Then the Council could convene.

PRESIDENT RAY: The Chair will rule that the matter of making an amendment of substance by the Council is not encompassed by the legislation adopted this morning.

Now, this opinion is subject to challenge if anybody wishes to do so. It might be helpful if someone would.

RAYMOND T. ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): Mr. Chairman, I would like to appeal from the ruling of the Chair, because it was my definite understanding this morning—and you can see if it cor-

responds with your own recollection—you said the reason you wanted this legislation was that last year, at the last convention, there was a typographical error included in some of the legislation, and in order to remove this typographical error it was necessary actually to broaden, or to have an amendment which would go beyond what has been said by 1:00 p.m. on a previous date, that it represented a need that the Council felt that therefore it was the reason you supported it. That is my recollection.

PRESIDENT RAY: Mr. Sneed and Mr. Plant and I all participated in the same deliberation that brought this matter before you, and there seems to be a difference of opinion. The Parliamentarian has given me his ruling, and I have now ruled on it, and the decision has been challenged, and the question before the house is: Shall it be sustained?

MR. SNEED: I differ, Mr. Chairman, with you and Mr. Plant. I think you are wrong. The words are:

"The Council, however, after deliberation, may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been supported by two-thirds of the Council."

In response to a question by Mr. Williams, I told him I was in favor of this in an emergency, and this was there to meet these emergencies. I think, too, we have an emergency that we ought to meet, if we can meet the requirements of deliberation and two-thirds rule. I think that is the intent. At least that was my understanding when I proposed it.

PRESIDENT RAY: I have no concern here about whether the opinion of the Chair is changed or overturned. As a matter of fact, I will be very pleased to have the Convention rule on this matter now, so that you will establish a precedent, and then it will be known.

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): Mr. Chairman, may I speak again to this question? The Executive Committee did not intend to increase the size of the committee. Soccer is not represented in all districts. The Rules Committee is not set up on a district basis. We had a precedent in ice hockey, and one of the members of the committee . . .

PRESIDENT RAY (Interposing): Excuse me, Herb, but I am afraid you are not in order because the question now is simply one on whether or not the Chair's opinion in regard to subsequent legislation adopted this morning shall be sustained, and you are getting into the question of the substance of the rule which is out of order.

Now, is there further discussion?

DAVID S. McALISTER (The Citadel): I think if we are going to interpret the action this morning as being a "quickie," we are going to get ourselves into a ridiculous position. I think the President would have to assemble the Council and keep them in sort of a tentative board. The main point is that if we get into a hassle here, maybe we ought not to decide it by some quick deliberation. So I feel that the President ought to be sustained.

PRESIDENT RAY: I will ask our Parliamentarian to comment.

MR. PLANT: I don't want to prolong the debating, but I want to explain the basis of my thought or my suggestion to the Chairman.

This difficulty arose when, as was pointed out, there were typographical errors found, poor phraseology found in the district meeting which usually takes place after the 1:00 p.m. deadline, and the purpose of this, as I understood it, was to free the Council from the procedural requirements outlined, and that means publishing the amendment to the amendment, getting it to the secretary by 1:00 p.m. the day before the convention.

I did not envisage, when I voted for this on the Council, that we were authorizing the Council to take a relatively narrow amendment that hadn't been circulated before, and then by two-thirds vote spread it out to a much broader area, and indeed I would have been quite opposed to that, because I think that people who receive these thirty-day notices ought to be able to rely on the notices specifying as to the greatest extent to which the Constitution or By-laws will be amended, and therefore it has been my understanding—albeit there is a misunderstanding it is my understanding the only thing this amendment did was free the Council from the business of getting the amendment to the Secretary, having circulated it. That is the thought behind my suggestion to the President.

PRESIDENT RAY: The question before you is, Shall the opinion of the Chair be sustained?

(Calls for the question.)

The question has been called for. An "aye" vote sustains the Chair; a "nay" vote does not sustain the Chair. Those in favor of sustaining the Chair say "aye." As many as believe the Chair is in error say "nay." The "ayes" have it and the Chair is sustained.

The question before you is item (d), on page 132. What is your pleasure with regard to item (d)? It is before you, as if we had not acted to approve it this morning.

Mr. Dorricott, now you are in order.

MR. DORRICOTT: The Executive Committee did not intend to expand this committee. The precedent has been set in other committees. It has been established on the regional basis in ice hockey. A secondary school representative is a member of that committee. The Executive Committee had this in mind when it made this recommendation, that one of the six should be a representative of the secondary schools. If it is the will of the Convention that this should be changed, it should be done at the next Convention.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

The question has been called for. You are by this action amending the By-laws and a simple majority is required. As many as are in favor of item (d), signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The "ayes" have it.

Junior College Transfer Rule

We will then turn now to item V, on page 132, an amendment to the By-laws to amend Article IV, Section 1, (d), the proposal presented by the Association of Western Universities, and it is also sponsored or approved by the Council. To speak to this question, the Chair recognizes Brad Booth.

BRADFORD A. BOOTH (University of California): Mr. Chairman, I speak to the amendment of the Junior College Rule, Article IV, Section 1, (d), as printed in your Convention Bulletin, at the bottom of page 132 and top of page 133.

It was suggested before your luncheon break by one speaker that Los Angeles threatened to take over the United States. My colleague, from Berkeley, Mr. Williams, disagreed with this. He thinks San Francisco is going to take over the United States. Be that as it may, I feel very sure that one development in education that stems from the West Coast in general and California in particular is going to take over, and that is the junior college, and it is to this proposition that the two amendments which are before you are addressed.

At the present time there are two methods by which a student-athlete originally enrolled in a junior college may become immediately eligible at a four-year institution.

First, he may graduate from the junior college; or, second, he may present 48 hours of transferable work.

The proposed amendment offers a third avenue, namely the completion of a minimum of 24 hours of degree credit work with an average of 80 in that work.

The purpose of this legislation is to enable the student-athlete to transfer to a four-year institution as soon as he has demonstrated he is capable of work on the higher education level.

For your information, I should report I think this amendment originates in the Athletic Association of Western Universities, but it was also presented to a special NCAA Junior College Committee of which Earl Sneed, of the University of Oklahoma was chairman; with James Loveless, DePauw University; Bernie H. Moore, of Southeastern Conference; and myself. This committee unanimously recommended these amendments to the Council.

Now, if you were at the Los Angeles meeting last year, you may remember that there was an apparently similar amendment which was brought before us at that time, and that I opposed this amendment on the floor of the Convention. I did so not because I think the idea is a bad one; I think it is a very good one, but I did so because the sponsors of that amendment at that time neglected to describe the kind of hours which the student-athlete would take.

Now, of course, the 24 hours which we are recommending here should be courses which are transferable to the university the student-athlete will go. Transferable degree credit work and the B average, of course, must be compiled in that work. Any other courses are not to be considered.

As an educator, I believe this amendment is educationally sound. May I express the hope that none of you will vote against this amendment because you are not faced with the junior college problem in your area and that therefore it does not concern you. Within the next few years, I assure you, this matter of the exposure of the junior college in the United States will face all of us, from whatever area we may come.

Indeed, the American Association of Junior Colleges predicts that by 1970 three out of every four students entering American colleges will enter junior college.

It is my opinion and the opinion of the committee that I represent that the NCAA should watch this development very closely and should accommodate its mechanism to these rapidly changing conditions.

The amendment here proposed is, I feel sure, in harmony with the new conditions, and I beseech your support in securing its passage. I, therefore, move, Mr. President, that Article IV, Section 1, (d), be amended by adding the words in bold face at the top of page 133.

PRESIDENT RAY: You have heard the motion. Is there a second?
(The motion was seconded.)

It has been seconded. I will call to the attention of the Convention at this time a proposed amendment to the amendment which appears as Item 3, on the circulated sheet, which would amend line 6, on page 133, after "junior college" to delete the words that are there and replace with this:

"or has completed one full year of two semesters or three quarters in the same Junior College and presents a minimum of 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours of acceptable transfer credits with a minimum of a 'C' grade average for all credits in which a grade is given, this provision shall not apply."

I have asked the Parliamentarian for a ruling concerning this proposed amendment to the amendment, and he has said that it will increase the modification of the proposed amendment and would not be in order.

Earl Lory, of Montana State, would you care to comment?

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): In order to keep it authoritatively correct, I want to report I was strongly in opposition to the junior college rules passed in Pittsburgh at the Convention. We felt the requirement of "C" average should be accepted. However, we accept the ruling of the Parliamentarian, which will withdraw the amendment.

PRESIDENT RAY: The amendment then is withdrawn by Montana State University, and the question reverts to the main issue, which has been presented by Mr. Booth. Is there discussion of Mr. Booth's motion?

J. WILLIAM DAVIS: (Texas Technological College): Gentlemen, I am reluctant to oppose this amendment as offered by our good friends on the West Coast, but I feel that it is necessary to express a viewpoint about it. I agree with practically everything that Brad said in his introductory remarks. I know we do have a problem which we are having to face up to. I am a little bit concerned with the fact that we seem to be facing up to it every year, with some suggestions and proposals for change every year, and I am not at all sure that this proposed amendment represents a permanent or final solution to the problem. It has already been suggested that next year another proposed amendment will be offered, and I am afraid that we are simply opening up this question for all kinds of agitation and variations, and I would suspect that we have found the solution. We realized there was a problem concerning these

things, and I suspect we found the solution that comes nearer at least for the time being to the most adequate solution.

Now, if we were to pass this amendment, we have already been promised there will be another amendment offered, and I would suggest that maybe we would not be legislating from the viewpoint of the entire NCAA but rather we might be looking toward a special problem that relates to one portion of the country. But if we take the paragraph in the way it has been suggested, then I suggest that we may be opening ourselves up in the rest of the country for all sorts of problems which might grow out of transfers from junior college.

Therefore, Mr. President, I feel that I must oppose this amendment, and I wanted to give you my reasons therefor.

PRESIDENT RAY: Are there any further comments?

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): The Council, after considering this, voted its approval, and I believe that approval came because of our recognition of the fact that the NCAA is a very large and diverse organization with some 600 institutions. Therefore, if a sizable group has a particular problem, then we should meet it with appropriate legislation.

Many of us are not faced with this problem. I, myself, only heard what others said when we began our study, but I have been convinced that they do have a growing and continuous problem on the West Coast, and I see that this will not in any way hurt the objectives of the NCAA, and for that reason the committee which studied it recommended it to the Council, and the Council put its approval on this proposal.

MR. LORY: I should like to ask for an interpretation of the rule. Does this mean he can go to a four-year institution for one quarter, transfer to a junior institution for two quarters, and then with a minimum of 36 quarter hours transfer to a four-year institution and be immediately eligible?

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): I happen to be one of the committee that was given the task by the Council to study this. Just to correct the impression Bradford gave, that this committee was unanimous in feeling that the Council should sponsor this proposal, I wish to correct that, because I believe that was not the case. I think Mr. Sneed covered this in part, but I wanted to make that plain, that I would have to vote against this, and that is the reason. I have changed my mind.

PRESIDENT RAY: Mr. Lory asked a question that I would like to have you answer, if you care to.

MR. BOOTH: This amendment, Mr. President, deals with students who enroll in the junior college in the first place. The next amendment deals with the student who enrolls in the four-year institution and then transfers to the junior college, but this deals only with the student who enters the junior college in the first place.

I would like just to say a word in answer to Mr. Davis. It is true that there is a good deal of variation in the quality of junior colleges throughout the United States. I would think, however, that we should legislate on the lowest level rather than on the highest. I think we have to take into consideration the kind of

situation which we have on the West Coast. I am sure that in your individual institutions you do the very same thing we do at California, namely record the grade point average of every student who comes into your institution.

Speaking for my own university and Berkeley, behind us, I am quite well aware of what students do, the differential between the 75 junior colleges in California and the University of California, which is not really the worst institution in the United States—indeed, we accept only the top ten or twelve per cent of high school graduates minus point 75,—and if a student comes to us from junior college with a three point average which is what this amendment calls for, it would normally make 2.2 and the University of California would get the highest kind of academic competition in the country.

Therefore, as an educator, I believe this is thoroughly sound as far as we are concerned, and if it doesn't measure up, if junior colleges don't measure up in other parts of the country, I think as educators it is your duty to see that they do.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further question or comment or suggestion?

JESS W. FALKENSTINE (Kenyon College): Just as a matter of information, what are the statistics on the number of junior college graduates who normally go into degree-granting institutions in California each year? My thinking on this is, is this going to create a pressure situation or a farm type operation? Or are there a great number of these students going year after year, and we are just allowing them to be made eligible? I am for the latter and against the former.

MR. BOOTH: I can't give you any statistics on that, sir. I can only answer that at the University of California ten years ago two-thirds of our students were coming to us by way of the junior college route. That has been decreased so at the present time the figure is 35 per cent. Our new plan for education was supposed to be set up in such terms that more and more students would go to the junior colleges. That is what we hoped and we hope to increase the academic quality of the junior colleges which in our state are state-supported as well as municipally supported. What the future load is, I can't say. I can only tell you what the situation is at the moment.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

MR. LORY: I would like to say I don't believe the man from California is correct in his interpretation. As I read it, it says the provision shall not apply to 24 hours work in the junior college. I think it would eliminate students transferred with 24 credits. I would like to have the interpretation of the Parliamentarian.

MR. PLANT: Mr. President, it might be helpful if we would turn to pages 32 and 33 of the book, in the back part of the book, in the Handbook, and see the rule as it stands in its entirety.

Paragraph (d), at the bottom of page 32, the rule as it now stands, provides for the immediate eligibility of the junior college transfer by saying "except that if he is a graduate of a junior col-

lege or presents a minimum of forty-eight semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college, this provision shall not apply."

Then there follows a substitution, as you notice, which I think is intended to take care of the problem of the person who first enrolls in a four-year institution, because it says:

"A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended."

But as the rule stands presently, I believe that a student who has first attended a four-year college then transfers to a junior college cannot take advantage of the 48 semester hour or 72-quarter hour exception in the preceding paragraph. In other words, a specific case is taken care of by the language in substitution (1).

Now, going back to the proposed amendment, you will observe that on pages 132 and 133, paragraph (d), contained a proposed amendment to subdivision (1) of that section.

"A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college"—again it is a provision to take care of any specific case—"must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution" and then it strikes out "unless he is a graduate"—"unless he has completed a minimum of twenty-four semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six quarter hours and also has graduated from the junior college."

So I would envisage the entire piece of legislation embraced within subparagraph (d), including this subparagraph (1), as taking care of the situation, not permitting what you suggested might happen, if you go first one quarter to a four-year college and then two quarters to a junior college, and then come in immediately. Of course, unless he has been readmitted.

Does that answer your question, Mr. Lory?

MR. LORY: Yes.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

JACK MONTGOMERY (Long Beach State College): I represent one of the 18 state colleges in California, and I would like to explain the fact that the admissions requirements for the 18 state colleges are consistent with this legislation. The only way that a student from a junior college can get into a state college is by having 60 units of "C" average courses or 24 of "B" average courses. If this is true, we should not legislate against the applicant who is a good enough student to be able to transfer to one of our 18 state colleges with 24 units of "B" average work.

PRESIDENT RAY: Thank you. Is there any other comment?

The question has been called for. You are amending the By-laws, which requires a majority vote.

(The motion was put to a vote and failed to carry.)

We now take up item B. Mr. Booth.

MR. BOOTH: Mr. President, we turn next to paragraph B. This proposed amendment deals with the student-athlete who first

enters a four-year institution and transfers to a junior college, graduates from the junior college, and then enters a second and different four-year institution.

This amendment seeks to close what appears to the Junior College Committee to be clearly a loophole in our legislation. The present legislation, it seems to us, encourages such transfers, because the time of residence at the junior college is not stated, thus the student may enroll in Institution A, say, let's say, three semesters, be a football player, play two sessions of his course. He looks pretty good, and recruiters immediately get after him. He goes to a junior college for one semester, he graduates, and he is immediately eligible for NCAA events.

If he hasn't spent a full year in junior college, it seems to us that he will hesitate to transfer for athletic reasons, and I am sure that we all want to discourage this kind of transfer.

Incidentally our Parliamentarian has ruled that I may make in the legislation which you have before you one small editorial change for purposes of clarification. In the sixth line, after "thirty-six quarter hours" if you will kindly insert the word "at"—"thirty-six quarter hours at and also has graduated from the junior college," I think this makes the legislation clear.

I, therefore, move, Mr. President, that Article IV, Section 1 (d) be amended to delete the phrase "is a graduate of a" and substitute that which is in bold print.

PRESIDENT RAY: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

We will go now to VI, NCAA Events, and I will ask Mr. James Loveless, Vice President at Large, member of the Council, to present this proposal.

College Division Swimming Championships

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): As you perhaps know, the NCAA sponsors now six events in the College Division at the national level. This is proposed to permit the Association to sponsor the seventh such championship.

"A. By-laws: Amend Article V, Section 1, (a), as follows:

'The National Collegiate Swimming Championships (College Division)

'The National Collegiate Swimming Championships (University Division).'

May I say that the Executive Committee and the Council supported this, and it has the unanimous recommendation of the College Division.

I move its adoption.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Indoor Track and Field Championships

PRESIDENT RAY: We will turn to B, and I will ask Mr. Richard Larkins, of the Ohio State University, to present this proposed amendment.

RICHARD C. LARKINS (Ohio State University): Mr. President and Delegates: Coming from the NCAA Track and Field Rules and

the Executive Committee, the recommendations is to amend Article V, Section 1, (a), effective September 1, 1964, providing for a new event, the Indoor Track and Field Championships of these National Collegiate programs, as you can read:

"The National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships

"The National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships (College Division)

"The National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships (University Division)"

I would so move its adoption, Mr. President.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT RAY: Now, Mr. Byers, I wonder if you would like to make a comment concerning the special note in the back of the Bulletin.

WALTER BYERS (National Collegiate Athletic Association): Gentlemen, I belatedly want to point out that whereas the National Collegiate Indoor Track Field Championships now will be inaugurated in 1965, the NCAA will conduct an Eastern Indoor Regional Track and Field Meet and a Western Indoor Track and Field Meet in 1964, and the notice is printed on the inside back cover of your Bulletin.

Specifically, the Eastern Indoor Meet will be held in Louisville on February 29, and the Western Regional Indoor Meet will be held in Portland on the same date. Thank you.

College Division Football

PRESIDENT RAY: Thank you, Mr. Byers.

Now, we turn to item C, under VI, on page 133, and I will ask Mr. Bryant, a member of the Council with the College Committee, to present this proposed amendment.

WALTER D. BRYANT, JR. (University of the South): Mr. Chairman, Under VI, C, the College Committee and the Executive Committee recommended Article V, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws be amended to read as follows:

"In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the above sports, **and in the sport of football provided any such football contest also meets the requirements of Article VII of the By-laws.**"

The purpose of this amendment is to allow regional NCAA College Division championships in football.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment.

(The motion was seconded.)

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): The College Committee has unanimously endorsed this amendment. It is not new. They have been thinking about it for some time. It is nothing revolutionary. It is rather evolutionary.

The idea, I feel, has acceptance here, and to conserve your time, Mr. President, I won't speak further, but I know I have the opportunity to answer questions that may arise.

PRESIDENT RAY: Thank you, Mr. Smiley. Is there other comment?

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): Yesterday, in the meeting of the College Division, I proposed or presented, rather, some reasons why this should not be passed. It is rather a late day or late hour to go into a lengthy discussion of this. However, I feel, gentlemen, this is a step very definitely in the wrong direction. The easiest way to get a thing passed is to leave it rather indefinite, and certainly this is very indefinite.

On Monday a memorandum was passed out, and I don't think many of you received copies of that. It is very difficult to determine a regional champion or which regional champion should play in such a proposed regional championship in football. It forces many conferences to recognize championships in the sports where no tournaments or meets are possible. Many conferences are too large to have anything except the newspaper champions, and you all know the arguments we get on those.

It also forces conferences to adopt recruiting and playing practices used in other nearby conferences. An example of this would be spring football practice. We belong to a conference that does not permit spring football practice, but if we are to participate in the regional championship of regional football against conferences that do permit it we are automatically forced to go to spring football practice.

Many small colleges like to cut off the season so their coaches can get to work, their football coaches can get to work on other phases of physical education, and this prolonging of the season or forcing coaches to compete against other schools where the coach is only a football coach does not attempt to provide any activity or stimulation of activity or events for the entire student body.

I think this proposal opens up what would be called regional championship bowl games in the small colleges, and certainly in the sport of football I think this is a serious mistake. This might lead to a great increase not only in the small colleges but in the larger universities of championship bowl games early in the summer, and then in order to maintain the television contact we try to develop, we have to be certain the top teams are the ones who are going to play, so in the publicity buildup and television coverage I think we are taking a step which certainly in my judgment in the small college is a step backward. Thank you.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further comment?

MR. SMILEY: I haven't had a chance to visit briefly with Lysle on the points he has raised. They are good points, but I would have liked to have had a chance to talk with him. I would like to say now this permits the schools to participate. They do not have to.

Now, the College Committee has gone through the idea of this football game in each region. They have had recommendations they will make to the Executive Committee for implementation of this, if it is passed here today. If the delegates want to hear the recommendations, I can go through them. I have a few copies of the document that Lysle mentioned that will be available, if anyone wants them.

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): I think the delegates to the Convention should know that in addition to the report of the

College Committee, which Fran Smiley has given you in his first presentation about the amendment here, it was also approved by the Executive Committee and the Council and had their endorsement and approval.

I think the delegates should have that information.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion or comment or question?

(The amendment was put to a vote and carried 112 to 30.)

Supervision of NCAA Events

PRESIDENT RAY: We move on to D, under VI, proposed amendment on page 133 and 134, and I call on Mr. Walter Hass, of the University of Chicago, a member of the Council.

WALTER HASS (University of Chicago): Mr. President and Delegates: The item is to amend Article V, Section 2, at the bottom of page 133, paragraph (a), which includes the control of meets and tournaments of the Association. I will not read it. The Council recommends adding paragraph (b) which reads:

"The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of all such events."

Mr. President, I recommend the passing of this paragraph.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Transportation of Prospective Student Athletes

PRESIDENT RAY: We come now to Item VII, A, on page 134. That will be presented by Glenn Holcomb, a member of the Council.

GLENN HOLCOMB (Oregon State University): Mr. President and Delegates, the item is found on page 134, VI, Transportation of Prospects. It is this portion that controls the transportation of prospective athletes to and from our campuses.

Section 5, (b),—I will take both of them at the same time—has to do with the institutional financing to and from the campus for visiting athletes.

The changes of the sections of these By-laws will restrict the use of the airplane as a means of transportation to only regularly scheduled commercial airlines, with the exception of military service schools.

These amendments are recommended by the Council, but I will say it has been the experience in the past year that the so-called company, private and other planes of that type are most difficult to control.

In addition, the use of the airplane as a status symbol seems to be a factor in the recruiting process. You should note that the proposed amendment limits the use of planes to commercially scheduled air flights, when you are discussing these motions about the exception of the military.

Mr. President, I recommend the addition of the black-faced type statement under Article VI, Section 5, (a), which reads as follows:

"however, if the trip is made by airplane, only a regularly-scheduled, commercial air flight shall be used except that

member institutions controlled by the Federal government may utilize government-owned and operated aircraft for this purpose."

I move the adoption.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT RAY: You have heard the proposal. It has been moved and seconded that item (a) under VI on page 134 be approved.

At this point I would call to your attention that a circulated amendment to the amendment should be in your hands, the proposed amendment in 4-A, to delete all the words after the word "used" in the seventh line of the paragraph. I have consulted the Parliamentarian with regard to the circulated amendment, and it is his opinion that this increases the modification and hence is not in order. Would anyone from Florida care to comment on this?

H. PHIL CONSTANS (University of Florida): Not on that. I will just speak against the whole thing then.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there objection on the part of the University of Florida to the determination of the Parliamentarian? You represent Florida, sir?

MR. CONSTANS: I am not going to argue with the Parliamentarian.

PRESIDENT RAY: The Chair will rule the proposed amendment is out of order, and the question before the house is the amendment as read by Mr. Holcomb. Is there discussion?

MR. CONSTANS: I will speak for the whole amendment in this instance, but direct my attention to the latter part of this amendment. Is that in order?

PRESIDENT RAY: Any aspect of it, sir.

MR. CONSTANS: On the aspect that deals with the military, I have heard nothing presented that makes a special case for them. I see no need. I don't know about their financial condition, but I assume it ought to be fairly good. I don't think it is desirable to make a special case for them, even though in the past we have done it. I certainly question it here.

I seriously doubt whether it is wise to ask the Defense Secretary of the United States to take care of the transportation of prospective student-athletes. I have become exceedingly sensitive on that. Just a few days ago I received my income tax form for the past year.

The University of Florida will vote against this.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further discussion?

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): I wish to speak in opposition to the amendment for a different reason. My colleague on the Council, Glenn Holcomb, has told you of abuses arising in the use of airplanes for the purpose of transporting prospective students. I agree there are such incidents, and I know of them. My point is that I am not at all certain that there are not better ways of meeting the abuses than this amendment.

Now, I am on the Council, but I do speak in opposition to this, not because I am a dog in the manger or because I am not forewarned by my colleagues. As to how this all come about, I don't speak with great authenticity, but you hear about abuses until you

say, "Let's correct the abuses," so out of that came a blanket condemnation of the use of aircrafts.

It so happens I represent an institution which has had an airfield before World War II, which inherited a better airfield because of the Naval flying in World War II, an institution in which the president learned to fly and the executive secretary learned to fly, and so on, so the aircraft is very much part of our life. We do not buy aircraft for the only purpose to create status or for the purpose of creating a means of bringing prospective students in.

As a teacher, I may schedule this aircraft, too, to take me to engagements and that sort of thing to help us.

If we cannot use an aircraft for what has been up to this point a legitimate purpose, I think perhaps we are going beyond the purview of NCAA legislation.

I say to you, there are two principles we should remember. One I think is that within the NCAA we have institutions of varying degrees of properties and so on, and we should permit them all to live together; and the second thing is let's not use these terms when we could say that only aircraft which are registered with the Federal Aeronautic Authorities in the name of an individual or institution could be used for this purpose. We could do that.

Another thing I would say to you is that no place in all the legislation of the NCAA is there a prohibition against the use of facilities and properties owned by a member institution. The nearest approach is the recommendation we do not permit our stadiums to be used by professional groups, but this would be the first time in the history of the NCAA where the NCAA could say you cannot use an institutionally owned aircraft. So if you are going to permit us to bring students to the campus—maybe this is wrong and I am not arguing that—but then why not use those facilities we have, and an airplane is something that has been in use in this country for sixty years, not in terms of evil, and I suggest we continue to use it. Thank you.

(The motion was put to a vote and failed to carry.)

PRESIDENT RAY: We now come to B. Mr. Holcomb.

MR. HOLCOMB: Item B has to do with Article VI, Section 5, (b), and has to do with transportation by institutions.

"If the transportation permitted by this paragraph is by airplane, only a regularly-scheduled, commercial air flight shall be used except that member institutions controlled by the Federal government may utilize government-owned and operated aircraft for this purpose."

MR. PRESIDENT, I move the adoption of the amendment.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT RAY: It has been moved and seconded that item VII—B on page 134 be approved. Is there discussion?

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS (University of California): Perhaps it is unkind to beat a horse that is already staggering, but I bring this up because of the more general phase. It seems to me when legislation is enacted here for our consideration it ought to be enacted with some care. I fail to see how a person can pay at his own expense and

accompany a prospective student in visiting the campus, and do it with an aircraft owned and operated by the Federal Government. Can this mean that President Johnson is going to allow a private individual to pay for an aircraft owned and operated by the Federal Government?

Now, of course, the amendment won't pass, but this is just an example, it seems to me, of somebody writing legislation, writing a sentence and failing to read the previous sentence.

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there further comment?

(The motion was put to a vote and failed to carry.)

Limitations on Playing Seasons

PRESIDENT RAY: We have taken care of item VIII, A. We will move to VIII, B, on page 135. I will ask Art Reynolds if he will please present the proposed amendment.

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): Mr. President and Gentlemen: The substance of this you will find if you read down on page 135 to line 11:

"The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests."

That is the way it reads now. Now it is being spelled out specifically "exclusive of contests in one post-season tournament." That team may play twenty-six games and then may participate in just one post-season tournament.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the proposed amendment.

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): Mr. President, if you say 26 and 1, it will be 25 and one post-season tournament contest.

MR. REYNOLDS: This is the 26 plus post-season tournament, the NCAA or whatever the tournament might be.

PRESIDENT RAY: Does that answer your question? Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

PRESIDENT RAY: As I told you earlier, on item VIII, C, on page 135, after discussion with the Council, the members of Puerto Rico agreed that this might be withdrawn. There was no objection, and it was withdrawn earlier and is therefore no longer on the agenda.

14. REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES (Cont'd.)

We will return now to reports of committees, and I will ask Mr. Clarence Munn, of Michigan State, to make the report of the NCAA Olympic Committee.

NCAA Olympic Committee

CLARENCE L. MUNN (Michigan State University): Mr. President and Delegates:

I happen to be chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee and I might say the members of this committee met yesterday from twelve to five, and they are as follows: (Mr. Munn introduced the members of the NCAA Olympic Committee).

We agreed that we must do everything within our power to sup-

port our Olympic movement and our Olympic team, and one of the jobs that we have in this committee is to raise money to help finance the Olympic movement.

Also at this meeting it was brought about that through the colleges and universities we had collected up to now a total of \$107,000, which is just part of our quota of \$350,000, so if any of you people see any ways we can help ourselves collect money for our Olympic movement, please let us know.

Now, also the NCAA representation on the United States Olympic Committee includes Walter Byers, our Executive Director; E. M. Cameron, Duke University; Arthur G. Haussler, Bradley University; Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming; Robert Kane, Cornell University; James Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania; and Frank R. Thoms, Williams College; and also your speaker.

Unfortunately, only a few of this assemblage here today was able to attend the United States Olympic Biennial Meeting held November 10 and 11, 1963, at the Willard Hotel. This was merely a replay of the quadrennial meeting held at the same hotel December, 1961, and showed the same disregard for the efforts of the schools and colleges to keep America athletically strong. Also it showed that no matter what the vote was or what the issue was, the AAU voted in a solid bloc and, believe me, only one exposure was necessary for each of us to know that we had a bloc vote against anything that the NCAA wanted.

For the past eight years it has been the basic position of the NCAA that this situation needs some overhauling. Back many years ago the AAU clubs were the big factors, and now, in our modern time, the club participation is down to a minimum, and the high schools and the colleges and the universities have increased beyond what anyone would expect, as you have heard here today and yesterday, and the end is not anywhere near in sight.

The high schools and colleges and universities have the facilities. They have the contestants and they have coaches.

I was shocked when I went to my first meeting and learned of the voting setup that prevails, and this is in the United States Olympic Committee. For example, on one occasion it was my pleasure to cast a vote for the Big Ten universities, representing about 10,000 athletes. I was quite amazed to find, as I cast this vote, the delegate who followed me was the head of the Michigan AAU, and he had an equal number of votes, and of course his three votes cancelled out mine. To me this did not seem fair, because it was my belief that the Michigan AAU did not have the participation in athletics of any one of the institutions that I have mentioned.

In the interest of equity, what did the NCAA suggest?

First, the Association proposed an amendment to increase the votes of the National Federation of State High School Associations and also the National Junior College Athletic Association, that they raise the voting power from ten votes to fifty votes, and this was out of a total of over 2000.

There can be no argument that the high schools contribute more to the development of amateur athletics than any other group in

CHRIS H. GRONEMAN (Texas A&M University): Thank you, Mr. President. Rather than name for you people concerned in the report of the Nominating Committee, I would merely refer you to the last page of your program for the list of committee members.

(The Officers for 1964, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook).

PRESIDENT RAY: I thank you very much, gentlemen. I appreciate tremendously the support that this re-election constitutes. I would like to make just a comment before adjourning this Convention.

First of all, it seems to me that the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the year ahead has two very keen challenges before it, two very great problems.

The first of these is not a new one for us. It is the ever recurring one of making certain that the objectives of the Association are advanced and that good programs that have been instituted are carried forward to fruition; to see to it that we achieve excellence at home and abroad in intercollegiate athletics through a vehicle of sound educational leadership and through programs that not only provide us strength in this sense, but also will leave your students who have been graduated from your institutions and who will be graduated from our institutions with an avenue for recreation and for physical fitness which is so essential to the future of the nation.

Our second problem, I hope, is not always to be a recurring one, and it concerns our relation with others who are concerned with the conduct of amateur athletics in the United States.

I should like to pledge to you now and to others who may be interested our continuing effort to strengthen in every possible way the United States role in the forthcoming Olympics, and to pledge to you and to all others who may be interested our strict adherence to the terms and conditions of the MacArthur Agreement.

We need to make certain in the long run on this same score that our lines of communication are always open to any who are interested in seeking a sound solution to the problems that confront us, and I will pledge to you that those lines will be kept open in the course of the forthcoming year.

Internally, we need also to make certain that our own Association is strong, and that it becomes stronger, and on this score I would pledge to you our continuing support of the work of our Long-Range Planning Committee, which I think has made splendid strides in seeking to find solutions to internal problems, and I would hope also that we might continue the great interest of the work of our Committee on Academic Standards, so that our standards in terms of the performance of our athletes in the classrooms as well as on the field may be assured to our faculties who are so concerned about this problem.

These two items, along with a continuing concern for the operation of the Council and the Executive Committee and the work of the Director, the work of the Rules and Infractions Committee will be items of continuing attention and concern for us as well.

I would hope that we might do a better job of protecting our

policy-making procedure and see to it that we are apprised of the best methods and employ them, so that our policies are brought to fruition.

I want to commend each and every one of you for your attendance at this Convention and for your keen interest in the business coming before it. You have been a hard-working and a good Convention, and I look forward to seeing all of you in the very Windy City of Chicago one year from now.

I thank you again for your continuing support, and I wish you Godspeed, and I declare this convention adjourned sine die.

(The Convention adjourned at four o'clock.)

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pages 97-106, were audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1963, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—Everett D. Barnes, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

ASSETS

		Year Ended August 31	
		1963	1962
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and in banks		\$290,328.61	\$295,513.56
Accounts receivable—trade		43,556.80	27,779.18
Interest receivable		2,500.00	2,500.00
Inventories		23,973.51	22,377.92
Television program expenses paid in advance		17,020.88	19,524.77
Prepaid expenses		7,578.26	5,685.99
Total Current Assets		384,958.06	373,381.42
Investments			
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1		221,057.56	214,145.85
Other Investments—Schedule 2		280,501.89	280,446.94
Total Investments		501,559.45	494,592.79
Fixed Assets			
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Cost Less Depreciation
Furniture and equip- ment ...	\$33,402.88	\$16,396.05	\$17,006.83
Leasehold improve- ments ...	10,939.20	10,615.01	324.19
	<u>\$44,342.08</u>	<u>\$27,011.06</u>	<u>\$17,331.02</u>
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation..		17,331.02	20,292.21
Other Assets			
Advance deposit on royalties			850.80

Travel advance to employees—television program	500.00	1,000.00
Unamortized equity purchase—National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.....	2,000.00	4,000.00
Unamortized advance—New York Publications	12,500.00	15,000.00
Travel deposit	425.00	425.00
Total Other Assets	15,425.00	21,275.80
Total Assets	<u>\$919,273.53</u>	<u>\$909,542.22</u>

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	\$ 18.50
Olympic contributions	30,537.67	11,094.10
Medical and travel insurance collections and expense	49,157.20	57,943.56
Due to participating colleges—tennis		546.19
Due to participating colleges—swimming..	2,221.22	
Payroll taxes withheld	2,752.45	2,901.80
Total Current Liabilities	84,668.54	72,504.15
Deferred Income		
Publications	3,182.63	2,632.66
Statistical	3,771.00	3,337.45
Dues	337.50	362.50
Medals	1,315.40	1,585.00
Total Deferred Income	8,606.53	7,917.61
Reserves		
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1	221,057.56	214,145.85
Special Reserve Fund	34,104.75	77,014.83
College Division events	29,687.56	25,300.81
Ice hockey tournament.....	19,848.60	12,134.21
Baseball	11,366.87	11,446.57
College World Series contract	10,000.00	5,234.40
Special Committee on Academic Testing ..	10,000.00	
Special Committee	7,521.81	9,652.74
Sports injuries and safety	3,152.00	3,310.00
Boxing tournament		1,825.21
Track and field	732.49	1,063.32
Total Reserves	347,471.64	361,127.94
Surplus—Schedule 3	478,526.82	467,992.52
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Surplus ..	<u>\$919,273.53</u>	<u>\$909,542.22</u>

FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

August 31, 1963

Savings Accounts	Cost
Commerce Trust Company	\$ 17,000.00
City National Bank and Trust Company	15,000.00
Traders National Bank	12,000.00
Home Savings Association	10,000.00
Homestead Savings Association.....	10,000.00
Mercantile Bank and Trust Company	10,000.00
Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association	10,000.00
Swedish-American Savings and Loan Association	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	94,000.00

United States Government Securities—at cost

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-63	4 7/8	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,018.75	6,236.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	50,000.00	50,656.25	50,201.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-67	3 3/4	13,000.00	12,947.19	13,184.64
Federal Mortgage Ass'n., Secondary market debentures ...	11-12-63	4 1/8	25,000.00	25,015.63	25,125.00
Federal Land Bank Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds	12-20-65	4	25,000.00	25,015.63	25,510.42
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$119,000.00	\$119,653.45	120,257.56

Total Funded Cash Reserve Investment to

Exhibit A\$221,057.56

ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST ACCOUNT

(Exhibit A, Schedule 2)

August 31, 1963

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	Cost
United States Government Securities—(at cost)					
U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-64	3 3/4	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 22,055.00	\$ 21,737.50
U.S. Treas. Bonds	8-15-68	3 3/4	5,000.00	4,962.50	5,010.94
U.S. Treas. Bonds	2-15-80	4	10,000.00	9,971.88	9,875.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	6-15-83	3 1/4	26,000.00	23,302.50	26,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	5-15-85-75	4 1/4	10,000.00	10,212.50	10,000.00
Twelve Federal Land Banks consolidated farm loan bonds	3-20-68	4 1/4	10,000.00	10,046.88	9,925.00
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$ 83,000.00	\$ 80,551.26	\$ 82,548.44

Corporation Stocks (at cost)	Number Shares	Market Value	Cost
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	100	\$ 12,425.00	\$ 9,247.63

E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co.	25	6,081.25	4,688.44
General Electric Company	50	4,062.50	4,432.72
General Motors Corporation	12	906.00	572.25
B. F. Goodrich Company	50	2,693.75	3,974.19
International Business Machines Corp.	10	4,447.50	5,577.50
Johns Manville Corp.	50	2,450.00	3,006.88
Monsanto Chemical Company	104	5,668.00	4,539.75
National Lead Company	75	5,793.75	6,778.69
Northern States Power Co.	200	7,250.00	4,811.50
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	100	6,512.50	4,868.13
Texaco, Inc.	104	7,592.00	4,299.15
		<u>\$ 65,882.25</u>	<u>\$ 56,796.83</u>

Corporate Bonds (at cost)	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	Cost
John Deere Company	10-31-86	4½	\$ 10,000.00	9,925.00	9,925.00
Illinois Central Equipment	12- 1-72	4½	*5,000.00	4,874.07	4,874.07
Louisville & Nashville Equipment Trust	1- 1-69	4½	*5,000.00	4,941.73	4,941.73
Seaboard Airline Equipment Company	8- 1-68	4¼	*10,000.00	10,057.44	10,057.44
Southern Pacific Equipment Trust	11- 1-73	4¾	*10,000.00	10,340.00	10,340.00
			<u>\$ 40,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 40,138.24</u>	<u>\$ 40,138.24</u>

Other:

Principal balance—Advisory Trust Account	487.13	487.13
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Other Government Securities:

U.S. Treas Bond	2-15-95	3	\$100,000.00	\$ 87,833.00	\$100,531.25
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Total Other Investments to Exhibit A	<u>\$274,891.88</u>	<u>\$280,501.89</u>
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*Market value not computed as of August 31, 1963.

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)

August 31, 1963

Balance September 1, 1962	\$467,992.52
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Additions:

General Income—Schedule 3A	\$341,323.56
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Less: General Expense—Schedule 3B	262,756.32
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78,567.24

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Net Income—Schedule 3C	<u>21,153.26</u>
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Total Net Income for the Fiscal Year	
Ended August 31, 1963	99,720.50
Increase in equity of NCAA publications over previous year balance	17,869.27
Total Additions to Surplus.....	117,589.77
	<u>\$585,582.29</u>
Deductions:	
Distribution of publications net income ..\$	10,315.86
Transfers to Special Reserves.....	93,882.17
Payments for appreciation plaques and silver bowls	1,944.90
Decrease in equity NCAA Statistical Divi- sion due to beginning and ending bal- ances of unearned income and accounts receivable	912.54
Total Deductions from Surplus	107,055.47
Balance August 31, 1963	<u>\$478,526.82</u>

GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)

August 31, 1963

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Membership Dues	\$ 54,475.00	\$ 51,800.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball—Schedule 3A1	222,740.56	215,109.01
Ice Hockey	5,486.55	10,905.15
Baseball	4,776.73	2,134.24
Boxing (From reserve fund)	1,825.21	
Wrestling	729.10	727.27
Swimming	246.80	564.01
Tennis		60.69
Track and Field	6,227.43	
	<u>\$242,032.38</u>	<u>\$229,500.37</u>
Royalties and Other		
Administrative fee—T.V. Assessment\$	19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00
Don Spencer Advertising Co.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Registration fees	1,450.00	1,730.00
Football program articles	289.45	595.81
Sundry	245.35	601.09
	<u>\$ 25,984.80</u>	<u>\$ 26,926.90</u>
Investment Income		
Schedule 3A2	18,831.38	16,941.35
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3	<u>\$341,323.56</u>	<u>\$325,168.62</u>

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT—UNIVERSITY DIVISION
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3A1)

August 31, 1963

Income		
Gross receipts		\$455,349.63
Expense		
Duplicating of film	\$ 1,728.60	
Awards and trophies	3,555.49	
Committee members expense	1,487.63	
Telephone, telegraph and postage	998.87	
NCAA executive office expense	1,233.37	
Printing	814.55	
Secretarial assistance	50.00	
Total Expense		<u>9,868.51</u>
Excess of Income over Expenses		445,481.12
Less: Distribution of net receipts to participating universities		<u>222,740.56</u>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A		<u>\$222,740.56</u>

INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A2)

August 31, 1963

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Income		
Interest—U. S. Securities	\$ 11,406.28	\$ 12,117.26
Interest—savings accounts	3,950.84	3,204.98
Dividends—corporation stocks	1,984.55	1,797.40
Interest—corporate securities	1,775.00	1,084.29
Gain on sale of corporation stock26	65.83
Gain or (loss) on sale of U. S. Securities	476.69	(593.75)
Total Income	<u>19,593.62</u>	<u>17,676.01</u>
Expense		
Trustee fees	722.24	697.91
Safekeeping fees and safe deposit box	40.00	36.75
Total Expense	<u>762.24</u>	<u>734.66</u>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A	<u>\$ 18,831.38</u>	<u>\$ 16,941.35</u>

GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)

August 31, 1963

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Rules Committee Meetings		
Football	\$ 8,429.42	\$ 7,693.00
Swimming	2,968.83	1,959.91

Basketball	2,871.84	3,625.93
Track and Field	2,804.95	2,980.56
Wrestling	1,916.69	2,039.02
Baseball	1,887.09	2,040.25
Gymnastics	1,457.29	1,629.80
Fencing	1,455.61	638.58
Skiing	1,046.57	1,297.76
Soccer	760.29	459.70
Ice Hockey	693.12	722.64
LaCrosse	390.40	422.18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,682.10	25,509.33
Other Committee Meetings		
Council	11,564.38	9,782.60
Infractions	9,124.38	9,201.64
Executive	6,510.77	6,068.84
Public Relations	1,753.17	1,943.63
College	1,752.30	1,893.33
Extra Events	1,597.33	989.05
Special	1,337.62	1,524.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33,639.95	31,403.46
Meets and Tournaments		
Insurance	500.00	450.00
Cross Country	326.00	380.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	826.00	830.00
Miscellaneous		
Annual convention	8,951.90	7,750.33
Complimentary membership guides	1,519.72	1,293.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,471.62	9,043.50
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	3,000.00	3,000.00
Track and Field Statistics.....	1,200.00	954.10
Miscellaneous	325.00	150.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54,525.00	54,104.10
General and Administrative		
Salaries	79,166.46	74,443.80
Printing and duplicating.....	11,398.86	12,407.18
Annuity and insurance.....	8,431.49	7,779.22
Rent	7,123.86	6,957.96
Postage and expense.....	4,950.01	4,085.95
Telephone and telegraph.....	4,803.75	3,951.63
Travel, meetings and entertainment.....	4,686.69	4,500.68
Stationery	2,780.25	1,808.75

Depreciation	3,945.08	3,922.59
Office supplies and expense.....	2,707.72	2,210.09
Payroll taxes	1,701.92	1,441.20
Miscellaneous expense	1,305.66	957.48
Contingency	1,257.60	585.84
Membership dues	962.00	804.50
Office equipment repairs.....	558.44	501.48
Utilities	406.12	458.26
Film rental	235.19	
Subscriptions	190.55	182.05
	<u>136,611.65</u>	<u>126,998.66</u>

Total General Expense to

Exhibit A, Schedule 3.....	<u>\$262,756.32</u>	<u>\$247,889.05</u>
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NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Publication Income		
Book sales	\$100,064.67	\$ 97,947.28
Advertising	8,783.55	5,323.93
News stand and special edition sales.....	17,298.30	15,863.44
Miscellaneous	477.33	
	<u>126,623.85</u>	<u>119,134.65</u>
Less: Direct Expense		
Manufacturing	55,205.82	52,412.35
Editing	1,750.00	1,275.00
Transportation	6,416.00	3,803.98
Promotion	1,447.84	1,360.47
Miscellaneous	104.36	116.33
	<u>64,924.02</u>	<u>58,968.13</u>
Gross Publication Income	<u>61,699.83</u>	<u>60,166.52</u>
Statistical Service Income		
Schedules and publishers service.....	2,572.50	3,178.28
Statistical service	4,178.94	4,094.50
Printed forms	1,983.09	1,696.13
Statistical subscriptions	6,536.06	5,895.45
	<u>15,270.59</u>	<u>14,864.36</u>
Grants		
General operating—NCAA	50,000.00	50,000.00
Allocation from television assessment.....	10,000.00	10,000.00

Total Grants	60,000.00	60,000.00
Total Income	136,970.42	135,030.88
General and Administrative Expense Schedule 3C1	115,817.16	115,410.85
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3. \$	<u>21,153.26</u>	<u>\$ 19,620.03</u>

**National Collegiate Athletic Bureau
General and Administrative Expense (Exhibit A, Schedule 3C1)**

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Salaries	\$ 70,274.96	\$ 71,762.09
Postage and mailing	8,180.16	7,894.20
Rent	6,000.00	5,990.00
Printing and duplicating	6,149.00	5,747.07
Telegraph	3,353.12	3,423.45
Amortization of publication advance	2,500.00	2,500.00
IBM tabulating	2,561.11	2,366.81
Office supplies	1,918.81	2,019.35
Amortization of NCAB equity purchase	2,000.00	2,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,749.55	1,532.98
Janitor service	1,497.90	1,492.16
Telephone	1,584.21	1,369.38
Meetings and entertainment	1,604.74	1,296.27
Promotion	847.09	1,129.88
Insurance	1,020.40	989.92
Utilities	745.90	733.18
Professional services	600.00	600.00
Automobile allowance	600.00	600.00
Depreciation	750.71	592.58
Travel	868.14	519.40
Office equipment repair	512.52	407.62
Building maintenance	347.88	326.49
Miscellaneous	150.96	118.02
Total General and Administrative Expense to Schedule 3C	<u>\$115,817.16</u>	<u>\$115,410.85</u>

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Income		
Assessments	\$153,000.00	\$125,022.29
Less: Refunds to contributing colleges	83,990.11	69,196.00
Net Income	<u>69,009.89</u>	<u>55,826.29</u>
Expense		
Salary—program director	6,000.00	5,000.00
NCAA operating expense and assessment	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance statistics and analysis	10,000.00	10,000.00

Committee meeting expense.....	5,207.36	9,373.59
Publicity and public relations.....	19,909.03	1,614.70
Contingency		498.47
Telephone and telegraph.....	3,483.19	3,783.31
Printing and duplicating.....	2,142.53	1,581.20
Program director's secretarial help.....	960.00	960.00
Special travel and entertainment.....	385.66	2,220.43
Postage	429.99	250.85
Program director's office expense.....	73.96	178.38
Legal fees	1,418.17	1,365.36
Grant to Football Rules Committee.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Total Expense	69,009.89	55,826.29
Net Income	\$ —0—	\$ —0—

COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3E)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1963	1962
Income		
Gross receipts	\$ 77,103.05	\$ 64,905.04
Less: Game expense.....	22,118.72	16,454.94
Net Receipts	54,984.33	48,450.10
Less: Rebates to Colleges.....	5,384.44	3,002.06
	49,599.89	45,448.04
Expense		
Team expense	32,310.09	34,590.00
Administrative:		
Awards and trophies.....	2,909.40	3,082.37
Committee members' expense.....	1,639.73	1,391.03
NCAA executive office expense.....	574.25	1,222.22
Printing	1,602.09	737.15
Telephone, telegraph and postage.....	1,332.10	1,076.62
Duplication of film	91.50	346.60
Evansville Tourney Corporation.....	3,756.30	
Total Expense	44,215.46	42,445.99
Excess of Income over Expense.....	5,384.43	3,002.05
Less: Income transferred to College		
Division Reserve Fund.....	5,384.43	3,002.05
Net Income	\$ —0—	\$ —0—

Financial Reports of 1963

Meets and Tournaments

BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska, June 10-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$47,430.25	
Coupon book sales.....	7,333.00	
Programs	1,444.92	
Television rights	250.00	\$56,458.17

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Bozell and Jacobs	\$6,565.21	
District and national publicity....	250.00	\$ 6,815.21

Ticket and administration expense		
Printing	\$ 584.69	
Jack Clauff	1,033.00	1,617.69

Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
J. Kyle Anderson	\$ 332.04	
John Kobs	237.00	
L. C. Timm	15.72	
Umpires	947.00	1,531.76

Games expense		
Awards		
Trophies	\$ 141.07	
Plaques, medals and lapel pins.	454.27	
Tournament headquarters	128.65	
Press box and umpires' room....	301.40	
Official scorekeeper	112.50	
Scoreboard signs	72.00	
Buildings and ground expense		
Stadium workers	967.00	
Stadium rental	1,500.00	
Fuel to burn field	165.55	
Police and ushers	594.00	
Bat boy suits	58.95	
Baseballs	10.56	
Stadium entertainment	129.45	
Training room towels.....	112.50	
Local transportation	375.00	
Liability insurance	193.22	
Omaha Parks & Recreation.....	5.00	

Doctor's Business Bureau.....	10.15		
Postage, telephone, telegraph, etc.	69.71		
NCAA executive office expense...	570.48	5,971.46	15,936.12

NET RECEIPTS \$40,522.05

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses			
Arizona, University of.....	\$ 3,531.60		
Florida State University.....	2,536.00		
Holy Cross College.....	4,147.74		
Missouri, University of.....	1,319.40		
Pennsylvania State University.....	3,208.14		
Southern California, University of.....	3,845.70		
Texas, University of.....	2,142.00		
Western Michigan University.....	1,610.98	22,341.56	

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$18,180.49

50% to Omaha reserve fund.....	\$ 9,090.25		
50% to NCAA tournament reserve fund.....	9,090.24	\$18,180.49	

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1963 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Gross Receipts	Game Expenses	Net Receipts	Team Expenses	Gain or (Loss)
<i>Regionals</i>					
Northeast	\$ 7,526.00	\$ 1,775.10	\$ 5,750.90	\$ 1,580.77	\$ 4,170.13
East	4,126.60	1,741.25	2,385.35	1,896.62	488.73
South Central	3,363.90	1,632.94	1,730.96	2,434.40	(703.44)
Mideast	7,052.25	1,955.84	5,096.41	3,079.31	2,017.10
Great Lakes...	4,801.25	2,153.52	2,647.73	2,281.90	365.83
Midwest	6,233.50	1,314.18	4,919.32	4,082.95	836.37
Southwest	7,778.25	1,275.62	6,502.63	3,028.00	3,474.63
Pacific Coast ..	3,708.50	1,342.31	2,366.19	2,342.04	24.15
1962 Delayed					
Radio	25.00		25.00		25.00
	\$44,615.25	\$13,190.76	\$31,424.49	\$20,725.99	\$10,698.50
<i>Finals</i>					
Evansville	\$32,487.80	\$ 8,927.96	\$23,559.84	\$11,584.10	\$11,975.74

REGIONALS

Gross Receipts	\$44,615.25
Expenses	
Game	\$13,190.76
Team	20,725.99
Administration	
Individual awards.....	\$ 431.23
Trophies	568.14
Telephone, telegraph, postage	783.37
Handbooks and brackets	303.25

Promotion posters	497.80	2,583.79	
Committee			
J. Shober Barr.....	\$ 175.40		
William Maybry	200.00		
George Ziegenfuss	365.00	740.40	
NCAA Executive Offices			
Charles Neinas	\$ 118.05	118.05	37,358.99
Net Receipts			\$ 7,256.26
FINALS			
Gross Receipts			\$32,487.80
Expenses			
Game	\$ 8,927.96		
Team	11,584.10		
Administration			
Individual awards	\$1,588.70		
Trophies	321.33		
Telephone, telegraph, postage	548.73		
Duplication of film....	91.50		
Handbooks and brackets	303.25		
Promotion posters	497.79	3,351.30	
Committee			
J. Shober Barr.....	\$ 202.80		
Richard Koenig	229.73		
William Maybry	116.20		
George Ziegenfuss	350.60	899.33	
NCAA Executive Offices			
Charles Neinas	\$ 130.59		
NCAA staff at Evansville	247.41		
Committee and Coaches breakfast	70.10		
Evansville Press (subscription)	8.10	456.20	
Evansville Tourney Corporation..	2,000.00	27,218.89	
Net Receipts			\$ 5,268.91
			\$12,525.17
Evansville Tourney Corporation (one-third of finals net receipts)			1,756.30
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS			\$10,768.87
DIVISION OF NET RECEIPTS			
South Dakota State College.....	\$ 389.16		
Wittenberg University	389.16		

Oglethorpe University	356.74	
Southern Illinois University.....	356.74	
Evansville College	194.60	
Fresno State College.....	194.60	
Northeastern University	194.60	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science..	194.60	
Arkansas State College.....	129.76	
Assumption College	129.76	
Augustana College	129.76	
Austin Peay State College.....	129.76	
Bellarmine College	129.76	
Bloomsburg State College.....	129.76	
Buffalo, University of.....	129.76	
California, University of (Santa Barbara)....	129.76	
Chapman College	129.76	
Concordia Teachers College.....	129.76	
Cornell College	129.76	
Fairleigh Dickinson University.....	129.76	
Hofstra University	129.76	
Lamar State College of Technology.....	129.76	
Michigan College of Mining and Technology...	129.76	
Mount St. Mary's College	129.76	
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	129.76	
San Francisco State College.....	129.76	
South Carolina State College.....	129.76	
Southeast Missouri State College.....	129.76	
Springfield College	129.76	
Tennessee A&I State University.....	129.76	
Washington University	129.76	
Youngstown University	129.76	\$ 5,384.44
<hr/>		
To NCAA Treasurer	5,384.43	
<hr/>		
		\$10,768.87

Schedule A (Team Expenses)

Regionals

Arkansas State College.....	\$ 553.00
Assumption College	385.20
Augustana College	721.50
Austin Peay State College.....	583.60
Bloomsburg State College.....	396.12
Buffalo, University of.....	761.30
California, University of (Santa Barbara)...	865.00
Chapman College	899.04
Concordia College	968.40
Cornell College	1,520.15
Evansville College	592.00
Fairleigh Dickinson University	626.12
Hofstra University	444.00
Lamar State College of Technology.....	2,180.40
Michigan College of Mining and Technology.	1,852.80
Mount St. Mary's College.....	654.50

Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	710.00	
Oglethorpe University	1,045.60	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	402.00	
San Francisco State College.....	578.00	
South Carolina State College.....	1,505.01	
Southern Illinois University.....	294.60	
Springfield College	569.45	
Tennessee A&I State University.....	805.20	
Wittenberg University	543.00	
Youngstown University	270.00	\$20,725.99
<hr/>		
<i>Quarter-Finals</i>		
Fresno State College.....	\$ 3,211.80	
Northeastern University	1,906.80	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	1,611.60	6,730.20
<hr/>		
<i>Semi-Finals</i>		
Oglethorpe University	\$ 1,161.50	
Southern Illinois University.....	489.60	1,651.10
<hr/>		
<i>Finals</i>		
South Dakota State College.....	\$ 2,007.00	
Wittenberg University	1,195.80	3,202.80
<hr/>		
TOTAL TEAM EXPENSES		<u>\$32,310.09</u>

UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 28,524.63	
Radio and television income.....	550.00	
State and city taxes.....	1,457.02	
Program receipts	829.74	\$ 31,361.39

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 246.70	
Ticket and administration expense.....	2,081.53	
Games committee and officials expense.....	750.00	
Games expense	1,981.22	5,059.45

NET RECEIPTS \$ 26,301.94

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Connecticut, University of	\$ 1,057.52	
New York University	364.90	
Pittsburgh, University of	1,152.00	
Princeton University	286.00	
St. Joseph's College	240.00	
West Virginia University	1,664.00	4,764.42

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 21,537.52

First-Round Games
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 21,739.00	
Radio income	610.00	\$ 22,349.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 348.29	
Ticket and administration expense.....	402.95	
Games committee and officials expense.....	1,003.80	
Games expense	2,629.44	4,384.48

NET RECEIPTS \$ 17,964.52

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Bowling Green University	\$ 1,432.00	
Loyola University	240.00	
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	1,856.00	
Notre Dame University	671.30	4,199.30

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 13,765.22

First-Round Games
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 14,867.00	
Program receipts	477.75	
Postage on ticket orders.....	29.00	
Radio income	625.00	\$ 15,998.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 88.41	
Ticket and administration expense.....	548.31	
Games committee and officials expense.....	965.45	
Games expense	998.75	2,600.92

NET RECEIPTS \$ 13,397.83

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Colorado State University.....	\$ 2,041.14	
Oklahoma City University.....	1,659.20	
Texas, University of.....	1,740.80	
Texas Western College.....	1,659.20	7,100.34

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,297.49

First-Round Games
University of Oregon, Eugene, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 18,756.00	
Program receipts	645.00	
Radio rights	325.00	\$ 19,726.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 373.40	
Ticket and administration expense.....	903.90	
Games committee and officials expense.....	1,037.78	
Games expense	1,733.65	4,048.73

NET RECEIPTS \$ 15,677.27

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Arizona State University.....	\$ 3,417.60	
Oregon State University.....	272.80	
Seattle University	1,043.50	
Utah State University.....	2,745.60	7,479.50

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 8,197.77

East Regional University of Maryland, College Park, March 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 61,344.00	
Postage	37.87	
Program receipts	1,466.88	
Radio income	2,125.00	\$ 64,973.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 2,267.09	
Ticket and administration expense.....	1,796.24	
Games committee and officials expense.....	1,547.40	
Games expense	4,065.29	9,676.02

NET RECEIPTS \$ 55,297.73

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Duke University	\$ 1,572.80	
New York University.....	1,325.76	
St. Joseph's College.....	1,232.40	
West Virginia University.....	1,440.00	5,570.96

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 49,726.77

Mideast Regional Michigan State University, East Lansing, March 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 43,442.00	
Program receipts	1,295.70	
Radio rights	2,095.00	
Postage	56.31	\$ 46,889.01

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,866.47	
Ticket and administration expense.....	2,450.61	

Games committee and officials expense.....	1,647.73	
Games expense	3,370.45	9,335.26

NET RECEIPTS \$ 37,553.75

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Bowling Green State University.....	\$ 1,384.10	
Illinois, University of.....	1,609.60	
Loyola University	1,385.00	
Mississippi State University.....	3,230.56	7,609.26

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 29,944.49

Midwest Regional University of Kansas, Lawrence, March 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 33,084.91	
State and city taxes.....	899.09	
Program receipts	1,005.25	
Radio rights	950.00	\$ 35,939.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,052.34	
Ticket and administration expense.....	1,870.18	
Games committee and officials expense.....	1,878.20	
Games expense	3,201.36	8,002.08

NET RECEIPTS \$ 27,937.17

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Cincinnati, University of.....	\$ 2,476.96	
Colorado, University of.....	1,995.20	
Oklahoma City University.....	1,853.60	
Texas, University of.....	2,760.80	9,086.56

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 18,850.61

West Regional Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, March 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 40,546.00	
Radio rights	1,180.00	
Program receipts	1,606.59	\$ 43,332.59

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,165.79	
Ticket and administration expense.....	1,487.79	
Games committee and officials expense.....	2,238.58	
Games expense	3,421.87	8,314.03

NET RECEIPTS \$ 35,018.56

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses			
Arizona State University.....	\$	2,045.30	
U.C.L.A.		2,736.40	
Oregon State University.....		2,663.80	
San Francisco, University of.....		2,322.20	9,767.70
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS			\$ 25,250.86

National Finals

Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 22-23

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$170,949.51	
Program receipts	10,472.06	
Radio rights	4,920.00	\$186,341.57

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,020.95	
Games committee and officials expense.....	3,695.99	
Games expense	29,658.05	34,374.99

NET RECEIPTS \$151,966.58

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses			
Cincinnati, University of.....	\$	1,259.20	
Duke University		2,123.20	
Loyola University		1,692.48	
Oregon State University.....		5,112.80	10,187.68
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS			\$141,778.90

Financial Summary

1963 National Collegiate Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS

First-round games			
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia..	\$	21,537.52	
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois		13,765.22	
Texas Technological College, Lubbock....		6,297.49	
University of Oregon, Eugene.....		8,197.77	\$ 49,798.00

Regionals

University of Maryland, College Park....	\$	49,726.77	
Michigan State University, East Lansing..		29,944.49	
University of Kansas, Lawrence.....		18,850.61	
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah..		25,250.86	123,772.73

Finals

Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky.....		141,778.90	
Television rights			
Sports Network, Inc.		140,000.00	

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$455,349.63

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration	\$ 7,147.51	
Committee expense	1,487.63	
Executive office expense.....	1,233.37	9,868.51

NET RECEIPTS \$445,481.12

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Loyola University	\$ 20,720.04	
Oregon State University	18,993.37	
University of Cincinnati	18,993.37	
Duke University	17,266.71	
Arizona State University	10,360.03	
Bowling Green State University	10,360.03	
New York University	10,360.03	
Oklahoma City University	10,360.03	
St. Joseph's College	10,360.03	
University of Texas	10,360.03	
West Virginia University	10,360.03	
University of California at Los Angeles	8,633.36	
University of Colorado	8,633.36	
University of Illinois	8,633.36	
Mississippi State University	8,633.36	
University of San Francisco	8,633.36	
Colorado State University	3,453.34	
University of Connecticut	3,453.34	
University of Notre Dame	3,453.34	
University of Pittsburgh	3,453.34	
Princeton University	3,453.34	
Seattle University	3,453.34	
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	3,453.34	
Texas Western College	3,453.34	
Utah State University	3,453.34	\$222,740.56
		<u>\$222,740.56</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1963 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, November 26

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 390.00	390.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 148.34
Supplies	17.60
Clerical expense	24.00
Postage	26.79
Telephone and telegraph.....	92.10
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	286.21

Entry fees	1,005.00	
Program receipts	21.50	
Other	184.52	
		<hr/>
		\$ 6,062.31

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 83.75		
Publicity folders and poster ..	67.40		
Other advertising	780.80		
Clerical expense	40.00		
Postage	38.60		
Telephone and telegraph	143.65		
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	381.04	\$ 1,535.24	
		<hr/>	
Games committee and officials expense			
Travel expense of games committee			
Ted Payseur	\$ 388.00		
Bob Kirkpatrick	42.00	\$ 430.00	
		<hr/>	
Games expense			
Awards (trophies, plaques, medals)	\$ 432.29		
Training room supplies	7.80		
Buildings and grounds expense	1,790.10		
Police	839.00		
Program expense	480.84		
Driving contest (officials, press and contestants caps and balls)	584.50		
Locker room payroll	128.92		
Caddy expense	345.00		
Rule books	62.50		
Contestants' badges	130.00		
Office rental	62.38		
Miscellaneous	32.00	\$ 4,895.33	\$ 6,860.57
		<hr/>	<hr/>
DEFICIT (absorbed by University of Wichita and Wichita Country Club)			(\$ 798.26)

GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 29-30

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 6,006.50	
Entry fees	322.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 6,328.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks, preliminary announcements, publicity folders and posters	\$	409.46
Other advertising		150.00
Supplies		15.00
Clerical Expense		56.00
Postage		43.62
Meetings		64.00
		<hr/>
	\$	738.08
Games Committee and Officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Robert Stout	\$	93.65
Richard Aronson		136.55
Vince D'Autorio		110.00
Harry Nelson		93.65
Joseph Giallombardo		121.85
Joseph Schabacker		138.65
Jon Culbertson		121.85
Don Robinson		262.25
Jerry Todd		414.05
		<hr/>
	\$	1,492.50
Games expense		
City amusement tax on tickets	\$	530.92
Printing of Tickets		132.00
Ticket sellers and gatemen		159.00
Ushers		66.00
Announcer		30.00
Police and guards		158.00
Awards—team trophies and medals		396.56
Motion pictures and permanent records ...		243.00
Photography and pictures of winners		107.00
Training room supplies		38.45
Supplies—rule books, etc.		20.62
Clean-up expenses		414.00
Buildings and grounds expenses		24.75
Miscellaneous		86.10
		<hr/>
	\$	2,406.40
Total disbursements	\$	4,636.98

NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,691.52

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$	169.15
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expense		1,522.37
		<hr/>
	\$	1,691.52

ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Boston College, Boston, Massachusetts, March 14-16, 1963

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 28,924.50	
Program receipts	2,504.70	
Radio income (deferred)	75.00	\$ 31,504.20

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Publicity folders and posters.\$	12.75	
Clerical expense	105.00	
Postage	175.00	
Telephone and telegraph.....	154.88	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	644.52	
Banners	5.40	\$ 1,097.55

Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets	\$ 381.60	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	523.00	
Clerical expense	107.00	
State and city taxes.....	12.00	
Parkers	158.00	1,181.60

Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Cliff Thompson, referee....\$	195.00	
Robert Gilray, referee.....	435.73	
Andy Gambucci, referee...	510.00	
William Riley, referee.....	195.00	
Goal judges	80.00	
Travel expenses of games committee		
Ned Harkness	81.81	
Ed Jeremiah	41.05	
John Kelley	22.75	
Murray Murdoch	112.81	
Amo Bessone	22.08	1,696.23

Games expense		
Awards (trophies, plaques, medals)	\$ 652.43	
Skate sharpening	45.00	
Pucks	26.00	
Motion pictures and permanent records	528.53	
Training room		
Salaries	140.00	
Supplies	8.29	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies	504.60	
Labor	679.79	

Public address	61.00		
Police and ushers	1,084.00		
Printing of programs	1,798.50		
Bus rental	815.00		
Press	220.00		
Miscellaneous	66.50	\$ 6,629.64	\$ 10,605.02

NET RECEIPTS \$ 20,899.18

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 per cent to NCAA Treasurer.....	\$ 2,089.92	
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..	12,016.00	\$ 14,105.92

Balance prorated to competing institutions and NCAA Treasurer.....	6,793.26	
		<hr/> \$ 20,899.18

SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Utah
Solitude, Utah, March 21-23

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 283.00	
Entry fees	175.00	
Program advertising	300.00	\$ 758.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 51.00	
Supplies	118.00	
Clerical expense	70.00	
Postage	29.00	
Telephone and telegraph	46.70	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	204.60	
Awards banquet	570.00	\$ 1,089.30

Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets	\$ 12.00	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	30.00	
Federal and state taxes	9.17	51.17

Games committee and officials expense		
Gustav Raaum, jump judge ..\$	121.80	
Thor Groszold, jump judge..	60.17	
Sven Wiik, course inspection..	79.60	261.57

Games expense		
Awards	\$ 181.87	

Training room laundry and supplies	18.00		
Preparation of course (travel & meals)	172.00		
Public address	177.50		
Buildings and grounds expense			
Supplies	58.00		
Labor	60.00		
Program printing	382.00		
Motor pool	144.13		
Labor	180.00	1,378.50	2,775.54

DEFICIT (absorbed by the University of Utah).....(\$ 2,017.54)

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, March 28-30

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 4,205.92		
State and city taxes	130.08		
Entry fees	878.00		
Program receipts			
Sales	272.50		
Advertising	550.00	\$ 6,036.50	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 190.85		
Publicity folders and posters	30.00		
Other advertising	5.09		
Supplies	82.50		
Clerical expense	80.00		
Postage	9.67		
Telephone and telegraph	21.65		
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	129.70	\$ 549.46	

Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 202.51		
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	198.00		
Clerical expense	40.00		
State and city taxes	130.08	570.59	

Games expense			
Awards	\$ 501.17		
Equipment	92.50		
Motion pictures and permanent records	334.00		

Training room			
Salaries	100.00		
Laundry and supplies	76.38		
Buildings and			
grounds expense	320.88		
Police and ushers	155.00		
Program expense			
Sellers' commissions	54.50		
Printing	814.00	2,448.43	3,568.48
		NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,468.02

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS			
10 per cent to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 246.08		
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..	2,211.22	\$ 2,468.02	

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, June 17-22

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 2,547.36		
Entry fees	825.00		
Program receipts			
Sales	167.86		
Advertising	320.00		
Sale of tennis balls	49.50	\$ 3,909.72	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and			
announcements	\$ 320.75		
Other advertising	550.20		
Supplies	10.38		
Postage	19.80		
Meetings (committees,			
press, etc.)			
Coaches Dinner	234.60		
Contestants Dinner	350.00	\$ 1,485.73	
Ticket and			
administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 91.95		
Ticket sellers and			
ticket takers	180.00		
Clerical expense	6.00	277.95	
Games committee and			
officials expense			
Officials fees and expenses			
Box lunches	\$ 15.00		
Officials reception	50.00		
Photographer	120.00		
Travel expenses of			

games committee			
J. D. Morgan	150.00	335.00	
Games expense			
Awards			
Trophies	\$ 99.59		
Plaques and medals	52.45		
Equipment	50.68		
Ribbons and ID Cards	36.93		
Marking tape	99.96		
Tennis balls	550.24		
Training room laundry			
and supplies	19.98		
Buildings and			
grounds labor	665.12		
Program printing	485.00		
Telephone	1.99	2,061.94	4,160.62
DEFICIT (absorbed by Princeton University)			(\$ 250.90)

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, March 21-23

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 17,502.00	
Entry fees	572.00	
Program sales	1,619.75	
Television rights	3,000.00	\$ 22,693.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and		
announcements	\$ 28.50	
Publicity folders and posters.	272.93	
Other advertising	273.40	
Supplies	681.35	
Clerical expense	432.04	
Postage	664.97	
Telephone and telegraph.....	75.00	
Meetings (committees,		
press, etc.)	499.66	
Labor—publicity	330.85	\$ 3,258.70

Ticket administration expense		
Printing tickets	\$ 492.24	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	355.00	847.24

Games committee and		
officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Anthony Barbaro	\$ 315.00	
John Engel	312.95	
Carl Frankett	315.90	

Thurman Garrett	365.10		
Anthony Montonaro	238.60		
William Nelson	252.00		
Robert Siddens	334.00		
Fred Stoker	309.00		
Hotel and meals (officials, scorers and timers).....	180.25		
Travel expenses of games committee			
Ralph Anderton	45.00		
Finn Eriksen	30.00		
Casey Fredericks	45.00		
John Guiton	40.00		
John Hancock	75.00		
Briggs Hunt	45.00		
William Koll	45.00		
Gerald Leeman	45.00		
Harold Nichols	45.00		
John Roberts	30.00		
Fred Roby	45.00		
Edwin Snaveley	45.00	3,157.80	
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Games expense			
Awards			
Trophies	\$ 96.03		
Plaques and medals	279.68		
Lapel pins	15.00		
Equipment			
Scoreboard, organ and organist	203.60		
Installation of extra phones	30.83		
Shipping charges on scoreboards	45.28		
Motion pictures and permanent records	764.89		
Training room			
Salaries	287.22		
Ambulance standby	30.00		
Buildings and grounds expense			
Supplies	538.21		
Labor	1,076.51		
Public address	42.00		
Police and ushers	1,275.10		
Program expense			
Sellers' commissions	289.78		
Printing	1,795.50		
Kent State University business office	680.81		
Photographer (labor, proofs, photos)	515.48		
Taxi transportation (teams and committee)	173.09	8,139.01	15,402.75
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		NET RECEIPTS	\$ 7,291.00

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 per cent to NCAA Treasurer.....	\$	729.10	
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses.	6,561.90	\$	7,291.00

TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, June 13-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$	20,788.18	
Program receipts			
Sales		1,747.00	
Advertising		440.77	
TV and radio rights.....	1,425.00	\$	24,400.95

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and announcements	\$	32.83	
Publicity folders and posters.		172.79	
Other advertising		200.76	
Supplies		255.52	
Clerical expense		294.00	
Postage		74.57	
Telephone and telegraph....		351.35	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	97.64	\$	1,479.46
Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$	750.05	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers		627.00	
Clerical expense		842.36	
Advance sale clerical.....	142.50		2,361.91
Games committee and officials expense			
Clyde Littlefield, referee.....	\$	199.60	
Dick Terwilliger, head starter		100.00	
W. E. McCook, assistant starter		75.00	
Travel expenses of games committee			
NCAA Rules Committee...	390.00		764.60
Games expense			
Awards			
Trophies	\$	70.25	
Plaques and medals.....		277.53	
Other		7.80	
Equipment			
Implements		2,592.48	
Numbers		258.18	
Rental officials' coats and hats		465.00	

Motion pictures and permanent records	764.64		
Training room			
Salaries	175.00		
Ambulance	45.00		
Laundry and supplies.....	432.33		
Buildings and grounds expense			
Supplies	1,690.11		
Labor	3,237.38		
Public address announcer....	50.00		
Police and ushers.....	1,301.12		
Program expense			
Sellers' commissions	349.40		
Printing	2,328.68		
Charter shuttle buses to dorms and practice.....	262.25		
Banquet for coaches and officials	1,573.18		
Food and concessions for press box	150.00		
Photo finish and camera crew	600.00	16,630.33	21,236.30
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NET RECEIPTS			\$ 3,164.65

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 per cent to NCAA treasurer.....	\$ 316.47		
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses.	2,848.18	\$	3,164.65

COLLEGE DIVISION GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, June 12-14

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$ 210.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Entry blanks	\$ 5.00	
Telephone, express, postage.....	13.00	
Golf Committee dinner.....	35.00	
Games expense (NCAA pins).....	24.42	
Miscellaneous (mileage)	5.00	127.58

NET RECEIPTS \$ 142.58

Net receipts transferred to College Division Reserve Fund

COLLEGE DIVISION CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 16

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$ 330.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Coaches Dinner	\$ 77.00
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Hosting teams	43.94		
Telephone (Special Hookup)	40.00		
Labor	33.60		
Movies & Photography	70.00		
Postage	46.00		
Mimeograph & Printing	172.65		
Numbers	20.00	\$	503.19

DEFICIT (absorbed by Wheaton College ..			(173.19)
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COLLEGE DIVISION
TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, June 7-8

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$	605.00	
Entry fees		251.00	
Program receipts		95.00	
Concessions		126.11	\$ 1,077.11

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and announcements	\$	67.15	
Other advertising		5.00	
Supplies		31.53	
Clerical expense		275.03	
Postage		73.81	\$ 452.52

Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$	75.06	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers		45.25	
Clerical expense		80.40	200.71

Games expense			
Freight on trophies	\$	4.50	
100 award ribbons		10.00	
Equipment		10.06	
Implements		2.83	
Numbers		7.00	
Training room			
Salaries		72.76	
Laundry and supplies		67.42	
Buildings and grounds			
Supplies		56.24	
Labor		925.32	
Public address		78.90	
Police and ushers		57.50	
Program expense			
Sellers' commissions		9.50	
Printing		322.75	

Buffet for coaches and officials	192.65	1,817.43	2,470.66
DEFICIT (absorbed by University of Chicago)			(\$ 1,393.55)

COLLEGE DIVISION WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, March 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 2,596.50	
Entry fees	184.00	
Program receipts		
Sales	120.03	
Advertising	150.00	\$ 3,050.53

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 33.00	
Publicity folders and posters	29.00	
Other advertising	27.54	
Supplies	7.10	
Postage	35.00	
Telephone and telegraph	15.00	\$ 146.64
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets	\$ 37.50	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	59.50	
Clerical expense	50.00	
Insurance	80.00	227.00
Games committee and officials expense		
Officials fees and expenses		
Robert Siddens, referee	\$ 75.00	
Fred Stoeker, referee	100.00	
Bo Cameron, referee	100.00	
Gene Lutterel, referee	100.00	
Travel expenses of games committee		
Edwin Snively	50.00	425.00
Games expense		
Training room laundry and supplies	\$ 19.00	
Buildings and grounds expense		
Supplies	9.34	
Labor	627.99	
Program expense		
Sellers' commissions	24.00	
Printing	401.15	
Balancing scales	21.42	
Mat tape	6.50	

Score sheets	3.00	1,112.40	1,911.04
		<u>NET RECEIPTS</u>	<u>\$ 1,139.49</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 per cent to College Division			
Reserve Fund	\$	113.94	
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses.		1,025.55	\$ 1,139.49

COLLEGE DIVISION TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, June 6-8

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$	126.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Games expense			
Tennis balls	\$	52.00	
Court sticks		4.11	
Refreshments for players, coaches, officials and press.....		13.84	
Coaches Committee dinner.....		21.75	
Postage		16.50	
Freight charges for trophies.....		4.60	
Supplies		4.90	
Telephone		1.10	
Miscellaneous		7.20	\$ 126.00

NET RECEIPTS \$ —0—

Competitive Classification of Institutions

(The following is taken from Executive Regulation II, Section 3.)

The NCAA sponsors 21 national championship events, of which fourteen are National Collegiate Championship events and seven National College Division Championship events.

In those sports where both National Collegiate (University Division) and College Division competition is offered the individual college or university shall designate its preferred classification through process of institutional self-determination. The classification system shall be administered in accordance with the following policy:

1. Each member shall make its own decision as to the division in which it wishes to be classified.
2. Institutions classified as University Division in a sport are ineligible for College Division competition in that sport, unless they change classifications.
3. College Division institutions may compete in National Collegiate Championship events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the prevailing eligibility requirements and the criteria of successful performance in the particular National College Division event:
Cross-Country—first 15 finishers.
Golf—first ten in medal play (including ties).
Swimming—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee.
Tennis—first eight singles players and first eight doubles teams.
Track and Field—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee.
Wrestling—first four wrestlers in each weight division.

All student-athletes, College and University Division, must meet the eligibility standards established for NCAA events as specified in Article IV of the NCAA By-laws.

Points scored by College Division student-athletes competing in National Collegiate Championship events shall be credited to their institutions in the team standings.

In team sports where the Association offers only one national championship (i.e., baseball, ice hockey and soccer) both College and University Division institutions are eligible to compete. If a College Division institution competes in a National Collegiate Championship event in one of these team sports it is ineligible for College Division regional competition in that sport the ensuing year.

The following procedure shall be observed by institutions planning to change competitive classification in a sport or sports:

1. A College Division institution preferring University Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision by October 1 for fall sports, December 1 for winter sports and March 1 for spring sports to be eligible for the ensuing University Division events.
2. A University Division institution preferring College Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision. Such an institution shall be ineligible for College Division competition until one year has elapsed from its removal from the University Division.

University Division

District I

- *Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts (*UD—Tennis*)
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
- Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
- *Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts (*UD—Golf, Tennis*)
- Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
- *Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Connecticut (*UD—all but Wrestling*)
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- *Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- *Maine, University of, Orono, Maine (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Massachusetts (*UD—all but Swimming and Wrestling*)
- *New Hampshire, University of, Durham, New Hampshire (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts (*UD—Cross-Country, Golf, Track & Field*)
- Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island
- Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, Rhode Island
- *Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts (*UD—Wrestling*)
- *Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vermont (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- *Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts (*UD—Swimming*)
- Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

District II

- *Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania (*UD—Wrestling*)
- *Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- Canisius College, Buffalo, New York
- Colgate University, Hamilton, New York
- Columbia University, New York, New York
- Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
- *Delaware, University of, Newark, Delaware (*UD—Basketball*)
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- *East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (*UD—Wrestling*)
- *Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey (*UD—all but Basketball*)
- *Fordham University, New York, New York (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (*UD—Wrestling*)
- *Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania (*UD—Swimming*)
- Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- *Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Iona College, New Rochelle, New York (*UD—Basketball*)

- *Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- *LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball, Wrestling)
- *Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *Manhattan College, New York, New York (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (UD—Track & Field)
- *New York University, New York, New York (UD—all but Golf, Swimming, Tennis, Wrestling)
- *Niagara University, Niagara University, New York (UD—Basketball)
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
- Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
- *Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- *St. Bonaventure University, Allegheny, New York (UD—all but Swimming)
- *St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York (UD—Basketball)
- *St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *St. John's University, Jamaica, New York (UD—all but Golf, Swimming and Tennis)
- *St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey (UD—Basketball)
- Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey
- *Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Swimming)
- *Siena College, Loudonville, New York (UD—Basketball, Golf)
- *State University College, Cortland, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
- *Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York
- *U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland (UD—all but Cross-Country, Tennis)
- Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania
- *Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *West Liberty State College, West Liberty, West Virginia (UD—Wrestling)
- *Yeshiva University, New York, New York (UD—Tennis, Wrestling)

District III

- *American University (UD—Basketball)
- Alabama, University of, University, Alabama
- Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
- *Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)

- *Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Citadel The, Charleston, South Carolina (*UD—Basketball, Wrestling*)
- Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina
- College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
- Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina
- Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
- *East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky (*UD—Basketball*)
- Florida, University of, Gainesville, Florida
- Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
- Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina
- George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
- Georgia, University of, Athens, Georgia
- Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
- Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Kentucky
- Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- *Louisville, University of, Louisville, Kentucky (*UD—Basketball and Swimming*)
- Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Maryland, University of, College Park, Maryland
- Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee
- Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Florida
- *Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee (*UD—Basketball*)
- Mississippi, University of, University, Mississippi
- Mississippi State College, State College, Mississippi
- *Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
- North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina
- Richmond, University of, Richmond, Virginia
- South Carolina, University of, Columbia, South Carolina
- *Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Mississippi (*UD—all but Basketball*)
- Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tennessee
- *Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee (*UD—all but Cross-Country and Track and Field*)
- Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
- Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Virginia
- *Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia (*UD—Basketball*)
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia
- Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
- Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky
- West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia

District IV

- *Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana (*UD—Golf*)
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- *Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana (*UD—basketball*)
Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio
DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois
Detroit, University of, Detroit, Michigan
Illinois, University of, Champaign, Illinois
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- *Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Indiana (*UD—Wrestling*)
Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
- *Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois (*UD—Basketball*)
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- *Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minnesota (*UD—Wrestling*)
- *North Central College, Naperville, Illinois (*UD—Swimming*)
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Indiana
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
- *Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois (*UD—Cross Country, Swimming, Track and Field*)
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio
- *Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan (*UD—all but Basketball, Swimming, Tennis*)
- *Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois (*UD—Golf*)
Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wisconsin
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio

District V

- *Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois (*UD—all but Swimming, Wrestling*)
Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colorado
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
Houston, University of, Houston, Texas
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
- *Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas (*UD—Track and Field*)
Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kansas
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Missouri, University of, Columbia, Missouri
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebraska
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas
Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Oklahoma

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kansas

District VI

- *Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas (*UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field*)
- Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Baylor University, Waco, Texas
- *Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas (*UD—Basketball*)
- New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico
- Rice University, Houston, Texas
- Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
- Texas, University of, Austin, Texas
- Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas
- Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
- Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas
- *Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas (*UD—Basketball, Golf, Swimming*)
- *Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas (*UD—Tennis*)
- West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas

District VII

- *Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado (*UD—Wrestling*)
- Arizona, University of, Tucson, Arizona
- Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona
- Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
- *Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado (*UD—Golf*)
- *Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado (*UD—Wrestling*)
- Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado
- Denver, University of, Denver, Colorado
- *Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana (*UD—Basketball, Track and Field, Wrestling*)
- Montana State University, Missoula, Montana
- New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- U. S. Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado
- Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Utah State University, Logan, Utah
- Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyoming

District VIII

- California, University of, Berkeley, California
- California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- *California, University of, Santa Barbara, California (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Fresno State College, Fresno, California (*UD—Golf*)
- *George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Basketball*)
- Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington
- Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho

- *Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Golf, Track and Field*)
- *Loyola University, Los Angeles, California (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- *Occidental College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field*)
- Oregon, University of, Eugene, Oregon
- Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon
- *Pacific, University of the, Stockton, California (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- Portland, University of, Portland, Oregon
- *St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, California (*UD—Basketball*)
- San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, California
- San Jose State College, San Jose, California
- *Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, California (*UD—all but Swimming, Wrestling*)
- Seattle University, Seattle, Washington
- Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- Stanford University, Stanford, California
- Washington, University of, Seattle, Washington
- Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

College Division

District I

American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts
 Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts
 Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
 Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Connecticut
 Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts
 Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut
 Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts
 Colby College, Waterville, Maine
 Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut
 Hartford, University of, Hartford, Connecticut
 Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont
 Nasson College, Springvale, Maine
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont
 Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut
 Stonehill College, North Easton, Massachusetts
 Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts
 Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut
 Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts

District II

Adelphi College, Garden City, New York
Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania
Alfred University, Alfred, New York
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Catholic University of Puerto Rico,
Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico
Cheney State College, Cheney, Pennsylvania
City University of New York, New York, New York
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York
College of South Jersey, Camden, New Jersey
Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware
Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, New Jersey
Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey
Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania
Hamilton College, Clinton, New York
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York
Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania
Hobart College, Geneva, New York
Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Hunter College, Bronx, New York
Indiana State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania
Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico
Jersey City State College, Jersey City, New Jersey
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania
LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York
Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland
Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania
Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania
New York Maritime College, New York, New York
Pace College, New York, New York
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Post, C. W. College, Greenvale, New York
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico A & M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
 Queens College, Flushing, New York
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York
 Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey
 Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York
 Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pennsylvania
 Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania
 State University College, Albany, New York
 State University College, Brockport, New York
 State University College, Buffalo, New York
 State University College, Fredonia, New York
 State University College, New Paltz, New York
 State University College, Oneonta, New York
 State University College, Oswego, New York
 State University College, Plattsburg, New York
 State University College, Potsdam, New York
 State University of New York, Buffalo, New York
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
 Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania
 Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey
 Union College, Schenectady, New York
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York
 Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey
 Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania
 Wagner College, Staten Island, New York
 Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania
 West Chester State College, West Chester, Pennsylvania
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

District III

Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama
 Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama
 Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina
 Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Maryland
 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky
 Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina
 Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida
 Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
 Centre College, Danville, Kentucky
 Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tennessee
 Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
 Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi
 East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina
 Elizabeth City State Teachers College,
 Elizabeth City, North Carolina
 Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
 Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
 Florence State College, Florence, Alabama
 Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida
 Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida
 Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
 Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
 Georgia State College, Atlanta, Georgia
 Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana
 Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia
 Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
 Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky
 Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee
 LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee
 Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina
 Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia
 Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland
 North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, North Carolina
 North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina
 Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia
 Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
 Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Virginia
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia
 Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
 South, University of the, Sewanee, Tennessee
 South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina
 Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee
 Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama
 State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Maryland
 Stetson University, DeLand, Florida
 Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
 Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tennessee
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
 Union University, Jackson, Tennessee
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia

Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia
Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland
Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

District IV

Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan
Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio
Albion College, Albion, Michigan
Alma College, Alma, Michigan
Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Ashland College, Asland, Ohio
Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio
Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin
Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Capital University, Columbus, Ohio
Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Illinois
College of Steubenville, Steubenville, Ohio
College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois
Denison University, Granville, Ohio
DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana
Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana
Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota
Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio
Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio
Hope College, Holland, Michigan
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois
Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois
John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois
Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio
Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan
Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minnesota

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
 North Park College, Chicago, Illinois
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
 Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio
 Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan
 Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin
 Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois
 St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana
 St. Norbert College, West DePere, Wisconsin
 St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
 St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wisconsin
 Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio
 Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio

District V

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
 Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
 Doane College, Crete, Nebraska
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
 Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska
 North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri
 Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri
 Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa
 South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, South Dakota
 South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota
 Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri
 Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri
 State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa
 Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa

Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri

District VI

Arkansas AM & N College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas
Austin College, Sherman, Texas
Bishop College, Dallas, Texas
Eastern New Mexico, University of, Portales, New Mexico
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas
McMurry College, Abilene, Texas
New Mexico Western College, Silver City, New Mexico
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View, Texas
Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

District VII

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado
Regis College, Denver, Colorado
Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado

District VIII

Alaska, University of, College, Alaska
California, University of, Davis, California
California, University of, Riverside, California
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
California State College, Hayward, California
California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California
California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California
Chapman College, Orange, California
Chico State College, Chico, California
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, California
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho
Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii
Humboldt State College, Arcata, California
Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California
Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada
Orange County State College, Fullerton, California
Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Oregon
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington
Pomona College, Claremont, California
Puget Sound, University of, Tacoma, Washington
Redlands, University of, Redlands, California
Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
San Diego, University of, San Diego, California
San Diego State College, San Diego, California
San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington
Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington
Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and
Practices

Procedure for Enforcement
Program

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Booklet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Booklet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of the Constitution and By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. Interpretations of the Constitution shall be subject to a favorable vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at the next annual Convention; interpretations of the By-laws shall be subject to majority vote of the delegates present and voting at the annual Convention. These interpretations, as approved are set forth in a special section following the Constitution and the By-laws. Appropriate cross references have been inserted.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit, and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs. (*Revised: 1/8/64*)

(2) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply

and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 14-18.]

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/10/53)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 19.]

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good academic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution, and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 19.]

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships

and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase "commonly accepted educational expenses" is defined in O.I. 2 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 14.] (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 19-20.]

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principles of Ethical Conduct.

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent

it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility: (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the United States government being excepted. [NOTE: The Council may by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining.] (Adopted: 1/11/61 to be applicable to student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to that date; revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

(b) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved; the Council of this Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association which declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph. (Adopted: 1/11/61; revised: 1/13/62)

(c) He must not participate in any organized, outside basketball competition except during the permissible playing season specified in Article VIII of the By-laws; such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling. [NOTE: The Council shall have authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in any game or games played on a foreign tour officially approved and sanctioned by the Department of State of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association.] (Adopted: 1/13/62; revised: 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this

Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport season there shall be at least one sport. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/58*)

Section 3. Classes of Membership. Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four-year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with forty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/13/62*)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/54)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (Revised: 1/10/53)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/54)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease. (Revised: 1/8/54)

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the

disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

ARTICLE V ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57, 1/11/61*)

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, which shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-

Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year. (Revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention. (Revised: 1/11/52)

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election (January 13, 1951) held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed. (Revised: 1/11/57)

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) **District Vice-Presidents.** Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(3) **Vice-President-at-Large.** The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(4) **Secretary-Treasurer.** The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, Alaska. (*Revised: 1/8/60*)

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic districts may be found on page 65.]

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/11/61*)

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the

annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. The Council, however, after deliberation may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been approved by two-thirds of the Council. (Revised: 1/11/61, 1/8/64)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. Constitution

A. Article III, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match not recognized by this Association as an intercollegiate sport.

INSTITUTIONAL AID

O.I. 2. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive or improper expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay:

(1) Money to team members or individual competitors for unspecified or unitemized expenses;

(2) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in a non-college event in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meet or tournament;

(3) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in an event which occurs during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies.

[The institution may pay actual and necessary expenses for participation in national championship events, Olympic and Pan American qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations as listed on the institution's official calendar, or tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.]

(e) Award of excessive complimentary tickets. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per student-athlete.

It is not permissible for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one or more of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution.

O.I. 3. Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 4. It is permissible for an institution to provide travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.

O.I. 5. If a student-athlete lives and eats off campus, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official board and room allowance as listed in its catalogue. If such a figure is not available, then the institution should average the board and room costs of its student-athletes living on campus in dormitories and use this figure. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide him with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the student-athlete's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

O.I. 6. It is not permissible for an institution to waive, to pay in advance or to guarantee payment of the following charges for a prospective student-athlete unless such waivers, advance payments, refundable deposits or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective student-grantees:

- (a) The processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office evaluates a prospect's application;
- (b) The fee for orientation-counseling tests required of all incoming freshmen;
- (c) The fee for pre-admission academic testing;
- (d) Advance tuition payment or room deposit.

If the student-athlete enrolls and is awarded scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance covering institutional fees, the fees described in (a) through (d) may be rebated as part of the institution's regular fees.

An institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit against dormitory damage or the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment.

O.I. 7. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or he is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. (The institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.)

O.I. 8. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete (except as provided for in O.I. 2, page 14) during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.

O.I. 9. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess, or for other personal purposes.

O.I. 10. Special arrangements designed to provide a student-athlete with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution.]

PROFESSIONAL RULINGS

O.I. 11 Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or edu-

cational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 12. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 13. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team; further

(a) He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation;

(b) He may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a member institution, provided that any student-athlete who has been a member of a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association shall be ineligible if he has received, directly or indirectly, any salary, division or split of surplus, or has received payment for any expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games; and no student-athlete who matriculates at a member institution on or after September 1, 1963, shall represent his institution in ice hockey unless there is on file in the office of the director of athletics an affidavit in form prescribed by this Association signed by the student-athlete stating his compliance with this provision. [The prescribed affidavit form is printed at the conclusion of these interpretations, page 20.]

(c) Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

JOB INCOME

O.I. 14. Compensation paid to a student-athlete for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability. [NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]

O.I. 15. A student-athlete may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs, such as a counsellor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program, and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis; he also may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation.

O.I. 16. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, in the latter part of his senior year he may enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 17. A student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment. He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution.

AWARDS

O.I. 18. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes shall be limited to those approved and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

O.I. 19. It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes of a tangible nature to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

ADVERTISING AND APPEARANCES

O.I. 20. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 21. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

O.I. 22. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

B. Article III, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

C. Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

D. Article III, Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid. (Pages 4-5)

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4, (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4, (b). For example, payments by the U.S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 3. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

O.I. 4. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. This interpretation applies to a bonus or salary (received or deferred) from a professional sports organization or income from participation in a sports event. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obliga-

tions under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or begins his professional career. Payments credited to a student-athlete's accounts and which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation. (Revised: 1/8/64)

O.I. 5. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4, (b).

O.I. 6. The phrase, "during semester or term time," as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar.

Affidavit

For intercollegiate ice hockey eligibility per O.I. 13, Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, page 17.

State of _____

County of _____

I, _____, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. The date of my birth is _____.

2. The following is a complete report of my participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced outside the United States, since my twentieth birthday and prior to my matriculation at a college in the United States:

3. I have never signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreement B or Option Agreement C as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League.

4. I have never received any salary; division or split of surplus; educational expenses from any hockey club; or any other expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game, and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games.

Subscribed and sworn to before me _____

(Signature)

this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Notarial Seal

Notary Public

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election, the dues paid by it shall be refunded. (Revised: 1/11/56)

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c). (Adopted: 1/7/55)

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00; unless a lesser amount is set by the Council. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3
West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia (Adopted: 1/10/53)

(c) From District 3 to District 2
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia (Adopted: 1/9/59)
Maryland State College, Princess Anne (Adopted: 1/11/57)

- Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (*Adopted:* 1/13/62)
 Howard University, Washington, D. C. (*Adopted:* 1/13/62)
 U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland
- (d) From District 4 to District 5
 Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio (*Adopted:* 1/8/58)
 - (e) From District 5 to District 4
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City
 - (f) From District 6 to District 5
 North Texas State College, Denton (*Adopted:* 1/8/58)
 University of Houston, Houston, Texas
 - (g) From District 6 to District 7
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
 University of Arizona, Tucson (*Adopted:* 1/13/62; *effective* 6/15/62)
 Arizona State University, Tempe (*Adopted:* 1/9/63)
 - (h) From District 7 to District 5
 University of Colorado, Boulder
 - (i) From District 8 to District 7
 Idaho State College, Pocatello

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations. (*Adopted:* 1/8/54)

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it. (*Adopted:* 1/8/54)

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6, of the Constitution. (*Adopted:* 1/8/54)

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or

Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee
Eligibility Committee
Extra Events Committee
Publications Committee
College Committee
Nominating Committee
Committee on Committees

Committee on Credentials
Committee on Ethics
Olympic Committee
Constitution and By-Laws
Committee
Committee on Sports Injuries
and Safety

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes

competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected each year. The duties and ~~functions~~ of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-Laws. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58)

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57)

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the

period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics. (Revised: 1/10/53, 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/60)

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) if the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter. (Revised: 1/8/54)

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58)

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/8/58)

(m) The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent infor-

mation regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletes. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball	Gymnastics
Football	Ice Hockey
Swimming	Lacrosse
Track and Field	Wrestling
Soccer	Skiing
Fencing	Baseball

(*Revised: 1/8/64*)

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58*)

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of a committee shall be elected each year. Members of the basketball and football rules committees shall be elected for terms of six years. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees shall be elected for terms of four years. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, except that the secretaries of the basketball, football, swimming, track and field, wrestling and baseball rules committees may be re-elected without restriction. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for less than a full term. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/9/63*)

The rules committee for fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless

otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees shall take office the first day of January following their election. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/11/61)

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One at-large member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman and one at-large member shall be designated as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, five at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college track and field interests, and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall repre-

sent secondary school soccer interests. (*Revised: 1/8/64*)

(g) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58*)

(h) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests. (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(j) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(k) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college wrestling interests and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/9/63, 1/8/64*)

(l) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(m) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/11/57, 1/9/59, 1/9/63*)

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of the members of the tournament committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for

terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58, revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/9/59*)

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament and for a final National Collegiate Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/56; revised: 1/8/60*)

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the National College Division Basketball Tournament and for a final National College Division Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate and National College Division Golf Tournaments of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate and National College Division Tennis Tournaments of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(f) The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate Cross Country Meet of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

(g) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National College Division Cross-Country Meet of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in a National Collegiate Athletic Association event must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 4. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition under all of the applicable provisions of Article III of the Constitution. (*Incorporated: 1/11/61*)

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (*Revised: 9/1/59 to become effective 9/1/59*)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior college or presents a minimum of forty-eight (48) semester hours

or a minimum of seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college, this provision shall not apply. (Revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he has completed a minimum of twenty-four (24) semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six (36) quarter hours at, and also has graduated from the junior college, or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/8/64)

(2) A student who transfers from a collegiate institution while he is disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution. (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d). Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete, in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in this paragraph. [The provision relating to alien student-athletes applies to those who entered member institutions the 1961-1962 academic year or enter thereafter.] (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/11/61)

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.) (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 42.]

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. [This applies to student-athletes who were enrolled in collegiate institutions prior to January 11, 1961; Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution (page 6) governs the eligibility of student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to January 11, 1961.] (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(h) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except as follows:

(a) The Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Pan American or Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(b) In times of national emergency and during Pan American or Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of the provisions of Section 1. (Revised: 1/11/56, 1/13/62)

(c) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 1 for student-athletes of those member institutions which have instituted a trimester or other accelerated academic program; provided any member institution applying for an exception shall demonstrate a reasonable need for such exception; provided further, that the Council shall grant no exception which permits any student-athlete to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. Under the exceptions allowed, if a student in an accelerated academic program completes the requirements for a degree before he has completed his eligibility for NCAA events, he may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. The Council shall include a report of each such exception in its annual report to the Convention. (Adopted: 1/13/62)

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

Section 4. The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events: (Revised: 1/9/59)

(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/60)

(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

Section 5. Anyone who participates ineligibly in an NCAA Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all NCAA Championship events. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

National Collegiate Championships

- The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
- The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
- The National Collegiate Golf Championships
- The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
- The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
- The National Collegiate Skiing Championships (*Adopted:*
1/7/55)
- The National Collegiate Soccer Championship (*Adopted:*
1/9/59)
- The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
- The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
- The National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/8/64, *effective:* 9/1/64)
- The National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships
(*Revised:* 1/8/64)
- The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

National College Division Championships

- The National College Division Basketball Championship
(*Adopted:* 1/11/56)
- The National College Division Cross-Country Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/8/58)
- The National College Division Golf Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/13/62)
- The National College Division Swimming Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/8/64)
- The National College Division Tennis Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/13/62)
- The National College Division Outdoor Track and Field
Championships (*Adopted:* 1/13/62; *revised:* 1/8/64)
- The National College Division Wrestling Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/13/62)

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the above sports, and in the sport of football provided any such football contest also meets the requirements of Article VII of the By-laws. (*Adopted:* 1/9/59; *Revised:* 1/8/60, 1/13/62, 1/8/64)

Section 2. (a) Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tourna-

ment, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events. (*Revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/64*)

(b) All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

(c) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of all such events. (*Adopted: 1/8/64*)

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 42-43.]

Section 2. (a) All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund, except that this provision shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/62*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 43.]

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 43-44.]

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members

of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. (*Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 44.]

Section 5. (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) If institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in paragraph (a), said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution, provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(c) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(d) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(e) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 44-45.]

Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Section 7. (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7, (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 45-46.]

Section 8. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 46.]

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) The competing institutions shall be active members of this Association. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(c) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(d) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments (Article IV of the Bylaws). (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(g) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(h) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross

receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/13/62*)

(i) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by Section 1 which are established at present comply with the qualifications pertinent to them. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposing sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (*Revised: 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(c) Certifying that any given contest (involving a single football game) meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. (*Revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(d) Certifying only college all-star football and basketball games which meet the following requirements: (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar, or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant. (*Revised: 1/9/63*)

(3) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

(4) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

(5) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article except for Section 2, (d), became effective as of January 8, 1949, on the basis that it would not affect legal and

enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and would be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59, 1/11/61*)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship; except that informal practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring and provided further that such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible number of contests. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of contests in one post-season tournament. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/8/64*)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59*)

(d) One basketball game played against a foreign team in the United States or any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 46.]

(c) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53, 1/7/55)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited. (Adopted: 1/11/56)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 46-47.]

Section 3. Exceptions.

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, officially approved and sanctioned by the Department of State of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. (Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/62)

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. The Council, however, after deliberation may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been approved by two-thirds of the Council (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/61, 1/8/64)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. By-Laws

A. Article IV, Section 1. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events. (Pages 32-33)

O.I. 1. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course.

O.I. 2. A transfer student, after completing two semesters or three quarters of academic work, shall be eligible for any NCAA Championship event that is in progress at the time he would complete his calendar year of residence. (Example: If the first-round game of the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a transfer student were to fulfill his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.)

[NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to paragraph (d).]

O.I. 3. If a student-athlete attends a four-year institution, transfers to a junior college and prior to graduation from junior college he enrolls at another four-year institution, he shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement [per paragraph (d)] even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to obtain a degree at the junior college.

O.I. 4. The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must comply with the full transfer rule of paragraph (d) to be eligible.

O.I. 5. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

O.I. 6. In the administration of paragraph (e), any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

O.I. 7. Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior or a student who although academically classified as a freshman has been in college residence two semesters or three quarters, shall be considered to be of varsity status in applying paragraph (e).

B. Article VI, Section 1. Recruiting—Contacts and Offers. (Page 36)

O.I. 1. If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting

the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

O.I. 2. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job.

O.I. 3. The gift of any article of clothing or equipment, including training shirts bearing the institution's identification, to a prospective student-athlete shall be construed to be an improper inducement.

C. Article VI, Section 2. Recruiting—Use of Funds. (Page 36)

O.I. 1. Use of a company's funds to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus constitutes the use of pooled resources in violation of this Section.

O.I. 2. This Section does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

O.I. 3. In the interpretation and application of this Section, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institution by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

D. Article VI, Section 3. Recruiting—Tryouts. (Page 36)

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any

prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 2. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students; for the purpose of this interpretation a prospect shall be one who is eligible for admission to college or who has enrolled for any academic study following completion of his junior year in high school.

O.I. 3. If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

O.I. 4 This provision does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

O.I. 5. If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a violation; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation.

O.I. 6. This provision does not apply to developmental clinics approved by the United States Olympic Development Committee or a national sports federation of which this Association is a member provided the activity is conducted by and subject to the control of the host NCAA member institution and limited to athletes residing in the school district of the host institution and districts of school superintendents contiguous thereto.

E. Article VI, Section 4. Recruiting—High School All-Star Games. (Page 36)

O.I. 1. If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe this provision and disassociate himself from the all-star game.

F. Article VI, Section 5. Recruiting—Transportation, Visitations, Entertainment. (Page 37)

TRANSPORTATION

O.I. 1. If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

O.I. 2. If one or more prospective student-athletes were to travel in an automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution

is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. Payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. This counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects. The fact that relatives or other friends might have traveled with the prospective student-athletes in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to make reimbursement if that is the institution's wish; however:

(a) An institution may not use its own automobile or airplane to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if his relatives or other friends accompany him.

(b) It shall not be permissible for a coach, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if the prospect's relatives or friends accompany him.

O.I. 3. If a high school coach visits the campus by himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per paragraph (c).

O.I. 4. It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

O.I. 5. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

O.I. 6. An individual alumnus or other friend of an institution may transport the relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus in his own vehicle provided such person, at his own expense, makes the trip himself; however, such individual may not pay the commercial transportation costs of relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of visitation.

VISITATION

O.I. 7. The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in paragraph (a), means literally a 48-hour period.

ENTERTAINMENT

O.I. 8. It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

O.I. 9. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (d).

G. Article VI, Section 7. Recruiting—Pre-College Expense. (Page 37)

O.I. 1. It is not permissible for a member institution to pay all or part of the educational costs of a student-athlete to attend its summer

school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term.

H. Article VI, Section 8. Recruiting—College Enrollees. (Page 38)

O.I. 1. The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of this Section.

O.I. 2. "Collegiate institution," as the phrase is used in this Section, applies to senior colleges.

I. Article VIII, Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons. (Page 40)

O.I. 1. The "traditional fall season," as the phrase is used in paragraph (a), is defined as the period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December.

O.I. 2. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 3. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraph (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

J. Article VIII, Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. (Page 41)

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 3. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 4. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season. If a conference or playing league conducts a regularly-scheduled, season-end, elimination tournament among its members to determine its entry in the NCAA tournament, then the game or games played by each team shall count as one of the permissible 26 contests.

O.I. 5. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 6. Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule.

Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education classwork, however, must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football or basketball squad either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilizes equipment for the sport is prima facie evidence of practice activity.

O.I. 7. The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons.

O.I. 8. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the
Association*

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

The order of business and any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and Officers for the conduct of the annual business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or By-laws. In applying Article IX of the Constitution and Article IX of the By-laws, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

Host institutions for National Collegiate Championship events shall be responsible for providing all necessary equipment for the

conduct of these events and such equipment shall not have any commercial advertising attached thereto other than the customary manufacturer's label which the company ordinarily places on its products; however, it shall be permissible to give credit in the program of a National Collegiate Championship event for equipment loaned or donated for use in the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee to the end that the event shall reflect favorably upon the best traditions and character of intercollegiate athletics. No alcoholic beverages shall be sold or otherwise made available in connection with an NCAA event; further, the solicitation of donations shall be prohibited.

Section 2. Individual Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly; in team sports, the team's performance and records shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any awards involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Institutional Eligibility. The NCAA sponsors 21 national championship events, of which fourteen are National Collegiate Championship events and seven National College Division Championship events. [The listing of these events is contained in Article V, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, page 35.]

In those sports where both National Collegiate (University Division) and College Division competition is offered the individual college or university shall designate its preferred classification through process of institutional self-determination. The classification system shall be administered in accordance with the following policy:

1. Each member shall make its own decision as to the division in which it wishes to be classified.
2. Institutions classified as University Division in a sport are ineligible for College Division competition in that sport, unless they change classifications.
3. College Division institutions may compete in National Collegiate Championship events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the prevailing eligibility requirements and the following criteria of successful performance in the particular National College Division event:

Cross-Country—first 15 finishers.

Golf—first ten in medal play (including ties).

Swimming—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee.

Tennis—first eight single players and first eight doubles teams.

Track and Field—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee.

Wrestling—first four wrestlers in each weight division.

All student-athletes, College and University Division, must meet the eligibility standards established for NCAA events as specified in Article IV of the NCAA By-laws.

Points scored by College Division student-athletes competing in National Collegiate Championship events shall be credited to their institutions in the team standings.

In team sports where the Association offers only one national championship (i.e., baseball, ice hockey and soccer) both College and University Division institutions are eligible to compete. If a College Division institution competes in a National Collegiate Championship event in one of these team sports it is ineligible for College Division regional competition in that sport the ensuing year.

The following procedure shall be observed by institutions planning to change competitive classification in a sport or sports:

1. A College Division institution preferring University Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision by October 1 for fall sports, December 1 for winter sports and March 1 for spring sports to be eligible for the ensuing University Division events.
2. A University Division institution preferring College Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision. Such an institution shall be ineligible for College Division competition until one year has elapsed from its removal from the University Division.

Institutional eligibility for events in which only team championships are contested shall be limited to member institutions which meet the requirements of Section 4 and any additional requirements specified in the administrative handbook for the particular tourna-

ment involved. A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested.

Section 4. Entries. Member institutions shall be expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association, unless it is their decision not to engage in any season-end or post-season competition. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any NCAA event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 5. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in NCAA competition. The number of awards for each event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in NCAA events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of national championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of

the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

Section 6. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least three copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least three copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 7. Distribution of Receipts, Individual and Team Championships. The income from those NCAA events in which both team and individual championships (cross-country, fencing, golf, gym-

nastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track and field and wrestling) are determined shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses.*

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class round trip railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

[NOTE: To facilitate the pro-rating of travel expenses, space shall be provided on the entry blanks for each competing institution to enter its first class round trip rail fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, and, also, mileage to the location of the event.]

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

Section 8. Distribution of Receipts, Team Championships. The income from those national championship events (baseball, basketball, ice hockey and soccer) in which only team championships are determined shall be distributed as follows:

Baseball

Income from district-round games shall be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of District Selection Committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association, to be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip

*No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

rail fare and standard Pullman-9 sections), and a per diem allowance (for a party of 18) established by the NCAA Baseball Rules and Executive Committees may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deducting the items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c) shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams with the NCAA's share being divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

For the championship round, expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 18 persons on the basis of first class railroad fare (9 Pullman sections) and a per diem allowance established by the Baseball Rules and Executive Committees.

College Division Basketball

From receipts of College Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses of participating teams, those incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams with the Association's share being placed in the College Division reserve fund. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for national semifinal and final games.

Expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 12 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

University Division Basketball

From receipts of University Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses, transportation and per diem allowances to competing teams, and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office. Such expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 16 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula.

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for the first game played by a team which is awarded a first-round bye;
- (c) Three units shall be awarded for the national semi-final and final games.

Ice Hockey

Income, except that necessary to pay game expenses (expense of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense), from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be forwarded to the NCAA Executive office to be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the game expenses) shall be paid to the Association.

(b) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections) for an official party of 20 may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(c) Any balance of net receipts remaining shall be distributed at the directions of the Executive Committee.

Soccer

From receipts of both regional and final games, managers shall pay all game expenses. The balance shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office and shall be prorated to all teams on a total mileage basis. (In this connection, tournament managers shall compile the necessary mileage information required to complete this distribution and enter this tabulation at the bottom of the financial report.)

Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event. It shall be the responsibility of the area selection committee chairmen to submit such expenses to the respective tournament managers. The chairmen shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

Section 9. Deficits. If the receipts from an NCAA event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 10. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 11. Films. Matters of film policy for NCAA events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming an NCAA event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of an NCAA event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

Section 12. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts twenty national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships.

NCAA Championship events shall be held on the grounds or in the buildings of educational institutions whenever possible; in those instances when it is necessary to conduct such competition at other sites, the host institution (s) shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being used.

NCAA Championship competition shall not be scheduled or conducted on Sunday, except that if an emergency develops which causes postponement of an NCAA event scheduled on Saturday, Sunday competition may be permitted provided that advance approval is obtained from the NCAA Officers and the administration of the participating institutions.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular event shall be accompanied by a statement concerning plans for administering the event, a resumé of accommodations for participants and spectators and a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 13. Program Advertising. The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with NCAA events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 14. Radio. The radio broadcast policy for NCAA championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 15. Television. The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to NCAA events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 16. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 17. Exceptions. If in staging an NCAA event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Track and Field, and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowance for any special committees engaged in official Association business shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowance shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as are deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications.

(a) In accordance with paragraph (h) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951; Amended October 23-25, 1961

The Council urges member institutions (and conferences) to make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any all-star contest which is not certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee in accordance with Article VII, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws and to restrict participation of student-athletes to one game in a sport per year; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in contests which are not certified.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,
October 18-20, 1954, October 20-22, 1958,
and October 23-25, 1961.*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the college institution has complete control, management and supervision. In such instances, the institution should:

1. Rent the facility and have complete management and control, including the use of institutional personnel if it desires for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible by
 - (a) location of students and faculty,
 - (b) allocation of tickets,
 - (c) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
 - (d) rooting sections,
 - (e) cheer leaders and
 - (f) college bands.

3. Require that all game officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

4. Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers and gamblers, and insure proper crowd control.

5. Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

6. Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

7. Require complete auditor's report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. The Council urges member institutions to conduct their inter-collegiate contests under the official playing rules of the Association.

E. The Council recommends that member institutions stipulate that their participation in invitational events shall be conditioned upon the understanding that the eligibility rules governing individual participation for the event shall be as demanding as those governing National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws).

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

V

GAMBLING AND BRIBERY

Adopted October 23-25, 1961

A. College administrators are urged to redouble their efforts in counseling the student body at-large and athletes in particular as to the seriousness of the gambling problem. This is an unending and continual challenge and one to which we must constantly rededicate ourselves.

B. All institutions should warn their athletic squads regularly against the threat and corruption attached to the activities of gamblers; cite existing and applicable Federal, state and local laws; review the tragedy which has struck some students, and post pertinent messages on this subject to remind the student-athletes of these facts.

C. Institutional rules should provide that any student (athlete or non-athlete) shall be expelled from college for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery; further, institutional regulations should provide that a student shall be expelled if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry through the process of distributing handicap information or handling bets.

[NOTE: Institutions should encourage local authorities to enact and enforce laws prohibiting this type of activity on the part of any citizen.]

D. Any additional steps that can be taken to make it more difficult for the briber to gain information or to make contact at the campus level should be undertaken.

E. In those states which do not have anti-bribery laws or existing laws are inadequate, member institutions are urged to take the leadership in petitioning state legislatures to pass strong legislation to deal with this subject.

Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program

*As approved and adopted by the Council and Convention of the
Association*

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and, in conducting this inquiry, the Committee may use the services of a field investigator. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts

may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not

enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

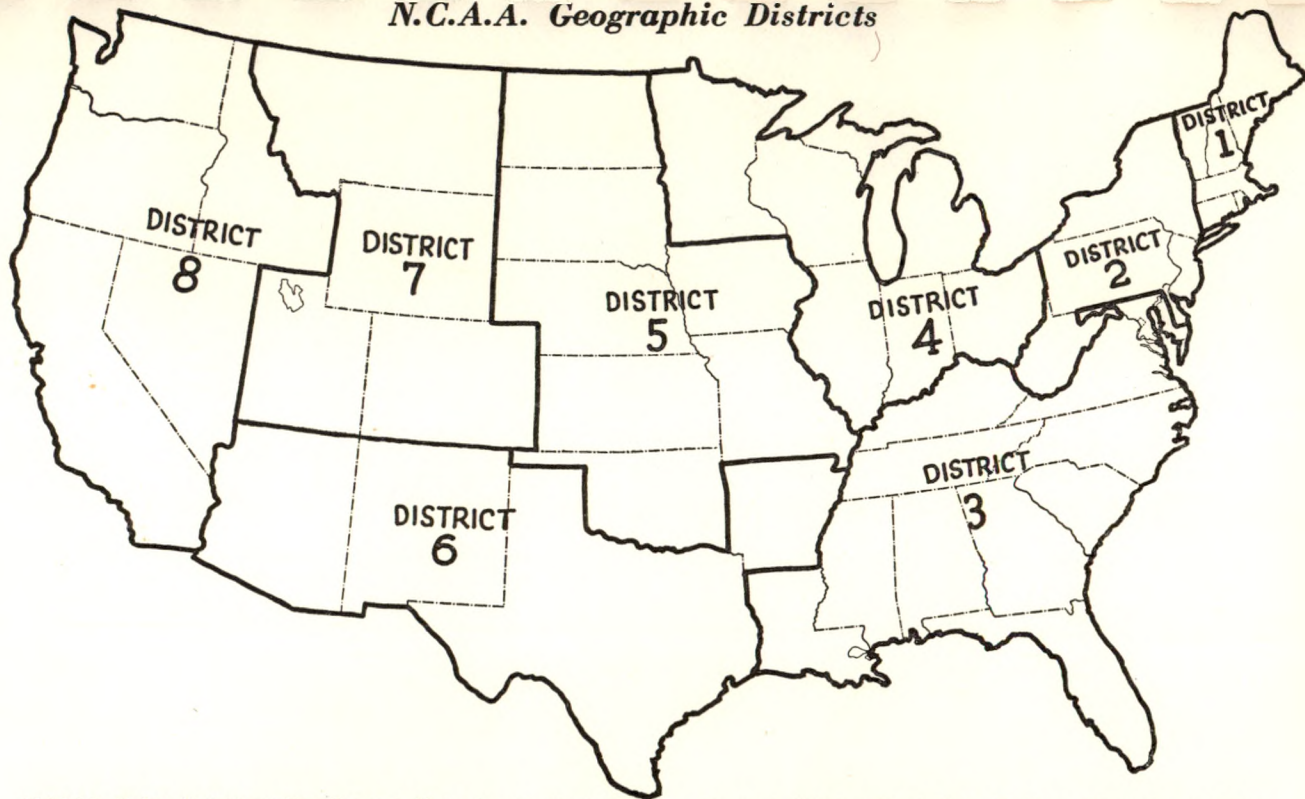
If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all members of the Council and Committee on Infractions; thereupon, the Council shall direct the Committee on Infractions to review the brief and report to the Council its comments pertinent to the brief, its views of the current operation of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program and its recommendations, if any. Thereupon, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant a hearing of the appeal. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference, subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be "newly-discovered evidence" for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3, 4 or 10 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any student-athlete, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts



District 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

District 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

District 3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

District 4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

District 5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

District 6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

District 7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

District 8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, and Alaska.

our country, and I might say they contribute more perhaps than the NCAA and the AAU combined.

The question is, at this biennial meeting did the AAU support the above proposal? They did not. They fought it.

Consequently, the National High School Federation, representing over 20,000 high schools, many thousands of coaches and hundreds of thousands of athletes, have a staggering total of only ten votes, or one-half of one per cent of the total votes of the United States Olympic Committee.

Another example of the group's refusal to adjust to our modern conditions may be found in the support of basketball, and the international franchise holder in basketball is the AAU. There is very little AAU basketball today, but still the AAU insists upon control of the sport. With little AAU basketball, they could not survive without the colleges for talent and competition. Every basketball player on every United States Olympic team since World War II are personnel connected with the NCAA colleges.

For example, the 1960 team, considered one of the finest in our history, included such wonderful young men as Jerry Lucas, Oscar Robertson, Jerry Reese, Walter Benner, and many others. All these men went directly from college campuses to the Olympics.

I cannot understand then why does the AAU want to control basketball? I will let you reach your own conclusions on this, but it seems evident that a few of the hierarchy refuses to recognize progress and change. Consequently they decline to share their authority with others.

Another proposal before the Olympic meeting would establish the United States Baseball Federation as this country's international franchise holder for the sport of baseball. Baseball is not an Olympic sport. However, it is a Pan-American sport. This country does not have an international representative for baseball, so the USOC itself has held a franchise. At the request of the USOC president, a baseball federation was formed to be responsible for this country's interest in international baseball competition. Without a doubt, the United States Baseball Federation is the most representative organization in the history of America for baseball. Its membership includes the NCAA, the junior colleges, the high schools, the armed forces, the Babe Ruth League, Boys of Baseball, the American Recreation Society, the National Recreation Association, and many others.

At first the United States Olympic Board of Directors voted favorably on a proposal to establish the United States Baseball Federation as the international franchise holder for the sport of baseball. That was voted. When the matter reached the floor, however, the biennial meeting of the AAU attacked the United States Baseball group and defeated this proposal by a margin of 422 to 249, and the AAU does not have a baseball program.

In a further move the AAU voted en masse to keep the Baseball Federation out of Group A membership. If elected, the United States Baseball Federation would receive only one vote, and they did not vote for it.

Gentlemen, I realize as well as you do that the NCAA-AAU situation is an old record and the needle is getting a little dull. However, with great regard for the young men in our country and what we end up with as far as Olympics is concerned, I want to repeat, we are tremendously interested in our United States Olympic team. I feel that it is time that this Association give serious consideration, and I recommend this convention direct the NCAA Council that it survey the entire problem in all its ramifications, and I not only refer to the few things, the few subjects that I was able to mention today—I have only touched on a few—but the main question is to consider reorganization of the amateur athletic administration in our United States, and that this Council, the NCAA Council, file a report during 1964. If the Council feels that certain policies should be considered, it should and would have the authority to undertake a mail vote of the membership under such conditions as this Council may prescribe.

Mr. Chairman, I move that this report be received and the recommendations approved. Thank you.

PRESIDENT RAY: You have heard the report of the NCAA Olympic Committee. It has been moved that the report be received and the recommendations approved. Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Television Committee

I recognize Paul Brechler, who wishes to present a report.

PAUL W. BRECHLER (Western Athletic Conference): Thank you. Mr. President and Gentlemen: Earlier in the convention there was distributed to most all members a copy of the Television Report for the last season. It also includes the plans for 1964, which were approved by this group by mail vote, as you remember, before November 1.

Just for the record, I should like to move that this group receive and accept this report which has been submitted.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

15. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT RAY: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Committees. James Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, will give the report.

JAMES WEAVER (Atlantic Coast Conference): Mr. President and Gentlemen: I could not in good conscience read this report without first thanking those of you who were kind enough to send in some recommendations and also express my thanks to the committee, and from the number of recommendations we had I would say that collegiate athletics is in good hands.

(The Committees for 1964, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook).

16. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT RAY: Is there now, prior to receiving the report of the Nominating Committee, any other business which should come before this convention with the exception of that report, any resolutions, reports or other business? If not, I will call on Chris Groneman, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.